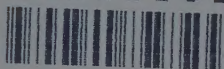


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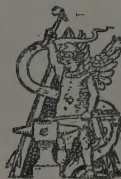
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ARROWSMITH'S

Dictionary of Bristol

FIFTY-FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS

SECOND EDITION



BRISTOL
J. W. ARROWSMITH, 11 QUAY STREET
LONDON
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO. LIMITED
1906

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PREFACE.

THE Publisher of ARROWSMITH'S DICTIONARY OF BRISTOL desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to those gentlemen who have given such ready assistance in its compilation, and without whose help its production would not have been possible. The result has been, as he believes, to place in the hands of the public a most complete and accurate record of all matters relating to Bristol—historical, commercial and social—and to present in a handy form information collected from various sources on all topics pertaining to the life and growth of the city. For the publication of such a work no apology is needed, and the opinion he has expressed will, he ventures to believe, be endorsed by all who take an interest in the history and welfare of our ancient borough.

The present volume is a revised and enlarged edition of the original ARROWSMITH'S DICTIONARY OF BRISTOL, published over twenty years ago. It was corrected to within a year of his death by the late John Latimer, whose name is a guarantee for historical accuracy, and several new articles, by gentlemen who have made special studies of the subjects on which they write, have been inserted. An interesting feature of the present edition will be found in the illustrations, most of which have never before been published. In order to ensure accuracy with regard to the general matter, proofs have been submitted to gentlemen who have special knowledge of the subjects dealt with, and thus the necessary information has been obtained at first hand. Special thanks for original articles are due to Rev. Henry Carter, Sanford D. Cole, E. H. Cook, D.Sc., J.P., D. S. Davies, M.D., Alfred Harvey, M.B., John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., J. J. Simpson, Rev. C. S. Taylor, M.A., F.S.A., R. C. Tombs, I.S.O., and E. J. Watson, F.R.Hist.S., F.R.S.L. (For the statements or opinions expressed in these original articles the Publisher accepts no responsibility.)

The list of helpers which is given on the next page includes those to whom principal thanks are due: to all secretaries of Societies and others who have helped, and whose names do not appear, the Publisher now tenders his grateful acknowledgments.

Contributors to Dictionary.

THE TOWN CLERK.
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THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.
THE CITY ENGINEER.
THE ASSISTANT GENERAL
MANAGER OF DOCKS.
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
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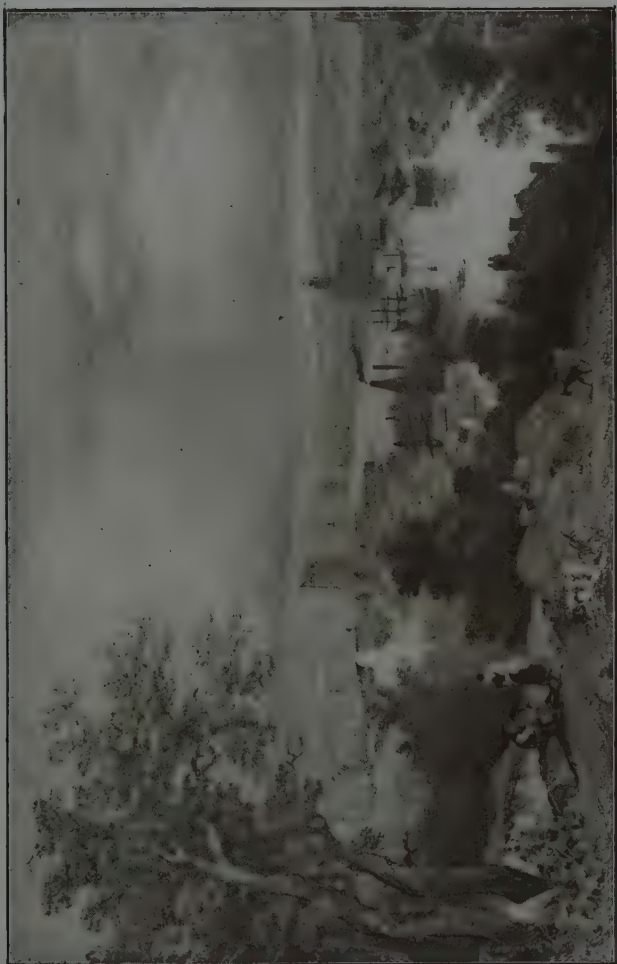
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ERRATA.

- Page 3. Under ANCIENT BRISTOL, line 1, for "Worcester" read "Wyrcestre."
 „ 10. Under ASSIZE COURTS, line 18, for "Johanna" read "Joanna."
 „ 26. Under BRANDON HILL, line 9, for "25 acres" read "19½ acres."
 „ 77. Under CATHEDRAL, length of building should be 300 feet, not 274.
 „ 208. Under GREAT HOUSE, 2nd line from bottom, for "1612" read "1613."
 „ 321. Under PILOTS, line 9, for "a branch of" read "the head office of."
 „ 349. Under RELIGIOUS ORDERS, lines 18-19, for "at the close of the twelfth century" read "in the beginning of the thirteenth century."



FLOATING HARBOUR FROM BRANDON HILL.

From drawing by WM. MÜLLER.)

ARROWSMITH'S Dictionary of Bristol.



BRISTOL is situated* in north latitude $51^{\circ} 27' 4.3''$ and west longitude $2^{\circ} 36' 0''$. The original nucleus of the city lies on low ground, in a somewhat triangular basin formed by the valleys of the rivers Avon and Frome; the latter a small tributary from the north-east, which flows through the picturesque little valley of Glen Frome, and is not to be confounded with the larger stream passing by Frome, in Somerset. Where the Avon debouches from the Conham Gorge, it spreads into a broad valley which it has lined with alluvial deposits. On this low land much of the old city is situated, viz. the parts round Temple Street, Marsh Street, Queen Square, and Canons' Marsh, while High Street and Redcliff Hill stand on solid ground superior to the alluvial plain; part of the latter is so little above the level of high tide—though the city is seven miles by water from the mouth of the river—that at spring tide the waters have been known to overflow and fill the cellars of the houses which line the rivers. The Avon, which in its lower reaches divides the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, also separates the city into two portions. The artificial bed, or New Cut, is excavated in the new red sandstone, which is not left uncovered along the natural course of the river, *i.e.* the existing Floating Harbour.

But the inhabitants long ago, in great measure, ceased to confine their dwellings to the low ground, and extending gradually up the hills, now crown all the heights with their houses. The population in the latter districts has become more than fivefold greater than that on the plain below.

These hills are more or less broad tablelands, and we may speak of them as the north-western and the eastern plateaus and southern ridge. The steep acclivities on the north, which we ascend in leaving the old town, are seen to be the edge of a large plateau of paleozoic rocks structurally, though these are sometimes masked by later rocks, such as lias, lying upon them in discordant stratification; the inclines of Granby and Clifton Hill (237 feet), and of Brandon Hill (259 feet), are descents from this high ground towards the Hotwells. Again, this upland plateau extends eastward from Park Street along Kingsdown Parade (220 feet), from whose abrupt slopes the city, with its fine church towers, may be viewed to great advantage. The whole of this portion of the ridge consists of the hard silicious beds of the millstone grit—dipping at a high angle with the rest of the paleozoic beds—and these same grits also face the edge of the plateau on the Leigh Down side of the river. To this latter plateau belongs Durdham Down (312 feet), which is intersected by the Avon Gorge, and that

* The point here indicated is the Western entrance to the Cathedral.

in so picturesque a fashion that Clifton must always be famous for its river scenery. The high land on the Leigh side is to all intents and purposes one and the same tableland with Durdham Down, for the Clifton Gorge has little to do with the structure of the country—its formation must have been entirely subsequent to the upraising of the anticlinal arch of old red and carboniferous rocks which either continuously or in a series of echelons runs through the district from Clevedon to Tortworth. The renowned Avon Gorge is but a notch in the ridge, a mark indeed of the tooth of time, but a small matter compared to the lengthened processes by which the old paleozoic rocks were raised in dome-shaped ridges, and were then cut down some 5,000 feet lower by the inexorable plane of denuding agents, till the shorn-off edges of the uplifted strata were left as the level table of Durdham Down. The height of the Observatory Hill, Clifton, is 337·8 feet, and that of Ashton Tump 270 feet.

To the south of the town stretch the swelling slopes of Knowle and Totterdown, which extend round Dundry Hill in a belt of intermediate height, and which has for its *raison d'être* the existence of nearly horizontal beds of lias limestone below, harder and more capable of resisting denuding forces than the clays which have been cut back at the intermediate base of Dundry Hill. The summit of this hill is 769 feet above mean sea level. The solid jurassic beds which crown the ridge are in the same way the cause of the existence of this high ground, which bounds the horizon for a considerable sweep on the south.

On the east of the city we have irregular high land, with an average height perhaps of 180 feet. It extends from the river From on the north-east to the cliffs which bound the Avon by Conham and Brislington, consists for the most part of coal measures, and contains the sites of coalpits. It is the hard sandstones (pennant) of the coal period which are cut through by the Avon in the windings of the river by Conham.

Bristol's crowded thoroughfares teeming with life and activity; its busy marts of commerce, extensive manufactories, handsome public buildings and streets; its civic, educational, commercial, scientific, religious and philanthropic institutions; its rapid increase in population, both in the city and environs, its sanitary improvements, its extension of docks and railways, its unique system of electric tramways, its erection of new and restoration of old churches, its superb arrangement for electric lighting, its magnificent suburbs, public recreation grounds and palatial residences of merchants, manufacturers, traders and others, all point to the fact that the city and port of Bristol has made rapid strides and is fully alive to the competition of modern times, and that the place still retains its ancient prestige as one of the most important centres of the kingdom.

Agricultural Shows. (See Shows.)

Aldermen. The first election of Aldermen under the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, 1835 (see Council, and Municipal Elections), was made in January, 1836, when sixteen gentlemen were elected as Aldermen at the first Council

meeting. This election secured the preponderance of the Conservatives in the Council, which they have ever since retained. Aldermen are elected in the proportion of one Alderman to every three Councillors. Under the Act of 1897, enlarging the boundaries of the city, five new wards were created, and five additional Aldermen were added to the

then existing body. A moiety retire every three years, and the election to fill their places is made by the Council, but those retiring are disqualified from voting for their successors. By the Act of 1904, a new ward entitled "Westbury-on-Trym," taking in parts of Avonmouth, Shirehampton, Henbury and Westbury-on-Trym, was created, thus adding one to the number of Aldermen, making a total of 22. Any gentleman refusing to serve as Alderman, or Councillor, is liable to a fine of 10s., in accordance with a standing order of the Council made on Oct. 30, 1901, in pursuance of the "Municipal Corporations Act, 1882."

Ambulance Brigade, St. John. City of Bristol Corps. The Bristol Branch was established in 1891 and formed into a corps on May 11th, 1901. It is about 170 strong and is under the command of the deputy commissioner, J. S. Griffiths, M.R.C.S. A bearer company of 58 men has recently been formed in connection with the War Office Army Medical Auxiliary Scheme, and over 30 men have been supplied to the Auxiliary Royal Naval Sick Berth Reserve. A recent acquisition for transport purposes is a modern horse ambulance. Maynard Froud, corps supt. sec., 1 St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin Street. Telephone number for fire, accident, or transport cases, 269x.

Ambulance, City. (See Public Health Organisation.)

Ambulance Corps, Bristol City and Marine. (Affiliated to the Life Saving Society.) The organisation, founded in 1900, was the first of its kind to be established for the purpose of training seamen and others working around the docks, shipping, &c., in "First Aid" and "Life Saving," and also for the training of masters, officers and seamen in the Mercantile Marine to enable

them to deal with accidents and cases of sudden illness at sea. It was found necessary in 1903 to extend its usefulness by organising a system of accident and invalid transport by road or rail in properly constructed carriages, available by day or night, under the direction and help of properly qualified attendants. The Corps now consists of over 100 trained members, representing all grades of the Merchant Service afloat, engineering, dock, riverside, warehouse, factory and many other trades and professions, all being certificated pupils of the St. John Ambulance Association, several holding life-saving certificates. There are several depôts in various parts of Bristol. Hon. sec., Capt. J. F. Trezise, 20 Somerset Square, Redcliff. Telephone Nos.: Day, 1228; night, 12y.

Analyst, City. Appointed by the Town Council under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875." His duties are to examine and test samples of food and drinks as to purity or otherwise, and any fees he receives from private individuals who submit samples to him for analysis are handed over to the City Treasurer. The appointment is held by F. W. Stoddart, 12 College Green, Bristol, who is paid a salary of £150 a year, with £50 towards laboratory expenses.

Anchor Society. (See Colston Societies.)

Ancient Bristol. William Worcester describes the city as being fenced with massive walls, 8 feet in height, and at parts 6 feet in breadth. These had in their circuit no less than 25 strong embattled towers, and at the point most open to attack was erected a noble castle (see Castle of Bristol), fortified by outworks and bulwarks, and also by a massive keep. The original cruciform arrangement of the city is still indicated by the

rectangular intersection of the four central streets, viz. Broad Street, High Street, Wine Street and Corn Street, which have continued from mediæval days to be the principal business thoroughfares. Though the boundary walls no longer exist, yet the ancient gateway with its portcullis grooves at the lower end of Broad Street is a typical feature of the old city that maintains its original position. From St. John's Gate the wall passed along Bell Lane westward to St. Giles' Gate, which stood at the bottom of Small Street; then, winding through St. Leonard's Lane to the gate of the same name at the bottom of Corn Street, it coursed along St. Nicholas Street in a line with the church, the chancel of which long stood upon St. Nicholas' Gate, at the bottom of High Street; it then went towards St. Peter's Church, nearly parallel with the river, and connected itself with a strong bulwark called Newgate in Narrow Wine Street, opposite Chequer Lane; then westward till it reached the site of the fourth house in Wine Street, whence it diverted in a northerly direction to the upper part of the Pithay, where was another gate; its course thence was along Tower Lane, and finally the wall swept along the right hand of St. John's Lane to St. John's Gateway. In addition to the foregoing, there was an external line of wall subsequently erected to enclose the area unprotected by the above bulwark extending from Newgate to the bottom of the Pithay, where there was another gate, and thence along the left bank of the From to the northern end of Christmas Street, where a strong double barrier was constructed known as From Gate. Thence the new wall ran along the Quay, where there was a great tower opposite to St. Augustine's Parade, continued to the southern end of Marsh Street, where there was

another gate, and proceeded along the line of what is now King Street, terminating at one more gate near the Avon. About two centuries after these walls had been completed, the district known as Redcliff, which had previously been a separate municipality, and "Temple Fee," originally held independently by the Knights Templars, were incorporated with Bristol, and it became necessary to fortify them against an attack from the south. An exceedingly strong wall was accordingly erected along the line of what is now Portwall Lane, with a double gate at Redcliff Hill, a strong gate at the end of Temple Street, and a bulwark, now covered by the railway station, known as Tower Harritz. Within the space encompassed by all these defences were thirteen parish churches, while five others—St. Philip's, St. Augustine's, St. Michael's, St. James', and St. Mary Redcliff—were "without the walls but within the liberties" of the borough, as were the churches of the four orders of friars, the great abbey church of St. Augustine, St. Mark's Church, the Priory of St. Mary Magdalen, Trinity Chapel at Lawford's Gate, and the Chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne on St. Michael's Hill.

Angling and Fishing. (*See Sports.*)

Antiquarian Club, Clifton.

The Club was founded in January, 1884, "for the investigation of antiquities," especially of those in Bristol and the surrounding country. It is strictly limited to fifty (originally forty) members, who are elected by ballot. The officers and committee are elected annually. The annual subscription is 10s. 6d., with 10s. 6d. entrance fee. The first President was the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Bishop Clifford, who was succeeded by Col. Bramble, F.S.A., the Rt.

Rev. Dr. Forrest Browne, F.S.A., etc., and Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S. Fifteen numbers of the *Proceedings of the Club*, completing five volumes, (Imp. 8vo, illustrated), have been issued, edited by the hon. sec., A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., 94 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Antiquaries, Bristol Society of.

To encourage and promote the study of antiquities generally, particularly that of this city, by arranging for the delivery of lectures and exhibition meetings during the winter months, and by visiting places of interest in and around Bristol. The Society visits about six places annually. Annual subscription, 4s. Secretary, A. W. Little, Narrow Wine Street.

Arcades. The UPPER ARCADE extends from St. James' Barton to the Horsefair, and on the opposite side of the latter thoroughfare the LOWER ARCADE extends to Broadmead. These arcades were commenced in May, 1824, and opened in June, 1825, by three spirited individuals for the accommodation of the inhabitants of St. Paul's and Kingsdown, as affording a better communication with the centre of the city. Both of the arcades are covered with glass roofs, shops being on either hand, occupied chiefly by second-hand dealers, especially in old literature. Ingress and egress to each arcade is obtained by flights of stone steps.

Archæological Society, The Bristol and Gloucestershire, originated with the late John Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library. The inaugural meeting was held on April 22nd, 1876, at the Museum and Library, under the presidency of the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, the Earl of Ducie. Gloucestershire had long been wanting in archæological organisation. Occupying the

lower courses of the largest river system and river valley in Great Britain, she has always commanded, whether for war or commerce, the ports and maritime passes of the West. Occupying, too, the considerable heights that fortify the opposite sides of this river valley, she commands what is perhaps at once both physically and historically the chief borderland of the island—a borderland which, having the Welsh mountain fastnesses on the one side, and the Midland hills on the other, has formed a natural battle-ground for all the competing races and most of the contending parties in the development of our country. The objects of the Society are as follows: (1) To collect and classify original and existing information on the Antiquities of this district, and thus to accumulate materials for an improved county history. (2) To establish a Library and Museum for the preservation and study of these and other objects of antiquarian value. (3) To promote, by meetings, publications, etc., such an interest throughout the district in the monuments of its past history as shall tend to counteract their present liability to inconsiderate and needless destruction. The terms of admission are: As life members, for a composition of £5 15s. 6d. (entrance fee 10s. 6d., life payment £5 5s.); as annual members, for a payment of £1 1s. (entrance fee 10s. 6d., annual payment 10s. 6d.). Application for election to be made to the hon. sec. for Bristol, Mr. John E. Pritchard, Bank Chambers.

Architects, Bristol Society of.

This Society, which is allied to the Royal Institute of British Architects, holds meetings monthly from October to May in the Fine Arts Academy. Hon. sec. and treasurer, H. Dare Bryan, 4 Unity Street, College Green.

Almshouses. The following is a list of Almshouses and the extra benefits attached. Almshouses marked thus * are under the administration of the Charity Trustees.

| ALMSHOUSES. | SITUATION. | FOUNDERS. | DATE OF FOUNDATION. | NO. OF INMATES. | ALLOWANCE PER WEEK UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. | SPECIAL CONDITIONS, ETC. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| All Saints' ... | St. James' Barton | Stephen Gnowsall | 1350 | — | 8 | 7/8 and extras |
| *†Barstaple's or Trinity ... | Old Market Street | John Barstaple ... | 1402 | 8 | 28 | Above 50 years of age. |
| *†Ditto ... | ditto | Isabella Barstaple | — | — | 24 | 7/- |
| *†Bengough's ... | Horfield Road ... | H. Bengough | 1818 | 17 (a) | 3 | 7/- (a) Seventeen married couples @ 10/- weekly. |
| Blanchard's ... | 89 City Road ... | Elizth. Blanchard | 1722 | — | 3 | 5/6 Baptist denomination. |
| Broadmead ... | Broadmead | ... | — | — | 4 | A small pension, varying according to circumstances. |
| Burton's ... | Long Row ... | Simon de Burton | 1292 | — | 8 | 6/- and extras 4 out-pensioners @ 6/- |
| Colston's ... | St. Michael's Hill | Edward Colston.. | 1691 | 12 | 16 | 7/- The elder brother 10/- Prayers in the Chapel once daily. Pensioners must have lived in the City 20 years and be of the Church of England. |
| *†Foster's ... | Colston Street ... | John Foster | 1483 | 4 | 24 | 7/- Four women elected by lady mayoress. |
| Fry's ... | Colston Parade... | ... | — | — | 8 | 6/6 Single women. |
| Haberfield's ... | Hotwells | ... | 1891 | 24 | 24 | 7/- |
| Hill's ... | Clifton Hill | T. W. Hill... | 1867 | — | 12 | 7/- 46 out-pensioners @ 7/- |
| Lady Smyth's ... | Long Ashton | Lady Smyth | 1902 | 12 | 12 | Single persons 8/- Married couples 12/- |

*† Out-door Pensioners, 8/- and 9/-.

| ALMSHOUSES. | SITUATION. | FOUNDERS. | DATE OF FOUNDATIONS. | NO. OF INMATES. | ALLOWANCE PER WEEK UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED. | SPECIAL CONDITIONS, ETC. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| Merchant Seamen's | King Street | ... | ... | M. 6,150 F. 18 12 | 7/- | The elder brother 10/- Out-pensioners receive 7/- per week. |
| Merchant Tailors' | Merchant Street.. | Charter of Richard II. ... | 1399 | — | 9 | Poor tailors or the widows or daughters of tailors preferred. 28 out-pensions @ 6/- |
| Redcliff... | Commercial Road | Canynge | ... | 4 | 14 | 2/6 |
| Ridley's | Milk Street | Miss Ridley | 1739 | 5 | 5 | 11/- fortnightly Bachelors and spinsters. |
| St. James' | Whitson Street... | ... | ... | — | 12 | 8/- and extras Widows of 60 and upwards, not in receipt of parish relief; must be parishioners for at least two years before election. |
| St. John the Baptist | St. George's Park | Robert Strange | 1490 | — | 7 | 7/- and extras |
| St. Nicholas... | King Street | ... | 1652 | — | 10 | 5/4 and gifts † |
| St. Raphael's | Cumberland Road | Canon Miles | 1859 | — | 5 | — Sailors, or their widows. |
| Stevens' | Old Market Street | Alderman Stevens | 1679 | — | 15 | 6/- |
| Ditto | ditto | ditto | 1725 | — | 12 | 8/- |
| Unitarian | Stokes Croft | ... | 1726 | 1 | 13 | Males 22/- Females 25/- } a month. |
| White's | Temple Street | Thos. White, D.D. | 1613 | 32 | 32 | 8/- and extras |

† Must have been five years in St. Nicholas' parish immediately preceding election, not under 50 years of age, and not received Poor Law relief for one year preceding election.

Architecture. Few provincial cities possess so many and so varied examples of architecture of all periods from Norman time to the present date as Bristol, and many of these are of a distinct local type. Of Norman work are the nave of the priory church of St. James, with its unusual and interesting front; part of the nave of All Saints; and, late in the style, work in the transept of the Cathedral, and especially its ornate Chapter House with a beautiful vaulted vestibule. To the same period belongs the unique hall of a Norman town house which now forms the Law Library. Of Early English date are the Elder Lady Chapel at the Cathedral, the inner north porch and the lower stage of the tower of St. Mary Redcliff, some graceful work at St. Philip's and St. James', and very late in the style the body of the Mayor's Chapel. Of the same period is the refectory of the Dominican Friary, now the Friends' school, in Quakers' Friars. Decorated architecture is represented by the unique design of the choir of the Cathedral; by the marvellous hexagonal porch at St. Mary Redcliff, and other portions of that church, including the superstructure of its steeple, one of the finest in England; and by the chancel of the Temple Church, and the south aisle or chapel of the Lord Mayor's Chapel. Bristol is especially rich in Perpendicular work, which may be seen in every old church; the body of St. Mary Redcliff is one of the finest examples of the style, with its graceful proportions and rich vaulted roof; the most characteristic instances of the local variety of the style are to be found at St. John's, St. Peter's and the Temple, and the towers of St. Stephen's and the Temple should be noticed. Of the domestic architecture of the same period the hall of Canynge's house in Redcliff Street

survives, and there are interesting remains at the Law Library and St. Peter's Hospital. Bristol is rich in examples of Elizabethan and Jacobean work; they are chiefly to be sought in the interiors of unpretending houses, which possess a wealth of detail in the form of mantel-pieces, panelled walls and plaster friezes and ceilings; the interior of the Red Lodge, Park Row, is particularly noteworthy, and the façade of St. Peter's Hospital is one of the most striking examples of half-timber work in the country. The later English Renaissance is well represented: the finest example is the Exchange, by Wood of Bath, one of his finest works; and the City Library, the Assembly Rooms in Prince's Street, and the Coopers' Hall are also noteworthy. To this period belong the churches of Christ Church and St. Thomas, the tower, with a beautiful cupola, which was added to All Saints' Church in the eighteenth century, and the pleasing little Redland Chapel. There are many notable houses in the same style, among which may be mentioned Redland Court, St. Michael's Hill House, and several houses in College Green, Queen Square, Prince's Street, and Clifton Hill. Of the classical revival are the Council House by Smirke, Cockerill's Bank of England and his Freemasons' Hall, and the graceful porticoes of St. Mary-on-the-Quay, and the Victoria Rooms. Modern buildings are very numerous, and though Bristol is not altogether free from the pretentious vulgarity which is so often seen in recent provincial architecture, there is much that is restrained and refined. Of the Gothic revival there is the noble nave which Street added to the Cathedral, and All Saints' Church, Clifton, by the same architect; St. Raphael's, by Woodyer; and several suburban churches by

Mr. John Norton, together with the Church of the Nativity at Knowle, and that of All Hallows, Easton. The Guildhall, and the Schools of Clifton College, the Grammar School and that of the Merchant Venturers represent the secular work in this style. Of more recent renaissance work Gingell's clever adaptation of the Venetian Library in Lloyds Bank, and the picturesque domed office of the Scottish Provident Society in Clare Street may be signalled out as the best examples.

Arms. (*See City Arms.*)

Arno's Vale. (*See Cemeteries.*)

Art Gallery, Municipal. The local want of an Art Gallery similar to those of Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and other great provincial towns has long been deplored, but is now happily supplied by the munificence of a distinguished native of Bristol, Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. In July, 1899, it was intimated to the Corporation that if that body would undertake to purchase the premises in Queen's Road belonging to the Rifle Headquarters Company, in order to extend the City Museum, Sir William would contribute £10,000 towards the erection of new buildings, so as to provide a Municipal Art Gallery upon a portion of the acquired site. The Council thankfully accepted the proposal, but owing to legal difficulties the purchase of the property (for £10,000) was not effected until the summer of 1901. A few months later, when the original estimate for the new erections was found to be wholly inadequate, Sir W. H. Wills expressed his willingness to undertake the entire cost of the structure, involving an outlay of upwards of £40,000. The following is a brief description of the principal architectural features:—The building adjoins and communicates with the existing

Museum, but is complete in itself, having separate access direct from Queen's Road. Standing back from the roadway, the main entrance has a vaulted approach for carriages under the projecting centre portion of the façade. Internally a large and lofty top-lighted central hall is the main feature. Round this the museum galleries are grouped, and a spacious marble staircase faces the entrance at the further end. A mezzanine gallery runs round the hall and gives communication with the refreshment and administrative rooms in the front, and on the upper level is the fine suite of picture galleries. The building is classic in style, and the crowning feature of the elevation is a sculptured group symbolical of the arts of painting, sculpture and architecture. The ground floor rooms are chiefly devoted to the display of antiquities. In one will be found those of Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome; in another, those illustrating generally the science of anthropology; in a third, objects of industrial and decorative art; and the fourth is the Bristol Room, the collections in which illustrate various phases in the past history of the city. The picture galleries above form a splendid suite of communicating apartments, lighted from above, in which there is ample room for the display of a permanent collection of pictures, and for the loan collections which from time to time will be organised.

Artillery Volunteer Corps. (*See Volunteers.*)

Ashley Down was in ancient time called the Manor of Asseley, and was granted by charter to the monks of St. James' Priory by William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1170. This and other charters relating to the priory are preserved in the Museum and Library.

Assembly Rooms, Prince Street, once a fashionable concert hall, now used as a warehouse. The front is of freestone, and consists of a rustic basement, which supports four double columns of the Corinthian order, over which is a pediment. In front are inscribed the words *Curas cithara tollit* ("Music is a specific for care"), which is only suggestive of the sweet memories of its past experience.

Assize Courts, Small Street, an extension of the Guildhall, built in the Perpendicular Gothic style, in 1870. Within its walls are held the Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, the Tolzey and County Courts. The Incorporated Law Society and the Bristol Incorporated Chamber of Commerce and Shipping also occupy portions of the building. Some of the most interesting relics of ancient domestic architecture in the city are preserved here. In the witnesses' waiting-room is a fine seventeenth-century freestone chimney-piece, preserved from a room, now destroyed, in which Johanna Southcott used to preach. In the Law Library are remains of the twelfth century: they consist of some clustered piers with cushion capitals of a grand Norman hall, divided by two ranges of arches. The roof is of panelled oak; it was once the private chapel of the building wherein, as some allege, Charles I. and his two sons were entertained in 1643. A finely-carved chimney-piece in the Renaissance style has been refixed in the adjoining room. The Chamber of Commerce board-room contains handsome original stone-mullioned windows of the Tudor period, a panelled ceiling and Perpendicular Gothic chimney-piece. (*See Courts of Justice.*)

Athletics. (*See under Sports.*)

Autographs. In the Council House are several autograph letters of acceptance of the freedom of the city (*see Freedom of the City*) from Sir Thomas Lawrence, Lord Nelson, Lord Rodney, Lord Hood, the Duke of Wellington, and others. Also the original articles of the surrender of the city to Prince Rupert in July, 1643. There is also a large collection of autographs in the Bristol Room of the Museum and Library.

Avon. This river is sometimes called the Lower Avon, to distinguish it from the Upper, in Warwickshire. It rises in the hilly district of North Wiltshire, not far from Wootton Bassett; but various springs are assigned for its origin, as well as that of the Thames, from whose numerous sources it is not far distant. Emerging from the hills, it falls by a circuitous course into the vale which leads from Christian Malford to Chippenham, after which its windings are numerous and sharp as it advances through the county of Wilts, bordering upon that of Somerset, and for some space divides the two counties. Its course is at first southward; then it makes a circuit by the west towards the north, and then again to the west, at last encircling the city of Bath on two sides, from whence it pursues nearly the same direction with frequent meanders to Bristol. It then inclines to the north-west, and eventually reaches the Bristol Channel at Kingroad. Its chief confluent are the Frome, the Chew, and the Froom.

Avonmouth Dock. (*See Docks.*)

Band of Hope Union. (*See Temperance Associations.*)

Bands, Public. In the summer of 1887 a number of public-spirited citizens engaged a band of musicians, by whom open-air concerts were

given at the Promenade, Clifton Down, Lovers' Walk, and Bedminster Park, for the entertainment of the public. It was hoped that those who attended would support the movement by small subscriptions, but on several occasions the sum collected from several thousand well-dressed spectators was only a few shillings. In spite of much discouragement, the promoters continued their exertions for seven years, the attendances in fine weather always increasing, but with no better financial results. At the close of 1893 the loss on the year was £150, and as an appeal to the public for aid met with no response the Band Committee, who had repeatedly made up deficiencies, suspended their labours. Some attempts have since been made to induce the Corporation to maintain a public band at the expense of the rate-payers, but they have so far been unsuccessful. Bands again played on the Promenade, Clifton, in the summers of 1901—1904, under the auspices of the Clifton Improvement Association, but although they attracted large audiences the collections were very disappointing, and the amount required to cover expenses was made up by public subscription. Much has been done of late years to develop instrumental music in Bristol, which can now boast of several good bands.

Banks. Bristol possesses extensive banking accommodation, and most of the establishments having been specially built for the purpose, the internal arrangements are all that can be desired. The first bank in Bristol was opened in 1750, by Onesiphorus Tyndall, Harford Lloyd, Isaac Elton, William Miller, Thomas Knox, and Matthew Hale, in a very large mansion in Broad Street, subsequently destroyed when the present John Street was erected,

and extending over the houses on each side of that thoroughfare. Banking business had previously been conducted in all the large provincial towns by men styling themselves goldsmiths, but the name of "bankers" had certainly been assumed by firms at Northampton, Stafford, Gloucester, and probably Norwich. The second Bristol bank was started in Corn Street in 1752, by Messrs. Thomas Goldney, Morgan Smith, Michael Miller, Richard Champion, James Reed, and John Vaughan, the last-named of whom had long been really a banker. The first-named concern was thenceforth known as the Old Bank, which title it still retains. It removed to its present premises in Corn Street in 1794, amalgamated with Messrs. Ames, Cave, and Co. in 1826, with Sir William Miles, Bt., and Co. (the original Goldney bank) in 1877, and with Messrs. Prescott, Cave, and Co., Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., and Messrs. Tugwell and Co. in 1891. In 1903 a further amalgamation with the Union of London and Smiths Bank Limited took place. For a lengthy period no banking disaster occurred in the city, but in 1819 the firm of Worrall and Co., and in 1825 the house of Browne, Cavanagh, and Co., both of which issued notes for 20s., 30s., and other small sums, suspended payment, and caused temporary panics. The branch of the Bank of England (which first commenced business here on the site of the Bank Hotel, Bridge Street, in 1827) adjoins the Guildhall, Broad Street. It is in the Grecian style, with Doric pillars, surmounted by a handsome pediment. The West of England and South Wales District Bank commenced business on the 2nd February, 1857. The bank stands on the site of the once famous Bush Tavern, memorable for the visit of Mr. Pickwick when in

search of Mr. Winkle. The present structure is elaborately ornamented in the Venetian Renaissance style. The lower story is Doric and the upper Ionic. Emblematic sculptures of the towns in which the original company had branches adorn its front. The carved keystones represent the rivers Avon, Severn, Taff and Usk, and the Bristol Channel. The practical art of the moneyer is represented in groups of boys, life-size, personating dye-sinking, coining, bank-note printing, etc., and commercial relations with the four quarters of the globe. On the 9th December, 1878, the bank closed with liabilities which amounted to upwards of £3,200,000. This stoppage caused a panic throughout the West of England and South Wales. On February 1st, 1879, the bank was revived under the title of the Bristol and West of England Bank Limited, and in June, 1892, there was an amalgamation with Lloyds Bank Limited. Amongst the elaborate buildings erected of late years by banking companies may be mentioned the Wilts and Dorset Bank, the London and South-Western Bank (on the site of St. Werburgh's Church), the National Provincial Bank of England, Messrs. Stuckey's Bank in Corn Street, and the Capital and Counties Bank in Clare Street. A great number of branch banks have also been opened and built in suburban districts.

The following is a list of Bristol banks, together with their London agents:—

BRISTOL BRANCH BANK OF ENGLAND, Broad Street. Agent, Martin Archer-Shee; sub-agent, F. D. C. Strettell.

CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK LIMITED, Clare Street. Manager, W. E. Webb. Branches at Regent Street, Clifton; Southampton

Parade, Redland; 243 Cheltenham Road, Bishopston; Eastville; Avonmouth; and Shirehampton. Draw on head office, Threadneedle Street, London.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, Corn Street. Manager, W. O. Coward. Branches at Bedminster; Clifton; Fishponds; Hotwells; Kingswood; Redland; St. George's; St. Philip's; Staple Hill; Stokes Croft; Temple Gate; and Totterdown. Draw on head office, 71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK LIMITED, Corn Street. Manager, E. Hilton Naish. Draw on head office, 170 Fenchurch Street, London.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK LIMITED, Clare Street. Manager, A. Langlands. Draw on head office in London.

LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Baldwin Street; Manager, E. J. Hampton. Branch, 22 Victoria Street, Clifton; Manager, W. Brown. Draw on head office in London.

METROPOLITAN BANK (OF ENGLAND AND WALES) LIMITED, Corn Street. Manager, David Laing. Draw on head office in London.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED, 31 Corn Street. Manager, R. L. Hodges. Branches: 92 Bedminster Parade; Mall Buildings, Clifton; 86 Whiteladies Road, Redland; 100 West Street, St. Philip's; Stokes Croft; Horfield; St. George's; and Ashton Gate. Draw on head office in London.

STUCKEY'S BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, Corn Street. Managers, H. C. G. Batten and E. C. Nicholetts. Branches and Agencies: Avonmouth; Bedminster; Bishopston; Regent Street, Clifton; Royal Promenade, Queen's Road; Whiteladies Road, Redland; Stokes Croft; 59 West Street, St. Philip's; Eastville; Fishponds; St. George's; Kingswood; Westbury-on-Trym; and Pill.

Draw on Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., London.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LIMITED, Corn Street. Manager, Edwin Moxley. Branches at The Mall, Clifton; Whiteladies Road, Redland; East Street, Bedminster; Avonmouth and Shirehampton. Agencies at Badminton, Keynsham, and Westbury-on-Trym.

WILTS AND DORSET BANKING COMPANY LIMITED, Corn Street. Manager, James Hollis. Other Branches: Regent Street, Clifton; Blackboy Hill, Redland; Queen's Road; Cheltenham Road; Westbury-on-Trym; Horfield; and Avonmouth. Draw on London and Westminster Bank.

Most of the foregoing are open daily from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., except on Saturdays, when they close at 1 p.m.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS, at Head Office (Small Street), Clifton, Temple Gate, Queen Square, Alma Vale, Ashley Down, Ashley Hill, Ashley Road, Ashton Gate, Avon Vale Road, Barton Hill, Bath Road, Bedminster (East Street, Gathorne Road, North Street, Parade, Victoria Park, West Street), Bishopston, Broadmead, Castle Street, Chelsea Road (Easton), Cheltenham Road, Clifton Wood, Cotham, Eastville, Easton Road, Gloucester Road, Henleaze, Hotwells, Horfield, Kingsdown, Kingsland Road, Lawrence Hill, Leigh Road South, Lower Easton, Lower Redland Road, Merrywood, Mina Road, New Brislington, Newfound-land Street, North Street, Park Street, Portland Place, Queen's Road, Queen's Parade (Eastville), Redcliff, Redland, Ridgeway, Rockleaze, Richmond Road, Sefton Park, 70. Stapleton Road, 266 Stapleton Road, Stokes Croft, St. Agnes, St. Michael's, St. Paul's, St. Philip's Marsh, Southville, Sandy Park Road, Stoke Bishop, Totterdown, 37 Victoria Street, West Street

(St. Philip's), Westbury Park, Whitehall, Windmill Hill, Woolcott Park, Woodwell Crescent and Whiteladies Road.

Baptist Association consists of fifty-three Baptist churches in Bristol and in parts of the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts. Hon. secs., Rev. G. Jarman and Edward Parsons, J.P. Its members are about 10,000; Sunday school scholars 13,000. It aims at the close union of its members for council and encouragement, and its home mission work is of great value throughout the rural districts.

Baptist College, Stokes Croft. An institution for educating young men for the ministry, in connection with the Baptist denomination. It was commenced in 1679, when Mr. Terrill, by deed, devised a large portion of his estates for the maintenance of "a holy learned man well skilled in the tongues—viz., Greek and Hebrew, one who doth own and practise the truth of believers' baptism." He was to devote three half-days in the week to the instruction of "some young men, not exceeding twelve, who were members of any baptised congregation in or about Bristol for two years at the most." The bequest did not come into operation until the year 1720. The Rev. Bernard Foskett was tutor, and the first student was Thomas Rogers, of the Pithay Chapel. In 1770 the Bristol Education Society was formed through the exertions of Dr. Caleb Evans, as an additional aid to Mr. Terrill's bequest, with which it continues united. During the early part of the last century it became well known as the Baptist Academy. The students receive instruction in arts and science at Bristol University College, and at the Western Congregational College they take classes in Theology and Hebrew. There are

some choice treasures amongst the stores of the library, many fine editions of the Bible, some of them of great age, the chief being the only perfect copy of Tyndale's translation of the New Testament (1526) and a miniature on ivory of Oliver Cromwell, for which the Empress Catherine of Russia offered 500 guineas. This college has been very successful, many of the most eminent scholars and preachers of the Baptist persuasion having been trained therein. The course of study is not less than two or more than six years. The number of students averages about 25. Owing to the growth of Bristol and the altered state of Stokes Croft, it has been considered desirable that the College should be situated in a quieter spot, and a site has been obtained in Tyndall's Park, close to University College. Dr. F. W. Gotch, L.L.D. (Dublin), one of the revisers of the Old Testament, was the principal for many years. Principal, Rev. W. J. Henderson, B.A.

Baptist Mills comprises a large and populous district. Some baseless conjectures have been published respecting the origin of the name, one Bristol historian attributing it to the immersion of a number of the Baptist persuasion in the From about 1670, whilst a Jesuit writer alleged that the place was once inhabited by a number of foreign weavers of *baptiste*, or cambric. As a matter of fact, William Worcester, in his *Itinerary* (c. 1480) calls the mill "Bagpath's," and it is known that a family of millers of that name resided in Bristol. The word had been transmuted to "Baptists" so early as 1610, as is shown by an extant map of that date, nearly half a century before the rise of the English Baptists.

Baptist Union, Bristol. Embraces all the Baptist churches within the

city area and a few others in the immediate vicinity. Formed for mutual benefit and encouragement, and denominational church extension. Hon. secs., Mr. E. G. Sargent and Rev. R. C. Griffin.

Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes. (*See under Homes.*)

Barracks. These are situated in the parish of Horfield, two miles from Stokes Croft, on the great North Road. The foundation-stone was laid on June 3rd, 1845, by the Deputy Provincial Grand Master and the Freemasons of Bristol, by permission of Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance. The ceremony was an imposing one, the mayor, sheriff, corporation, and the local military authorities being in attendance, headed by the band of the 75th Regiment. The barracks are occupied as the depôt of the Gloucestershire Regiment and headquarters of the 28th Regimental District. The original accommodation for four companies of infantry and two troops of horse has been considerably enlarged, and additional ground has also been acquired for the annual encampment of the militia. Adjoining the barracks is the Garrison Church, opened in 1857. Colonel A. G. Watson, commanding district. Recruiting office, 8 and 9 Colston Street. Maj. J. W. F. Boyce (Royal Warwickshire Regt.), officer in charge.

Barristers practising in the city are sixteen in number.

Baths and Wash-houses. There are now seven Corporation bathing establishments in Bristol, two of which, the Broad Weir and Mayor's Paddock, have wash-houses attached. The first baths erected by the Corporation were those on the Broad Weir, opened August 12th, 1850; the second in the Mayor's Paddock, New Cut, opened May

1st, 1873; and the third at Jacob's Wells, opened April 25th, 1889. The last-mentioned is of a more elaborate character than the others, and cost £10,000 in erection. Besides these, the Corporation have acquired the baths at Montpelier long known as "Rennison's," those at Kingsdown, built by Mr. Popham, and known as the "Royal," and the Victoria Baths near Oakfield Road. Another institution, for the Barton Hill district, was opened August 10th, 1903. During the winter months the swimming bath at this establishment is used as an assembly room. The number of bathers at all these baths was, in 1903, over 300,000; the maintenance of the institutions cost the city close on £6,500, whilst the receipts amounted to £3,100. The charges for use of the baths, which may be had hot, cold, shower or swimming, range from sixpence to one penny. Open from 7 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. (Sundays excepted), and on Fridays and Saturdays to 9.30 p.m. At the Broad Weir and Mayor's Paddock are laundries, as mentioned above, at which, for the nominal charge of one penny per hour, each woman is provided with a place to herself, hot and cold water, a house in which to dry the clothes, and conveniences for ironing. There are Turkish baths in College Place and the Spa and Hydro at Clifton, and also baths at 9 College Green. In addition to this, open-air Swimming Baths are now in course of construction at three of the public parks, viz. Ashton, Victoria and Eastville.

Beating the "Bounds" is generally done every ten years. It is an ancient custom, and was instituted for the purpose of inspecting the boundaries of the city. This is done by the mayor and officials. The boundaries were first beaten by the reformed Corporation on

September 27th and 28th, 1841. Perambulations were also made on the following subsequent dates:—October 14th and 15th, 1852; August 10th and 11th, 1863; August 20th, 1863 (water boundary to the Flat Holms); September 8th, 1863 (river boundaries to Hanham Mills); and in the autumn of 1874. (*For the latest perambulation see Boundaries of the City.*)

Bedminster is a large parish on the south side of Bristol, and forms a considerable portion of the borough. The manor of Bedminster was the property of the Crown, but was granted by William Rufus, with the greater part of the hundred and other possessions, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, whom he created Earl of Gloucester. From him it came into the possession of Robert Fitzhardinge, son of the governor of Bristol. In 1416 it passed, by marriage, to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and again by marriage to the Duke of Buckingham. It reverted to the Crown in the reign of Henry VIII. Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, subsequently possessed it, from whom it passed to the Nevilles, and was sold by them in 1605 to the Smyths of Ashton Court. The parish is in the county of Somerset, and is the only one in the county not included in the diocese of Bath and Wells, but belonging to Bristol. It contains a number of compact houses, and some of its streets will bear comparison with any of the east suburbs of London, as Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, in density of population. Several large factories are situated in Bedminster, notably W. D. and H. O. Wills' Ltd. tobacco establishment, and E. S. and A. Robinson's printing works. Collieries are also located in this district. The population, according to the census of 1881, was 44,747; in 1891, 47,122; and in 1901,

60,112. The large increase in 1901 over 1891 is accounted for by the fact that between those years the boundaries of Bedminster were extended.

Beekeepers' Association, Bristol. The object of the Association, which was formed about 1889, is, by concerted action, to encourage in Bristol, Somerset, and South Gloucestershire, a humane and profitable system of beekeeping, with a view especially to bettering the condition of the agricultural and other labouring classes. Annual shows are held at which medals are given for the best exhibits of honey. Hon. sec., James Brown, 31 Bridge Street.

Bells and Bell-ringing have from time immemorial proved to be a prominent feature in Bristol life. Amongst the old wardens' accounts may be mentioned the following:—"St. James': In 1572, paid for lycher at to (2) times to lycher the bells, 11d. In 1585, paid to the ringers for the ringing the hold yeare corful, 2/-. In 1586, paid to the ringers when the Earl of Pembroke came to the city, 1/-. In 1638, paid to the ringers the 17th November, being Queen Elizabeth's coronation day, 1/-," which is repeated on to 1642. "In 1641, to the ringers at the retourne of the King from Scotland, 10/4. In 1665, paid to the ringers when my Lord Bishop came, 2/6." As far back as the beginning of the seventeenth century there was a bell foundry in the city carried on by the family of Purdues. We find in the accounts of the Corporation at Wells that it was agreed with "Purdue of Bristol" to cast a bell for St. Cuthbert's Church in that city. Up till recently there were thirty-nine bells still remaining in Gloucestershire which had been cast by the Purdues. In the year 1552 commissions were appointed in the

name of Edward VI. to take an inventory of and seize upon all "goods, plate, jewels, vestments, bells, and other ornaments within every parish belonging, or in any wise appertaining, to any church, Chapel, Brotherhood, Gylde, or Fraternity within the realm," for the benefit of the Exchequer. Such strong opposition, however, was shown to the removal of the bells that the commissioners graciously restored them out of the plunder, together with one chalice for use in Divine service, on condition that they are "safelie kept and aunswered for the use of the king." The oldest bells now remaining in Bristol are the treble and second at the Cathedral (the treble bears the arms and initials of John Newland or Nailheart, who was abbot, and died 1486); the fifth and sixth at St. Thomas, the third and sixth at St. Werburgh, and the sanctus bells at Temple and St. Stephen's. Probably all these are pre-Reformation. The city now possesses a large number of rings of bells, notably, one of twelve at St. Mary Redcliff; four rings of ten at St. James', Christ Church, St. Nicholas, and St. Stephen's; also nine rings of eight as well as several of six. Scientific change ringing has made great strides in the city of late years, and the following methods are now rung by different bands of ringers, namely, among the Surprise methods, London, Cambridge and Superlative, as well as Double Norwich Major and Caters, Duffield Major and Royal, and several Treble Bob methods. The principal churches with peals of bells are those of St. Mary Redcliff, St. James', All Saints' (City), St. Nicholas', Christ Church, St. Michael's, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, St. Matthew's, St. Andrew's, Christ Church, and Emmanuel, Clifton. (See also St. Stephen's Ringers.)

Benefit and Benevolent Societies.

BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND. Established in 1869 for the assistance of members when ill or in distress. The members of the fund, together with their friends, hold an annual dinner, which is looked forward to as one of the most enjoyable of the year. Hon. secretary, W. Lyons, *Western Daily Press*.

BRISTOL CORN TRADE CLERKS' GUILD. Established 1898. The objects of the Guild are to relieve, either by donations, loans, or otherwise, necessitous members, their wives, widows, children, or relatives, the committee having the power to extend help also to persons who are or have been connected with the corn trade, but who may not be members at the time; also to assist unemployed members in finding employment. The membership is over 200, and the capital fund £1,900. Hon. sec., Francis Gluyas, 2 Carlton Place, Bedminster.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY. For the relief of unfortunate, but deserving, Scotchmen. Established in 1820. Hon. secretary, John Bennet, 25 Bridge Street.

CAMBRIAN SOCIETY. Originally established about 1751 and resuscitated in 1869 for the purpose of promoting friendly intercourse among the Welsh residents in Bristol and for general benevolent purposes. The annual dinner is held on St. David's Day. Hon. sec., Martin Griffiths, 24 Broad Street. Almoner, John Davies, 28 Howard Road, Bedminster.

CLIFTON AND BRISTOL FRIENDLY SOCIETY. The object of the Society is to help those who help themselves, by receiving cash deposits. All who make regular deposits with the Society are entitled to an allowance in sickness, an annuity in old age, and a certain sum at death. The Society was established in 1840 for

the benefit of Clifton and neighbourhood, but has since been extended to the whole city of Bristol. Pay nights: *Clifton District*, at the Infants' Schoolroom, Merchants' Place, on the first Wednesday in each month, from 5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.; *Redcliff District*, at Redcliff Parish Room, Guinea Street, at 7 p.m., on the first Monday in each month; and the *St. Philip's District*, at the Hannah More Infants' School, St. Philip's, at 7 o'clock, on the second Monday in each month; but should the appointed Monday be a Bank Holiday, the pay night will be on the succeeding Monday. Secretary, E. M. Tyrrell, 11 Polygon, Clifton.

COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. A Bristol branch of this Association, which had its origin in London, was established about twelve years ago with a strong committee which looks after the interests of the Association from Swindon to Exeter. The object of the Association is to afford relief to distressed persons engaged in the coal trade (otherwise than manually) who in the opinion of the directors are deserving. Local secretary, J. Scholar, 1 Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, LONDON. The Bristol Permanent Committee meet on the last Saturday in each month at the Greyhound Hotel, Broadmead. Hon. sec., Harry Wells, 51 Effingham Road, Bristol.

CORNISH ASSOCIATION (BRISTOL AND DISTRICT). Founded in 1901 for the purpose of promoting friendly intercourse between Cornish residents in Bristol and district, and with the further object of rendering assistance and hospitality to Cornish people within the area whether temporarily or permanently resident therein. Hon. sec., J. V. Biddington, 1 Grove Place, Blackboy Hill.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY. In 1902 the late Mr. Frank Holman (president for the year) started a benevolent fund for giving aid to needy and deserving Devonians resident in Bristol, or Devonians who find themselves in distressed circumstances. Hon. sec. and treas., S. Dent Chamberlain, 6 St. Stephen's Avenue.

DRUIDS, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF. The Bristol and West of England district, comprising a wide stretch of rural country, has 6,000 members, divided into 40 lodges, and funds amounting to £25,000. Secretary, H. Hodge, 14 Effingham Road, St. Andrew's Park. There are also four female branches situated in Bristol and suburbs, containing 128 members. Hon. sec., Miss W. Hodge, 14 Effingham Road.

FORESTERS, ANCIENT ORDER OF. The Bristol United District consists of eighty-six courts, comprising some 15,000 members, with funds amounting to £110,000. Many thousand pounds are distributed yearly in sick pay and for funerals. District Chief Ranger, W. R. Oxley. District Sub-Chief Ranger, H. Lawford Jones. The registered office is at 14 St. James' Square, where the district secretary, Mr. J. Hampton, may be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 6 to 8 p.m., and Thursdays 1 to 2 p.m.; and a dispensary has also been established here. Bristol was intimately connected with the formation of the first courts of female Foresters; on December 31st, 1903, there was a female membership of 109 in the district. There is a widows' and orphans' fund in connection with the society, and also a juvenile section, open to Foresters only.

GARDENERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (Bristol and Bath Auxiliary). Established here in 1893 for the purpose of securing the support of local gentlemen and their

gardeners to the parent society, whose object is to afford relief to those engaged in horticultural pursuits when overcome by misfortune or declining years. Local secretary, G. Harris, Zoological Gardens, Clifton.

GROCERS' BENEVOLENT FUND (BRISTOL). Formed for the purpose of granting relief, by pension or otherwise, directly or indirectly, to deserving and necessitous members of the grocery and provision trade in Bristol and district, and to widows and orphans of such members. Secretary, H. J. Spear, Small Street.

HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY. A London centralised Society, managed by 210 delegates representing districts within the British Isles of roughly 1,000 members each, Bristol having three, viz. "West," G. Belsten, 77 Sefton Park Road (member of the Executive Council); "East," J. L. Brown (member of the Executive Council), 185 Newfoundland Road; "South," E. Tovey, Templeton House, Vivian St., Bedminster. There are sixteen official medical officers and agencies at various points of the city.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY. Founded in 1889 for the relief of poor and distressed Irish people in Bristol. The annual dinner is held on St. Patrick's day. The funds of the Society are distributed under the supervision of a committee, who personally investigate every case, and in addition to assisting people of Irish nationality in Bristol, they are expended in enabling Irish poor, who desire to do so, to return to Ireland. Hon. sec., J. C. Gilmore, Market Chambers, Nicholas Street.

LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT SOCIETY. A Bristol branch was established in 1902. The objects of the Society are to provide pensions for necessitous members of the leather, hide, and shoe-mercery

trades, their widows and orphans. Secretary for West of England, G. Heal, 37 Bridge Street.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION OF ENGLAND. Bristol Lodges:—*Colston Lodge* (No. 551), first Tuesday in each month, King David Inn, St. Michael's Hill; *Wickcliffe Lodge* (No. 39), second Tuesday in each month, St. James' Parish Hall, Charles Street; *Coronation Lodge* (No. 746), first Thursday in each month, 11 St. James' Square.

MUTUAL AID AND FRIEND-IN-NEED SICK BENEFIT SOCIETIES. There are about 150 of these societies in Bristol and neighbourhood which are all self-supporting. The ages for entrance are from 15 to 45 by a medical certificate. An annual church parade is held, the proceeds of which are distributed amongst the local medical charities. A record collection for Bristol was made in 1903, when £215 was obtained. Hon. sec., W. J. Hill, 6 Highland Vale, Clifton.

NATIONAL DEPOSIT FRIENDLY SOCIETY. The objects of the Society are to help those who help themselves, and to provide its members, when necessary, with financial assistance in cases of sickness, old age, or death. There is a savings bank deposit and a common sick fund. Life insurances may be effected up to £200. District sec., E. J. Price, 87 Grosvenor Road, St. Paul's.

NORTHERN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES SOCIETY. Founded with the object of fostering a better knowledge of all that is interesting in the respective counties, of cultivating social intercourse, and also of giving assistance when necessary in procuring work, etc., to any applicant the committee may deem worthy. Hon. sec., A. G. Smallwood, 30 Brynland Avenue.

ODDFELLOWS, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF, MANCHESTER UNITY. District offices, Rupert Street. The

number of admitted members in January, 1904, was 3,880 male adults, 171 female adults, 49 juveniles, in 33 male lodges and 5 female. The provincial corresponding secretary is E. Larcombe, Fishponds.

RATIONAL ASSOCIATION FRIENDLY SOCIETY (BRISTOL DISTRICT). There are about forty branches in and near Bristol with a membership of about 7,000. The Bristol District Conference, which is a means of federating these branches, meets at Short's Coffee Tavern, High Street, on the third Monday in each month to discuss matters of interest affecting the members. It is represented on the Bristol District Friendly Societies' Council by Bros. W. Saunders, H. L. Phillips and F. G. Cooper, the first-named being the President of the Council for the current year (1904). Bro. H. L. Phillips is the President of the Conference, and Bro. C. A. Poole the Hon. Sec. The Rationals Medical Institute is a federation of the Bedminster branches and is situated on Coronation Road. This supplies a medical officer (Dr. J. L. Murray Smith) and medicine to its 2,450 members when in need of the same. The president is Bro. W. B. Griffin, and the secretary, Bro. C. A. Poole.

RECHABITES, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF. (*See under* Temperance Societies.)

SHEPHERDS, LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT. The district offices are open daily at Shepherds' Hall, Old Market Street. Office hours 9.30 to 5, and Friday evenings 8 to 9. On Saturday the office is closed at 1.30. Provincial secretary, J. J. Ellis.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY. (*See under* Temperance Societies.)

UNITED PATRIOTS' NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY. The objects of the Society are to make provision

by the subscriptions of its members for sickness, permanent disablement, etc. There are in Bristol ten branches, with a total membership (in December, 1903) of 1,913. The central office of the Society is at 64 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C.

Benevolent Institution, The, was established in 1879. Every candidate must have resided or carried on business or profession for seven consecutive years in Bristol, and during that period have occupied, as owner or tenant, premises rated for the relief of the poor at not less than £50 per annum, or if in professional life, other than as school proprietor, must have occupied a house rated to the relief of the poor at not less than £25 a year; or be the widow of a person who was so qualified, and have attained the age of 55 years, or unmarried daughter whose parents so qualified have died, and who has since been, either partially or entirely, dependent on her own efforts and who has attained the like age, in which case she is entitled to add her late husband's or parents' residence or occupation to her own, to make up, if needful, the required term of seven years. The amount of each annuity is from £20 to £30. An annual subscription of one guinea constitutes membership, and a donation of ten guineas at one time life membership, and for every additional subscription of one guinea, or donation from a life member of ten guineas, the voting power is increased *pro rata*. Attached to the institution is a Ladies' Association, which enables every lady, whether a subscriber to the institution or otherwise, who secures new subscriptions to the amount of five guineas and upwards, to secure the privilege of a vote for every five guineas so obtained. Privileges of a corresponding value are allowed

for all donations of ten guineas and upwards obtained in like manner. Every such donation entitles the lady gaining it to a vote for the year in which it is given, and whenever the donations so obtained reach in the aggregate to thirty guineas she is entitled to a vote for life at every election. There are now eighty annuitants upon the funds, receiving about £1,700 yearly. E. T. Collins, 28 Baldwin Street, secretary.

Benevolent Institution, The National (Bristol District). Founded by the late Peter Hervé in this city in 1810 for the relief of distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of whatever country or creed: Firstly, persons of former independence and profession, and tutors and governesses; and, secondly, persons who have lived respectably in the more reputable departments of trade and are reduced to want. The institution gives annuities of £15 and £20, and is supported by subscriptions and donations. Treasurer, W. H. Greville Edwards, Old Bank, Bristol; hon. secretary, Frederick A. Jenkins, Exchange Buildings; hon. secretary, Ladies' Committee, Miss Marriott, 7 North Road, Bishopston.

Benevolent Society for Ladies, 33 West Mall, Clifton. It is instituted for the purpose of assisting ladies in necessitous circumstances from any part of the country. This is done in a variety of ways, but the most general is by disposing of needle and other work, useful and fancy. The Society consists of fifty members, some of whom are invalids. An executive committee of four ladies superintends the rules, orders, etc., whereby a good and truly benevolent work is being accomplished. Treasurer, Miss Read, to whom all applications should be made.

Bibles, Old. In All Saints' Church, Corn Street, is a copy of Matthew's edition of Tyndale and Coverdale, blotted and raddled by papal authority. In this edition the fifth verse of the 91st Psalm reads:—

"So that thou shalt not nede to be afraied for eny bugges by nyght," etc.

The Free Library in King Street contains a vellum Bible of the thirteenth century. (See Baptist College for the copy of Tyndale's translation of New Testament.)

Bible Society. The Bristol Auxiliary is at 34 Park Street. Subscribers may obtain Bibles and Testaments on low terms of the Society.

Birds' Protection Society (Bristol Branch). The objects are to discourage the wanton destruction of birds, and to protect them generally. The members of the Society agree to refrain from wearing the feathers of any bird not killed for purposes of food, with the exception of the ostrich. Hon. sec., Mrs. Dacres-Paterson, 45 Cranbrook Road, Redland.

Bishopric of Bristol. The first bishop was Paul Bushe, who was consecrated in 1542, and down to 1897 the city had had 47 bishops, the four last also enjoying the See of Gloucester, the union having taken place on the 17th of October, 1836. Dean Elliott and the Chapter, in pursuance of a *congé d'élire*, elected Dr. Charles John Ellicott to the bishopric of the united sees in 1863. Bristol churchmen were always dissatisfied at being deprived of an independent prelate, and, after one or two abortive efforts, a vigorous movement for the revival of the see was started in 1877. Mr. Gladstone, then Premier, having promised the support of the Government, a Bill to reconstitute the bishopric was brought into Parliament and passed

without opposition. Large subscriptions for the endowment had been already promised, but owing to the magnitude of the sum required it was not until 1894 that the total amount was obtained. Bishop Ellicott had offered to contribute £500 a year for life, and by an Act passed in 1894, the sum to be abstracted from Gloucester was increased to £700. The immediate income of the new bishop raised by subscription was £2,500, to be increased after five years to £3,000. In 1889 the Rev. Henry Daniel gave two houses in Berkeley Square for the episcopal residence, but in 1897 the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, deeming the mansion insufficient, insisted that £5,000 more should be raised for a chapel and structural alterations. The money was soon after raised. An Act was passed in 1896 defining the boundaries of the new diocese, which was to consist of the deaneries of Bristol (including Kingswood), Stapleton, Malmesbury, Chippenham, Cricklade and Bitton, with the exception of four parishes in Wilts and three in Somerset. All preliminaries being at length arranged, George Forrest Browne, D.D., suffragan Bishop of Stepney, was on August 2nd, 1897, nominated by Queen Victoria, was elected by the Dean and Chapter on September 16th, and enthroned on October 28th. The houses in Berkeley Square were soon after sold to a Limited Company, and a new palace on Redland Green was erected at a cost of £13,000, about one-third of which was raised by mortgage. The site was presented by Mr. W. H. Greville Edwards. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners first deducted £500 per annum from the Bishop's income, on the ground that an adequate residence had been provided for him, and the mortgage for the new house deducts another £210. His lordship publicly

stated in October, 1903, that his net income was only about £2,400.

Bishop's College. Was opened August 17th, 1840, temporarily in a house in Bellevue, Clifton, until a building in Queen's Road, and adjoining that of the Blind Asylum, was purchased by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Monk), and, in 1841, conveyed to the college on the security of mortgage. This structure was erected in 1839 for the Red Maids' School, but was never occupied by that body, the boys of the college being the first inmates. The Duke of Beaufort and the Bishop were the patrons. The college was emphatically a Church of England school, and was started in opposition to the Bristol College (*q.v.*). It lingered on until 1861, when the heirs of Bishop Monk disposed of the building to a Volunteer Club. The premises were eventually bought by the City authorities, and upon the site now stands the magnificent Fine Arts Gallery presented by Sir W. H. Wills, Bart.

Bishopston, an ecclesiastical district, is formed out of the parishes of Stapleton, Horfield, and Montpelier. Of late years it has been very extensively built upon.

Blanket. Bristol long claimed the honour of having first made this necessary article of domestic use. *Baker's Chronicle* records that in "1340, soon after the revival of the trade in England, a citizen of Bristol, named Thomas Blanket, and several other inhabitants of this city, set up looms in their own houses for weaving those woollen cloths from him called blankets." The last assertion is certainly incorrect. Blanket is the anglicised form of the French word *blankete* or *blanchette*—white cloth—and more than 150 years before the date given above a biographer of Thomas

Becket stated that "whit blankit" was the ordinary dress of the great archbishop. In the reigns of Henry II. and Richard I. the woollen trade in England was carried on with a fair amount of success, but afterwards appears to have been lost, the English people purchasing their cloth from foreigners, principally Flemings. At that time English wool was superior to any, and, in order to revive the industry, it was enacted that no English wool should be exported, and that none except the king, queen, and privileged persons should wear cloths made beyond the sea. It was no doubt in consequence of these regulations that Thomas Blanket (a bailiff of Bristol in 1342) and others set up looms in their houses. On this account they were favoured by the king, for when the authorities—instigated thereto by other trades, particularly the weavers—levied a rate on them for setting up machines, etc., he sent down a mandate relieving them from the burden.

Blanket Lending Society. Established in 1876. It performs a very useful work during the winter months amongst the poor of the city, about 3,000 blankets being lent out each year. Treasurer, Miss Franklin, 5 Priory Road; depôt, 10 Cave Street, Portland Square.

Blind Institutions.

BRISTOL ASYLUM, or School of Industry for the Blind, stands at the top of Park Street; established in 1793, owing to the benevolent exertions of two Quakers, Messrs. Bath and Fox. The structure is in a bold Gothic style, and was occupied in 1838. A spacious lecture-hall is attached to the building, which cost £15,000, independent of the adjoining chapel for the inmates, which cost an additional £5,000. The chapel, in which the services held are Church of England, provides

seating accommodation for an outside congregation. The institution will hold seventy-three pupils of both sexes, about half of whom are children of school age, *i.e.* under sixteen, and the rest are from sixteen to twenty, and are admitted in order to be taught a trade. There are also a number of out-workers, who work in the shops but live outside. The institution aims at being able to aid the adult blind of the city by teaching them a trade, and then employing them in the shops. There is also a system for keeping in touch with all those pupils who have passed out of the Asylum. The staple industry is, and has been almost from the foundation, that of basket-making. Brush-making was introduced in 1903, and machine knitting and chair caning are also carried on. There is a shop for the sale of goods made by the blind, where all kinds of baskets, brushes, and woollen goods can be bought. The support of the institution is derived chiefly from investments, but these are not sufficient for carrying on the work, and there is urgent need of an increase in the number of subscribers. Visitors are admitted to the Asylum on Monday and Thursday afternoons from 2 to 4 p.m. in summer, and from 3 to 5 p.m. in winter. Quarterly concerts are given by the pupils, particulars of which are advertised in the daily papers. A new wing was added in January, 1883. Its elevation harmonises with the old portion of the structure, and is 48 feet long, 23 feet wide, and 2½ feet high; it is used as the sale and music instruction room. Owing to the stricter registration of children under the Education Act of 1902, the number for whom blind education is required is greatly increased, and the asylum lacks the necessary accommodation. It has already been found necessary to take a hostel in Clifton for girls

over sixteen, and a removal of the institution to fresh quarters is in contemplation. Superintendent and chaplain, Rev. H. T. G. Kingdon, M.A.

ASSOCIATION FOR HOME TEACHING AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE BLIND. This association, which is managed exclusively by ladies, seeks to improve the condition of the blind inhabitants of Bristol and the suburbs, who number nearly 300. They are visited in their own homes, and taught to read books in the raised type, in both Moon and Braille characters, of which there is a large lending library belonging to the institution. In the industrial branch women and girls are taught knitting, chair caning, etc., and paid weekly according to the amount of work done. Dépôt, 65a Park Street; hon. secretary, Mrs. Perry, 3 Downside Road, Clifton.

HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN, 9 Aberdeen Terrace. Established in June, 1874, and provides a comfortable shelter for twelve blind women, several of whom have been in this Home for twenty years and upwards. It is chiefly supported by payments of friends and of the Guardians of the Poor, in their several Unions, for maintenance of inmates, and by a small annual subscription list. More subscribers are much needed. Chairs are caned, and knitted and crochet articles are made by the blind and sold, orders for work being gladly undertaken. Hon. sec., Miss Tyndall, The Fort, Bristol.

Board of Trade. Local offices, 52 Prince Street. Open 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The members of the Local Marine Board are eleven in number, including the secretary. The board is appointed under the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts, its duty being to take cognisance of infringements of those Acts. The

officers are:—One superintendent of the Mercantile Marine Office, who is also Registrar of the Royal Naval Reserve, and two deputies; a superintendent for the transfer of Lascars for the port of Bristol (appointed by the Secretary of State for India); an examiner in navigation and seamanship for the Bristol Channel ports; an examiner of engineers, who is also inspector of ships' lights and fog signals; and an emigration officer and surveyor. Examinations in navigation and seamanship, second Tuesday, and for engineers, fourth Tuesday in each month. Secretary, James Inskip, Small Street.

Bonded Warehouses. The bonded warehouses at Bristol, between seventy and eighty in number, are all under the supervision of the Customs, and some of them are of very ancient origin, their bonding privileges having been obtained 100 years ago—at, or soon after, the time when the bonding system was first extended to goods intended for consumption in the United Kingdom. The warehousing under official supervision, at the time of importation of goods liable to duty, was first sanctioned in 1714, in the case of goods which were ultimately to be exported; but in 1803 the privilege of warehousing was extended to dutiable goods which were to be used in the country, the importers being thus relieved from the payment of duty until the goods were actually taken out of warehouse for use. A number of these warehouses are approved for the deposit of tobacco only (and of this kind is the large warehouse, one of two, now being erected on behalf of the Bristol Docks Committee at Cumberland Basin, capable of holding about 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco, and to which a conditional approval has been given by the Board of

Customs), others for wines and spirits, and some for such low-duty goods as sugar, glucose and molasses. Of similar character are the large bonded cavendish factory at Ashton Gate, in which tobacco and cigarettes are manufactured in bond for exportation, without payment of any duty, and the Sugar Refinery in Old Market Street, in which raw sugar is refined, in bond and under the control of the Customs, prior to payment of duty, in accordance with the requirements of the Sugar Convention of 1902.

Books, Ancient Civic. Several ancient and highly-interesting manuscript books are preserved at the Council House. Amongst them the Great Book of Wills and two smaller registers of wills, containing copies of local testaments dating from 1382 to 1674, throw a vivid light on the manners and customs of that far-gone period. An abstract of the Great Book has been published by the Bristol Archæological Society. The Little Red Book was commenced about 1344, and contains a great number of civic ordinances, a unique copy of the *lex Mercatoria* which prevailed throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, some royal charters, and several deeds relating to the foundation of Bristol charters. The latest entry is dated 1574. This remarkable work was reproduced in two large volumes in 1900 at the expense of the Corporation. The Great Red Book is a compilation of ordinances, etc., chiefly of the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. The Mayor's Kalendar is more interesting to the ordinary public than any of the above, owing to its remarkable fifteenth-century illustrations. It was begun in the reign of Edward IV. by Robert Ricart, town clerk. Much of it has been reprinted by the Camden Society. The Audit



LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

27TH AUGUST, 1836,

BY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON

Books of the Corporation commence in 1532, and continue until the abolition of the old corporate body in 1835, comparatively few having been lost. There are also an ancient Book of Recognisances, the Great White Book of Records, 1496 to 1590, and many minute-books of the meetings of the Corporation, rolls of apprentices and freemen, etc.

Bore, The Severn. (*See* Sever 1.)

Botany. (*See* Flora.)

Boundaries of the City. The boundary of the city within its ancient limits comprised 755 acres. In 5 and 6 William IV. (1835) the Municipal Corporations Reform Act was passed, by which the city was extended, to include within its boundaries the adjoining parish of Clifton, the out-parishes of St. James, St. Paul and St. Philip, with portions of the parishes of Bedminster and Westbury-on-Trym, by which the area, included in the city, was increased to 4,461 acres, with a circuit of about 15 miles. By an Act passed in 1895, Avonmouth Dock and Dunball Island (which had ceased to be an island) were detached from Gloucestershire and Somerset respectively and included in Bristol. By another Act in 1897, the parishes of Stapleton, Fishponds, St. George's, and large portions of Brislington, Bedminster, and Horfield, Portishead Dock, and Ham Green Hospital Estate were incorporated with the city, the area of which was increased to 11,467 acres, with an estimated population of over 318,000, and a ratable value of nearly a million and a half. In 1901 an Act was passed empowering the Corporation to construct a new Dock and other works at Avonmouth. Under this Act 200 acres at Avonmouth were added to the city, and by another Act, obtained in the following year, 50 additional acres in the same locality were

brought in. In October, 1903, the Council resolved on seeking parliamentary powers for a further extension, and in April, 1904, a Bill to this effect was prepared, and approved by a Parliamentary Committee. Under the provisions of this Bill, the whole of Shirehampton and Westbury-on-Trym, part of Henbury and the upper portion of Horfield were brought within the city boundaries, giving the city a total acreage of 17,004, an estimated population of 354,443, and a ratable value of £1,723,119. For all purposes connected with the division of the added area into wards, the alterations of parishes and unions, and the preparation of lists of voters, the Act came into force as soon as the approval of Parliament was obtained, and for all other purposes on Sept. 30th, 1904. The water boundaries of the city are the river Avon (high-water mark), from Hanham Mills to Kingroad, down the foreshore of the Channel to the Steep Holm and Flat Holm, from the latter up to Aust Cliffs, and thence down the Severn again to Kingroad. The foregoing, for magisterial jurisdiction, are considered in the city and county of Bristol, in the parish of St. Stephen. In September, 1900, it was determined to perambulate the boundaries as well by land as by water, a ceremony which was of frequent occurrence when the unreformed Corporation was in existence, but which had been suspended since 1874. The perambulation by land, including the Avon jurisdiction to Hanham, occupied four days—September 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th. On the 15th the Corporation and a numerous party of guests proceeded by steamboat to the Steep and Flat Holms, dealing with Avonmouth and Portishead on their route. The proceedings on *terra firma* were marked by much hilarity, through the "bumping" on the

boundary stones of every grave and reverend dignitary, from the Lord Mayor and the Duke of Beaufort downwards, many ladies being also captured and "initiated."

Boys' Brigades. "The Boys' Brigade" was established locally in 1891, on unsectarian lines, with the object of promoting "habits of reverence, discipline, self-respect and all that tends towards a true Christian manliness." Boys of between 12 and 17 years are eligible as members. The president of the battalion is H. J. Usher, 4 College Road; hon. sec., J. H. Price, 32 Southwell Street. A "Church Lads' Brigade" has also been formed, in connection with the Church of England, for boys between the ages of 14 and 19. At present there are companies working in seventeen parishes in the diocese of Bristol. The Lord Bishop is the regimental chaplain; Col. T. W. Chester Master, of Knole Park, is the commanding officer; and the hon. sec. and correspondent is the Rev. G. B. Havard-Perkins, St. Andrew's Vicarage, Montpelier.

Brandon Hill, approachable from Park Street or Hotwell Road, is the property of the Corporation of Bristol. It was one of the chief defences of the city during the sieges of 1643-5, and part of the fort and trenches may be readily traced. It is 259 feet in perpendicular height and 25 acres in extent. From the Cabot Tower which crowns the summit the grandest panoramic view of the city and surrounding neighbourhood is obtained. On August 19th, 1857, two 36-pounder Russian guns captured in the Crimean War were planted on the hill, and there, too, once stood a hermitage, the first inhabitant of which was Lucy de Newchurch, whose disappointment with the world induced her to importune the Bishop of Worcester to allow her

to seclude herself and become an anchoress. The hill is pleasantly laid out with winding walks, seats, etc. Tradition asserts that Queen Elizabeth conferred the privilege on the Bristol washerwomen, that the right of drying their clothes on the Hotwells side of the hill should be reserved to them for ever. As a matter of fact, however, a deed in the Council House executed in the reign of Henry VIII. declares that women had enjoyed that privilege from time immemorial.

Brass Pillars. Four in number, in front of the Exchange, Corn Street. They were used by the merchants in lieu of tables for making payments, writing letters, etc. One at least was removed from the Tolzey before the Council House, the others probably came from the old colonnade under All Saints' Church on the opposite side of the street. The first (nearest to Wine Street) stood in the old Tolzey in 1550, and is much worn by time and use. The second pillar is inscribed in Latin on its face, and in Roman capitals—

"THEY HAVE RELATED THAT WHICH IS
UNWORTHY OF NOTE · WHAT IS WORTHY
OF PRAISE THEY HAVE OMITTED ·
NO MAN LIVES TO HIMSELF · "

Between this inscription appears a very large Roman letter P, extending its entire depth, and under it—

"HILARLIDATORE D . . . CLI DEVS "

In a circle surrounding the above, in the same character, is—

"THIS POST IS THE GIFT OF MASTER
ROBERT KITCHIN · MERCHANT · SOMETIME
MAIOR AND ALDERMAN OF THIS CITY
WHO DEC · 5 · SEPTEMB · 1594 · "

Round the upper edge or rim of the pedestal is inscribed—

"HIS EXECV
TORS WERE FOWER OF HIS SERRVANTS ·
JOHN BARKER · MATHEW HAVILAND · ABE
LL KITCHIN · ALDERMEN OF THIS CITY · AN
D IOHN ROWBOROW SHERIFF · 1630 · "

Encircling the face of the third pillar is—

"PRAISE THE LORD O MY SOVLE AND FORGE
T NOT ALL HIS BENEFITS HE SAVED MY
LIFE FROM DESTRUCTION AND TO HIS
MERCY AND LOVING KINDNESS · PRAISE · "

And round the rim, or upper edge,
beneath is—

" + THOMAS HOBSON OF BRISTOL MADE ME
ANNO 1625 · NICHOLAS CRISP OF LONDON
GAVE ME · TO THIS HONORABLE CITY
IN REMEMBRANCE OF GODS MERCY IN ANNO
DOMINI · 1625 · N C · "

Inscribed round the face of the
fourth pillar is—

"AD · 1631 · THIS IS THE GIFT OF MR
GEORGE WHITE OF BRISTOL MERCHAUNT
BROTHER VNTO DOCTOR THOMAS WHITE A
FAMOVS BENEFACTOR TO THIS CITIE · "

And upon the rim beneath is—

"THE CHVRCH OF THE LIVINGE GOD IS THE
PILLAR AND GROVND OF THE TRVETH
SO WAS THE WORKE OF THE PILLARS
FINISHED."

Bridewell, formerly in Bridewell Street, was originally called Monk-bridge, from an adjoining bridge over the From, and was established in the Middle Ages as the House of Correction. This building was burned by the rioters in 1831, and afterwards reconstructed; but not being in compliance with the Prisons' Act, 1865, was condemned and pulled down. A handsome warehouse of Messrs. H. H. and S. Budgett and Co., wholesale grocers, now occupies a portion of the site.

Bridges.

ASHTON SWING BRIDGE. The Corporation were authorised by the Bristol Dock Act, 1897, to construct this bridge which, when completed, will meet a long-felt want in connecting two very important parts of the city. Mr. E. Nuttall, of Manchester, is the contractor for the foundations, and Messrs. John Lysaght & Co., Limited, for the super-structure. The unique feature of the bridge is that it will be double-decked—the railway running on the lower deck and the vehicular

and passenger traffic using the upper one. It is, in fact, the only bridge of its kind in this country.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE, connecting Clare Street with St. Augustine's Parade, was built in 1714. It consisted of two arches, and cost £1,066. Up to this date all traffic between Bristol and Clifton had been carried on *via* Christmas Street, From Bridge and St. Augustine's Back, or Host and Trenchard Streets. It was rebuilt in 1755, and was widened in 1796. In 1827 a new bridge was erected at a cost of £1,930, weighing 120 tons, the carriage-way being 18 feet, and two footpaths each 5 feet wide. In 1868 a new and greatly-improved structure, weighing 130 tons and of greater width, was erected. This, however, in turn, became widely condemned as inadequate, and the Council, in December, 1887, resolved to get rid of the difficulty altogether by covering over that portion of the Float extending from the Drawbridge to the Stone Bridge. Oddly enough, in October of the following year, the Council changed its mind, and determined to build another swivel bridge double the width of the existing structure; and in July, 1889, a resolution was passed in favour of erecting a huge "bascule" bridge. But, owing to the pressure of public opinion and the influence of the Tramways Company, the Council gave way in November, 1890, and a Bill for the construction of a fixed bridge and for covering over the water-space received the Royal Assent in May, 1891. The works proceeded rapidly, a dam being thrown across the Float and the upper portion pumped dry, and a portion of the fixed bridge was opened for traffic on March 29th, 1893. It was completed soon afterwards, and received the name of St. Augustine's Bridge. The covering of the former water-space

was finished on May 6th, 1893. The chief promoters of the alteration asserted at the outset that the work would be accomplished by an outlay of £20,000. The actual expenditure, however, was over £63,000.

BATH BRIDGE (or **Hill's Bridge**), leading from Temple Meads to Knowle and Bath Roads. On March 20th, 1855, the first erection was knocked down by the *John*, a screw barge of 180 tons, when two lives were lost. A new structure of wrought iron, containing nine girders, each 107 feet long and 17 feet above high water, replaced the old one, at a cost of £5,700.

BEDMINSTER (or **Harford's**) **BRIDGE** joins Redcliff Hill to Bedminster. The foundations of this iron bridge were laid by John Scandrett Harford in 1805, and it was thrown open for carriages on July 15th, 1807. Having become inadequate for the increased traffic, it was removed in 1882, and a new bridge, costing about £16,000, was opened by the mayor (Mr. J. D. Weston) on February 1st, 1884. A footbridge, used during the reconstruction, was erected permanently in the following May, opposite St. Luke's Church.

BRISTOL BRIDGE, connecting High Street with Victoria and Redcliff Streets. A bridge over the Avon, on or near the site of the present structure, was in existence in the twelfth century, but in the reign of Henry III., in 1247, a four-arched stone structure was constructed, flanked on either side with houses, which were let at the highest rents in the city, many of the wealthiest tradesmen living there. In the centre of the bridge was a chapel. This bridge becoming too small for the increased traffic, it was resolved, in 1759, to erect a larger structure; this was opened in September, 1768, and cost £49,000. During September, 1793, serious riots occurred on account of

the non-cessation of toll on this bridge. In 1861, the eastern parapet, with two adjacent toll-houses was removed, and a new footway eleven feet wide was constructed on iron cantilevers; in 1873 the western parapet and two other toll-houses were demolished for effecting a similar widening, the total expenditure being about £10,000.

DOCK BRIDGES. Several bridges span the entrance locks to Cumberland and Bathurst Basins, many of them being worked by hydraulic machinery. Three bridges have also been erected over the Feeder Canal for the convenience of the traders and the growing population in that district. At the time of going to press the reconstruction and widening of nearly all the dock bridges is under consideration, as they have become inadequate to accommodate the increased traffic.

GREEN'S BRIDGE formerly connecting Canons' Marsh with St. Augustine's Parade, was destroyed when the new quays were erected.

PRINCE'S STREET BRIDGE. This bridge was erected by the old Bristol Dock Company, in 1809, over the site of an ancient ferry (called the Gib Ferry), owned by the Dean and Chapter, and leased by them to the late Sydenham Teast. On the completion of the bridge, the Dean and Chapter retained the ownership of the foot tolls, and the Dock Company collected the horse and carriage tolls. The Great Western Railway Company purchased the foot tolls at the time of the construction of the Harbour Railway, and continued their collection until 1878, when they sold the right to the Corporation for £15,000. The present structure, worked by hydraulic machinery, was then erected by the Corporation at a cost of £8,000, and opened, free of toll, on the 27th January, 1879, by the Chairman of the Docks Committee.



OPENING OF THE CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE,

DECEMBER 8TH, 1864.

STONE BRIDGE, or St. Giles', was situated at the head of the Quay and the Floating Harbour, near to Rupert Street. The bridge was commenced April 16th, 1754, and cost £1,825 14s. Through the covering over of the upper part of the Float it is now invisible.

ST. PHILIP'S BRIDGE, connecting Counterslip with St. Philip's, was opened December 1st, 1841. It was built at a cost of £11,000, but, with the approaches, cost over £30,000. It was freed from toll in 1875, the city having acquired it of the St. Philip's Bridge Company under the St. Philip's Bridge Transfer Act of that year, and the Sanitary Authority paid to the company a bonus of £2,000 for the property. The drawbridge in the centre was shortly afterwards removed and the bridge widened at a cost of £5,000.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Clifton. In the year 1753 a wine merchant named Vick left £1,000 as a nucleus for the purpose of building a bridge across the Avon from Clifton Down; he estimated the cost at £10,000, and in 1830 the estate had accumulated to about £8,000. A company was then formed for the erection of a suspension bridge, a design by Mr. I. K. Brunel estimated to cost £57,000 was adopted, and an Act was obtained in 1830 for carrying it out. In 1831 Lady Elton turned the first sod on the Clifton side, but the Bristol Riots intervened and stopped the works. The Marquis of Northampton, on August 27th, 1836, laid the foundation-stone of the buttress on the Somerset side of the river, and donations and subscriptions were collected to carry on the work. In 1853, when £45,000 had been expended, the project was abandoned. Several ineffectual attempts to complete the bridge were made; but, in 1860, the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company was formed, and under the superinten-

dence of Messrs. John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., and W. H. Barlow, F.R.S., the contractors, Messrs. Cochrane and Co., completed the present structure. It is a curious fact that the chains which had been originally manufactured for this bridge had been sold for the construction of Hungerford Suspension Bridge, London, but were now, on the demolition of that bridge, re-purchased and used in the construction of the one for which they were originally made. Amidst great rejoicing the bridge was opened on December 8th, 1864. The height of the bridge from high water is 245 feet; the span of the chains from saddle to saddle is 702 feet 3 inches; the span between the abutments is 627 feet; and its weight is 1,500 tons. There are 4,200 links, of 24 feet in length and 7 inches in width, in the chains; these sweep gracefully through two pillars, 86 feet high, on each side of the river at a height of 73 feet; they are then carried more abruptly on the land side to the surface, and are securely anchored 70 feet within the solid rock; 400 bolts, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 25 inches in length, fasten the links together, and the bridge is attached to the chains by rods of iron, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which are placed 8 feet apart, and which vary in length from 3 feet to 65 feet. The handrail is of oak, and the carriage road of Baltic timber braced together, covered with asphalt. The abutment on the Leigh Woods side, which commences at a height of 130 feet, is carried up 110 feet to the floor of the bridge, and with the pillar cost £13,971. Due precautions were taken to allow of the expansion and contraction of the metal, and the bridge was tested under a load of 500 tons of stone, with a result that satisfactorily proved it to be the strongest suspension bridge in the world, as well as the hand-

somest. From first to last nearly £100,000 have been expended upon the structure, but the capital of the present company was originally £32,500 in shares and £11,500 in debentures. Under their Act, a sum of £50 yearly is withdrawn from the receipts to form a sinking fund, by which the bridge will about the year 1944 become free from toll.

One remarkable feature in the history of the bridge has been its attraction for persons suffering from suicidal mania, no less than 36 of whom have perished there. On May 8th, 1885, a woman about 25 years of age, who had flung herself from the parapet, was saved through her dress acting as a parachute. This instance of a recovery after a fall of nearly 250 feet is probably unique. On the night of September 18th, 1896, a madman brought his two children (aged respectively 12 and 3½ years), from Birmingham, and threw them over the railings, but the tide being high, they were rescued uninjured by some passing pilots.

VAUXHALL BRIDGE. This bridge over the New Cut is on the swivel principle, and was constructed to afford better communication between Bedminster and the Hotwells. It was opened June 1st, 1900, by the Lady Mayoress. It cost about £10,000.

Brislington is a parish, approachable by rail or tram, on the high-road from Bath to Bristol, and lies at a distance of 1¼ miles to the south-east of the latter city. Its church of St. Luke is an ancient edifice of stone in the Perpendicular style, consisting of chancel, nave of five bays, aisles, south porch and a fine embattled western tower ninety feet in height, with pinnacles, and containing a clock and six bells. In St. Anne's Wood, near the Avon, and opposite Crew's Hole, is the ruined well, visited both by Henry VII.

and his Queen, Elizabeth of York. A ferry, which still exists, formerly conveyed pilgrims across the Avon. The chapel dates from the thirteenth century, and was founded by Roger, first Lord de la Warr. The ratable value of the parish of Brislington is £16,587, the population numbers 2,090, the acreage is 1,597, and the outstanding loans amount to £2,252.

Bristol. The earliest form of the name is *Brycgstow*, which occurs in the annals for the years 1052, 1063, and 1067, in a copy of the old English Chronicle which belonged either to the cathedral at Worcester or the abbey at Evesham, and which was probably written, so far as the portion in which these annals occur, before 1071. There can be very little doubt that the meaning of the name is *Bridge-stow*, from the old English word *Brycg*, a bridge. The town, then, takes its name from the bridge; the bridge, therefore, must have existed before there was any town, and the erection of the bridge was no doubt the cause of the existence of the town. Bristol bridge was the parent of Bristol. In *Domesday Book*, 1086, the manor on which Bristol stood appears as *Bertune by Bristou*; it was a large manor extending from the boundary of Clifton to beyond Mangotsfield on the east, and it included the forest of Kingswood. The Barton, or court-house of the manor, was at Barton Hill, where Lawford's Gate, or the Hlaford's or Lord's Gate, still marks the ancient entrance to the manor court-house. But Barton Hill was always outside the limits of the ancient borough, which stopped at Lawford's Gate; and that fact shows that Bristol is not the original head of the manor, but rather a town which grew up on the ancient manor of Barton, as Liverpool grew up on Walton, or Redcliff on Bedminster. Both Bed-

minster and Barton were ancient estates of the Crown, and when they were joined by a bridge, a knot of houses grew up at the bridge head at the northern end, and was known as Bridgestow. There is no evidence to show when the bridge was first built, but there are good reasons for thinking that Bristol was a comparatively modern place in 1086, and we may take it as fairly certain that the bridge was then less than 150 years old. Another possible derivation is Brycestow, the town by the breach or chasm, but this seems less likely. It may be said, however, definitely that no derivation of Bristol is worth considering which does not account for the hard *c* in the middle of the earliest forms of the name.

Bristol Bargain. This term was formerly used to describe the purchase of an annuity to be paid for a set number of years. In a pamphlet entitled *Usury Explained, or Conscience Quieted in the case of putting out Money at Interest* (1695), the writer affirms the "Bristol Bargain" to be "just and commendable." "The bargain," he continues, "as proposed to me some twenty years ago, is this:— Five hundred pounds, then running at six per cent., was given for an annuity of a hundred pounds, to be paid yearly, the space of seven years." He defends this from being thought usury, because "it contains the requisite equality between the price and what is bought, so that it is guilty of no injustice; it is not purely for lending, so that it is free from usury."

Bristol Board, a stiff drawing paper, originally made at Bristol.

Bristol College. Was opened on the 17th January, 1831, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Matthew Wright, in Park Row, which has since been razed for the construction of Perry Road. The

college just ran out ten years, and closed at Christmas, 1841. During its existence it did good work, and turned out boys who afterwards distinguished themselves as men in various departments. The college was largely, but not wholly, in the hands of Liberals and Dissenters, and was obnoxious to High Churchmen owing to its undenominational teaching. (*See* Bishop's College.)

Bristol Diamonds. In the "Magnesian Conglomerate," a formation referred by some of the most distinguished geologists to what is termed the "New Red Period," occur frequently at Clifton, Wells, Clevedon, etc., the so-called "Bristol Diamonds," which are hollow quartz globes, or earthstones, the crystals being enclosed and pointing inwards. At one time the Clifton rocks were an English Golconda for these now unprized and neglected gems, which were used for cheap jewellery. Many satirical allusions are to be found in the old poets, in their reflections upon contemporary follies and fashions, to these additions to personal finery. Thus Bishop Hall, in his *Satires* (1597, Book III., Sat. 4), has the following reference to the foppery of his day:—

Nor can good Myson wear on his left hand
A signet ring of Bristol diamond,
But he must cut his glove to show his pride,
That his trim jewel may be better spy'd;
And, that men might some burgess him
repute,
With satin sleeves hath grac'd his sackcloth
suit.

Also, *Wit Restor'd* (1658):—

Oh you that should in choosing of your own
Know a true diamond from a Bristowe stone.

Again, *Hudibras Redivivus*, vol. ii., p. 3, 1707:—

The cap the stalking hero wore
Was set with Bristowe gems before.

Mention is made of "above 2,000" of these brilliants being supplied by Sir John Young, of Bristol to Secretary Cecil, in the time of James I.

to decorate the royal palace, he having been "entreated," he says, when at London, "by Mr. Blagrove, to help the same to some of the precious stones of St. Vincent's Rock near Bristol, to help finish a device in the great chamber of Theobald's." In 1654 we find John Evelyn searching for diamonds among the precipices of St. Vincent, which he called a "horid Alp," and "equal to anything of that nature I have seen in the most confragous cataracts of the Alps." Queen Catharine of Braganza was at the Clifton Well on July 11th, 1677, but probably she had too many real diamonds to search for false. The Rev. William Goldwyn, master of the Bristol Grammar School in 1712, in his description of Bristol in a poem of that date, does not forget to magnify the local gems. Here he says:—

In clustering brightness lie,
Like constellations studded in the sky,
Some glistening stones which careful Nature
locks

Within the cabinet of the firmest rocks,
Whose brilliant sparks, when lapidaries fine,
With Eastern pearls in second beauty shine.

A large grotto, excavated in the grounds of Goldney House, Clifton, early in the eighteenth century, is ornamented with many thousands of those crystals. They are now rarely to be found.

Bristol Farthings. (*See* Bristol Tokens.)

Bristol Fashion (In). Methodical, in apple-pie order. "When we set out on the jolly voyage of life what a brave fleet there is around us, as, stretching our fair canvas to the breeze, all ship-shape and 'Bristol fashion,' pennons flying, music playing," etc.—Scott, *Chron. of Canon, Introd.*, vi., 1829.

Bristol Hoax. *The Bristol Hoax; or, The Merchant's Wedding; being a History of the Adventures of Mr. Woolley in search of a wife with £47,000, is*

the title of a scarce local novel based upon facts in the biography of its hero, once a well-known timber merchant of the city. An adventuress, in the guise of a lady, professing to have a large fortune, won the heart together with the hand of Woolley, who, as *The Times* in a leader on the hoax satirically remarked, "went out wool gathering and came back shorn," for he found, when too late, that his deceitful wife was no lady and that she had not a penny. The following citation of a presumed letter of the amorous timber merchant will supply some idea of the book named, and show it to be a work of no high art:—

Believe me, most beautiful and idolized of beings, that a whole timber yard in flames could not equal the conflagration you have lit up in my heart. I am charmed with the good sense with which your tastes have been formed, and cannot but agree with you that the best chance one of your dearly prized sex possesses from matrimonial happiness is when she fixes her affection upon one of maturer years. I am just of that age when the true heart may be relied upon. My constitution has all the soundness of oak, the solidity of boxwood, and the enduring quality of the best Honduras mahogany. There are only two things which could affect me—the cold edge of your indifference, or the sharpened points of your anger. The first would plane me into shavings, and the second reduce me into sawdust.

Bristolians or Bristolites. Prize-fighters in the regency, of the Bristol school. Bristol was famous for the three pugilists, Jim Belcher (who had lost one eye), Thomas Cribb (once a coal porter), and Molineux (a negro). The other school of boxers was called the "Hebrews," of which Mendoza (a Jew) was the chief exponent. The Prince Regent was a Bristolian, and his brother Frederick, Duke of York, was a partisan of the Hebrew rivals.

Bristolians in London, Society of. This Society, whose name explains itself, was formed in the year 1902 with the following objects:

(a) To establish a means for providing opportunities for the social and intellectual intercourse of Bristolians in London; (b) To support any movement which will tend to the benefit of Bristol and its industries, without regard to political consideration; (c) In due course to institute a benevolent fund and generally to promote mutual helpfulness, and to establish and support a habitation to be the headquarters of the Society. Hon. sec. and treas., R. P. Croom-Johnson, 5 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

Bristol Milk, a peculiar sherry, once given by Bristol people to visitors and friends. "Though as many elephants are fed," says old Fuller, "as cows grazed within the walls of this city, yet great plenty of this metaphorical milk, whereby Xeres, or sherry sack, is intended. Some will have it called milk, because (whereas nurses give newborn babes in some places pap, in others water and sugar) such wine is the first moisture given infants in this city. It is also the entertainment, of course, which the courteous Bristolians present to all strangers when first visiting their city." Macaulay speaks of it as a "rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as Bristol Milk."

Bristol Tokens. The Corporation of Bristol obtained the peculiar privilege from Queen Elizabeth to coin a great number of copper farthing tokens for the benefit of the poorer classes of consumers. Between 1578 and 1603, at least 200,000 of these tokens were put in circulation. They were all square in form, and are now extremely rare and valuable; none were issued after 1613. The privilege was withdrawn by James I., who granted a monopoly, of coining copper to a courtier, Lord Harrington. During the Civil War,

and whilst the city was occupied by the Royalists, diminutive farthings, known as "Harringtons," appear to have been coined in Bristol and used in payment of the garrison, much to the soldiers' disgust. In 1651 the Corporation obtained a renewed permission to coin from the Commonwealth Government, and the issue in 1652 alone numbered about 62,000 farthings, many more being struck in subsequent years down to 1670. These circular tokens, which are comparatively common in local collections, bear on their obverse C. B. (Civitas Bristoll) in large letters, with date below, having the inscription "A Bristoll Farthing"; on the reverse the city arms, the only dates being 1652, 1660, 1662, 1670. A few farthings were issued in 1651, without date, which are rare. Besides these corporate tokens, several tradesmen of the above era struck farthings, and probably halfpence, but none of the latter have been preserved. In 1793-6, when regal copper coins became very scarce, a few Bristol firms coined pence, halfpence and farthings, of which there are several varieties extant. No silver Bristol tokens seem to have appeared until 1811, when, owing to the great depreciation of the paper currency, all people that were able hoarded specie, and it was almost impossible to obtain change for a one-pound note. Shopkeepers gave a premium of one shilling in the pound to obtain silver from those who had hoarded it. The shilling tokens were worth intrinsically eightpence, and the sixpenny fourpence. The vendors bound themselves to take them in payment at their nominal value when presented, but some were issued anonymously with fraudulent designs.

Broad Plain House. (See under "Missions.")

Building Societies. The following is a list of the principal building societies in Bristol:—

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON PERMANENT, 36 Baldwin Street. Secretary, T. Sherwood Smith.

BRISTOL ECONOMIC PERMANENT, 40 Broad Street. Secretary, J. H. Watling.

BRISTOL GENERAL PERMANENT, 12 Bridge Street. Secretary, F. Wood Tricks.

BRISTOL, WEST OF ENGLAND, AND SOUTH WALES, St. Stephen Street. Secretary, C. J. Lowe.

COSMOPOLITAN, 14 John Street. Secretary, C. Gardiner.

EQUITABLE PERMANENT, 6 St. Stephen's Avenue. Secretary, S. Hare.

FOURTH BRISTOL PERMANENT, 5 Exchange Buildings West. Secretary, F. W. Baber.

PERPETUAL INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY (of London). Agents, Griffin & Son, 25 Bridge St.

SHAREHOLDERS HAND-IN-HAND, 26 Bridge St. Secretary, A. Gill.

THIRD BRISTOL BENEFIT, 17 Bridge Street. Secretary, C. Shipp.

VICTORIA, 1 St. Stephen Street. Secretary, Henry Anstey.

Bull-baiting. The love of this brutal sport lingered in Bristol as late as 1822. The last bull-ring was an open space on which the Church of St. Jude now stands. The inhabitants of that locality bore the name of "bull paunchers," and the euphonious appellation long adhered to one of its lanes.

Burgess. The term burgess, or burgher, originally implied that such persons were freemen (*see* Freedom of the City), deriving their right from inheritance, servitude, etc. At present, it comprehends all citizens who are entitled, as ratepayers, to vote at municipal elections.

Burke Statue. St. Augustine's Bridge. At a meeting of the Council

on June 14th, 1892, a letter was read from Mr. (now Sir) William Henry Wills, offering to erect on the new bridge a replica, in bronze, of the marble statue of Edmund Burke standing in St. Stephen's Hall in the Houses of Parliament. The offer having been gratefully accepted, the statue was sent down in 1894, and was unveiled on October 30th by the Earl of Rosebery, then Prime Minister. His lordship was previously conducted to the Council House, where he was presented with the Freedom of the City (the certificate being afterwards forwarded to him in an elegant silver casket, enamelled with his arms, and with four views of Bristol buildings). The ceremony of unveiling was marred by the inclemency of the weather, and an adjournment was made to the Colston Hall, where the distinguished visitor delivered a eulogistic address on the life and services of Burke, and on his connection with the city. A luncheon, given by the mayor, concluded the proceedings.

Cabmen's Rests. These were commenced in Bristol through the instrumentality of the late Henry Taylor, ex-Mayor.

LIST OF STATIONS AND DATE OF ERECTION.

Those marked with an asterisk () are in connection with the National Telephone Company's subscribers:—*

| | ERECTED. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Blackboy Hill, St. John's School | ... 1875 |
| *Bristol Bridge | ... 1875 |
| Caledonia Place, Mall | ... 1877 |
| Sydenham Road, Stokes Croft | ... 1878 |
| Clifton Down, Suspension Bridge | ... 1876 |
| * ditto near Christ Church | ... 1877 |
| Clifton Road, Clifton Church | ... 1876 |
| College Green | ... 1877 |
| Highbury Chapel | ... 1877 |
| Joint Railway Station (2) | 1877 and 1881 |
| Old Market Street | ... 1875 |
| Redcliff Hill | ... 1876 |
| St. Augustine's Bridge | ... 1878 |
| St. Augustine's Parade | ... 1874 |
| St. James' Churchyard | ... 1875 |
| Queen's Road | ... 1875 |
| West Street, Trinity Church | ... 1876 |
| Whiteladies Rd., Clifton Down Station | 1877 |

Cab Regulations and Fares.

HIRING. The hiring shall be by distance or by time, as the hirer may express at the commencement of the hiring, but unless so expressed to be by time shall be taken to be by distance. For the purpose of these by-laws the distance to which a hackney carriage drawn by a horse or horses, pony or ponies, mule or mules, may be compelled to take passengers shall be six miles within the boundary of the district, but subject to these regulations the driver shall drive at a reasonable pace; if the hiring be by distance not less than the rate of six miles an hour, and if by time not less than the rate of six miles (if road permit) an hour, and he shall be obliged to drive by the shortest, most convenient, and practicable route to any place enclosed in a circle of which the centre is the front door of the Exchange, in the city of Bristol, and of which the circumference is described by a radius of six miles in length.

FARES BY DISTANCE. The fares shall be as follows when the hiring is by distance:—For a carriage drawn by one horse—

| | |
|---|-------|
| If the distance does not exceed one mile | s. d. |
| ... .. | 1 0 |
| If the distance exceeds one mile—for the first mile | 1 0 |
| And for each succeeding half-mile or any part thereof | 0 6 |

For a carriage drawn by more than one horse—

| | |
|---|-------|
| If the distance does not exceed one mile | s. d. |
| ... .. | 1 6 |
| If the distance exceeds one mile—for the first mile | 1 6 |
| And for each succeeding half-mile or any part thereof | 0 9 |

FARES BY TIME. When the hiring is by time:—For a carriage drawn by one horse—

| | |
|---|-------|
| If the time does not exceed one hour | s. d. |
| ... .. | 2 6 |
| If the time exceeds one hour—for the first hour | 2 6 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| And for each succeeding quarter of an hour or part of a quarter of an hour after the first hour | s. d. |
| ... .. | 0 6 |

For a carriage drawn by more than one horse—

| | |
|---|-------|
| If the time does not exceed one hour | s. d. |
| ... .. | 4 0 |
| If the time exceeds one hour—for the first hour | 4 0 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| And for each succeeding quarter of an hour or part of a quarter of an hour after the first hour | 0 9 |
|---|-----|

FARE AND HALF AT NIGHT. The driver shall be entitled to fare and half for so much of any hiring, whether by distance or time, as may be performed between the hours of twelve o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning.

EXTRA PAYMENTS FOR LUGGAGE AND MORE THAN TWO PASSENGERS. The driver shall be entitled, in addition to the fare for the hiring, whether by distance or time, to an extra payment of 2d. for every package of luggage carried outside, and to an extra payment of 6d. for every passenger above two carried together at any time during the hiring. Provided that two children under ten years of age (except infants in arms, for whom there shall be no extra payment) shall count for one passenger, and for one such child the driver shall be entitled to an extra payment of 3d. Bicycles or tricycles, 4d.

EXTRA PAYMENTS FOR WAITING. If the hiring is by distance, the carriage may be detained for a period not exceeding ten minutes without extra payment; but if the period of detention exceeds ten minutes, the driver shall be entitled, in addition to the fare, to an extra payment of 6d. for each quarter of an hour, or fractional part of a quarter of an hour, during which he may be detained beyond such ten minutes, whether in one or several stoppages.

DRIVERS NOT TO DEMAND MORE THAN FARE. No driver shall charge or ask for more than the fare and any extra payment to which he may be entitled under these by-laws.

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM CAB STANDS.

*A distance of less than half a mile is reckoned
as half a mile.*

| To | Recliff Hill | Wells Back | St. James' Church | Augustine's Buck | Victoria Rooms | Durdham Down | College Road | Richmond Terrace | Cumberland Basin | Old Market Street | Trinity Road |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| All Saints' Church, Clifton | 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 3 | 1 3 | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ashley Down Orphan Asylum .. . | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 3 | 1 3 | 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Ashley Hill Railway Station .. . | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 |
| Ashton Road, "Coach and Horses" .. | 2 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Ashton Lodge" .. . | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Bedminster Union House" .. | 5 4 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Avonmouth Dock Gates .. . | 2 2 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 6 6 | 5 6 | 5 6 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 8 |
| Barrow Road, "The Reservoir" .. . | 5 5 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bath Road, "The Three Lamps" .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bathurst Basin .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bedminster Bridge .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Bishport Road, "Telegraph Inn" .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 |
| Ditto "The Church" .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Dundry School" .. . | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 5 | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 5 | 6 6 | 7 7 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 6 6 | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brentry Home for Inebriates .. . | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Brislington Road, Kensington Place .. | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "West Town Lane" .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Keynsham, "Lamb & Lark" .. | 5 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 | 7 7 | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 6 |
| Bristol Bridge .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Bristol Railway Station .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cambridge Park, Redland .. . | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cattle Market .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Central Police Station .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Christ Church, Clifton .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Clifton Church .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Clifton College .. . | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clifton Down Station .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Clifton Police Station .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 |
| Clifton Station, Port and Pier Railway .. | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Colston Hall .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Convalescent Home, Redland .. . | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Cumberland Basin .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | — | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Drill Hall, Park Street .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Exchange .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Falland Road, Longwood House .. . | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 |
| Fishponds Lunatic Asylum .. . | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 |
| Fishponds Road, Clifton Exten. Railway Viaduct | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Police Station" .. . | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Ditto "Overn Hill" .. . | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Staple Hill" .. . | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Gas Works, Canons' Marsh .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 |
| Gloucester Road, "Royal Oak Inn" .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 |
| Ditto "The Barracks" .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Filton Church" .. . | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hanham Road, Whiteshill .. . | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Stone Hill" .. . | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Highbury Chapel .. . | 2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| King Square .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Lawford's Gate .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Lawrence Hill Railway Station .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Leigh Road, Ashton Court Lodge .. . | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Ditto "The George Inn" .. . | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Ham Green" .. . | 5 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 |
| Mansion House .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Merchants' Hall .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Midland Road Railway Station .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Montpelier Station .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Northwoods Lunatic Asylum .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 7 7 | 7 7 |
| Portland Square .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Queen Square .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Redland Green .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Royal Hotel .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| St. George's Road, "George and Dragon Inn" .. | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "Rose Cottage" .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Ditto "Kingswood Church" .. . | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. James' Barton .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| St. John's Church, Whiteladies Road .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| St. Matthew's Church, Kingsdown .. . | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stapleton Road Station .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Stapleton Road, Clifton Exten. Railway Viaduct | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 2 2 |
| Ditto "Stoke House Lodge" .. . | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto "to Frenchay" .. . | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Stoke Road, Spring Fort .. . | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Ditto "Trym Bridge" .. . | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Kingsweston Inn" .. . | 5 4 | 4 4 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 5 5 |
| Stokes Croft, junction Cheltenham Road .. | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 |
| Suspension Bridge, Clifton .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 |
| Theatre, King's Street .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 |
| Ditto "Park Row" .. . | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Victoria Rooms .. . | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | — | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 1 | 2 2 |
| Wells Road, "Talbot Inn," Knowle .. . | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 2 2 |
| Ditto "Manor House, Whitechurch" .. | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 3 3 | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Whitechurch Church" .. . | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 6 6 | 5 5 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Westbury Road, Road to Heleaze .. . | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 2 2 | 1 1 | 2 2 | 2 2 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 |
| Ditto "White Lion Inn," Westbury .. . | 4 4 | 4 4 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 |
| Ditto "Salutation Inn," Henbury .. . | 5 4 | 5 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 | 3 3 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 4 4 | 5 5 |

TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM RAILWAY STATIONS.

A distance of less than half a mile is reckoned as half a mile.

| TO | Temple Meads. | Ashley Hill. | Clifton Down. | Howells Station. | Lawrence Hill. | Midland Road. | Montpelier. | Stapleton Road. |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| All Saints' Church, Clifton | 2½ | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Ashley Down Orphan Asylum | 3 | 1 | 2½ | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ |
| Ashley Hill Railway Station | 3 | — | 3 | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2 |
| Ashton Road, "Smythe Arms" | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 4½ |
| Ditto "Ashton Lodge" | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5½ |
| Ditto "Bedminster Union" | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6½ | 7 | 7½ |
| Avonmouth Dock Gates | 8 | 7 | 5½ | 6 | 8 | 7½ | 6½ | 7 |
| Barrow Road, "The Reservoir" | 5½ | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 6½ | 7 |
| Bath Road, "The Three Lamps" | 1 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Bathurst Basin | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Bedminster Bridge | 1 | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Bishop Road, "Telegraph Inn" | 2½ | 4½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4 |
| Ditto "The Church" | 3½ | 5½ | 5 | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Ditto "Dundry School" | 5 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 6½ |
| Brentry Home for Inebriates | 5½ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 5½ | 3½ | 5 |
| Brisington Road, Kensington Place | 1½ | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 3½ |
| Ditto "West Town Lane" | 2½ | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4½ |
| Ditto "Keynsham, "Lamb and Lark" | 5 | 7½ | 7 | 7 | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| Bristol Bridge | 1 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Bristol Railway Station | — | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ |
| Cambridge Park, Redland | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Cattle Market | 1 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2½ |
| Central Police Station | 1 | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Christ Church, Clifton | 2½ | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 3 |
| Clifton Church | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Clifton College | 2½ | 3½ | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 2 | 3 |
| Clifton Down Station | 2½ | 3 | — | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Clifton Police Station | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| Clifton Station, Port and Pier Railway | 3 | 4 | 1½ | — | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3½ |
| Colston Hall | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Convalescent Home, Durdham Down | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 3 | 1½ | 2½ |
| Cumberland Basin | 2½ | 3½ | 2½ | 1 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 3 |
| Drill Hall, Park Street | 2 | 2½ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 2½ |
| Exchange | 1 | 2½ | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Failand Road, Longwood House | 5½ | 6½ | 4½ | 4½ | 6½ | 5½ | 5½ | 6½ |
| Fishponds Lunatic Asylum | 4 | 4 | 4½ | 5½ | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 2 |
| Fishponds Road, Clifton Extension Railway Viaduct | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Ditto "Police Station" | 4 | 3½ | 4½ | 5½ | 3 | 3½ | 3½ | 2 |
| Ditto "Overn Hill" | 5 | 4½ | 5½ | 6½ | 4 | 4½ | 4½ | 3 |
| Ditto "Staple Hill" | 5½ | 5 | 6 | 7 | 4½ | 5 | 4½ | 3½ |
| Gas Works, Canons' Marsh | 2 | 3½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| Gloucester Road, "Royal Oak Inn" | 3½ | 1 | 2½ | 4 | 3½ | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto "The Barracks" | 4 | 1½ | 3 | 4½ | 4 | 3½ | 2½ | 3½ |
| Ditto "Filton Church" | 5 | 3 | 4½ | 5½ | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | 5 |
| Hanham Road, Whiteshill | 4 | 4½ | 5 | 5½ | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3½ |
| Ditto "Stone Hill" | 5 | 6 | 6½ | 7 | 3½ | 4½ | 5½ | 5 |
| Highbury Chapel | 2½ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| King Square | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 2½ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| Lawford's Gate | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1 |
| Lawrence Hill Railway Station | 2 | 2½ | 3 | 3½ | — | 1 | 2 | 1½ |
| Leigh Road, Ashton Court Lodge | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto "The George Inn" | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Ditto "Ham Green" | 6 | 6½ | 4 | 4½ | 6 | 6½ | 5½ | 6½ |
| Mansion House | 3 | 3½ | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 3½ |
| Merchants' Hall | 1½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Midland Road Station | 1½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1½ | 1½ |
| Montpelier Station | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 3 | 2 | 1½ | — | 1 |
| Northwoods Lunatic Asylum | 8½ | 7 | 6½ | 9½ | 7 | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| Portland Square | 1½ | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| Queen Square | 1½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Redland Green | 3 | 2½ | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 1½ | 2 |
| Royal Hotel | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 2 |
| St. George's Road, "George and Dragon Inn" | 3 | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 1 | 1½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| Ditto "Rose Cottage" | 3½ | 4 | 4½ | 5 | 2 | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| Ditto "Kingswood Church" | 4½ | 5 | 5½ | 6 | 3 | 3½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| St. James' Barton | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| St. John's Church, Whiteladies Road | 2½ | 2½ | 1 | 1½ | 3 | 2½ | 1½ | 2 |
| St. Matthew's Church, Kingsdown | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2½ | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Stapleton Road Station | 2½ | 2 | 2½ | 3½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | — |
| Stapleton Road, Clifton Extension Railway Viaduct | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto "Stoke House Lodge" | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 5½ | 3 | 3½ | 3 | 3 |
| Ditto "to Frenchay" | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 6½ | 4 | 4½ | 4 | 2 |
| Stoke Road, Spring Fort | 3½ | 3½ | 1½ | 2 | 3½ | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Ditto "Trym Bridge" | 5 | 4½ | 2½ | 3½ | 5 | 4½ | 3½ | 4½ |
| Ditto "Kingsweston Inn" | 5½ | 5½ | 3½ | 4 | 5½ | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Stokes Croft, junction Cheltenham Road | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ | 1½ | 1 | 1 | 1½ |
| Suspension Bridge, Clifton | 2½ | 3½ | 1½ | — | 3½ | 2 | 2½ | 3½ |
| Theatre, King Street | 1 | 2½ | 1½ | 2 | 1½ | 1 | 1½ | 2 |
| Ditto "Park Row" | 1½ | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1½ | 1½ | 2 |
| Victoria Rooms | 2 | 2½ | 1 | 2 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | 2½ |
| Wells Road, "Talbot Inn," Knowle | 1½ | 4 | 3½ | 4 | 3 | 2½ | 3 | 3½ |
| Ditto "Manor House, Whitechurch" | 3 | 5½ | 5 | 5½ | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 5 |
| Ditto "Whitechurch Church" | 3½ | 6 | 5½ | 6 | 5 | 4½ | 5 | 5½ |
| Westbury Road, Road to Henleaze | 4 | 3½ | 1½ | 2½ | 3½ | 3½ | 2 | 3½ |
| Ditto "White Lion Inn," Westbury | 4½ | 4½ | 2½ | 3½ | 4½ | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| Ditto "Salutation Inn," Henbury | 5½ | 5½ | 3½ | 4 | 5½ | 5 | 4 | 5 |

Cabot Tower, Brandon Hill. This very notable addition to the public monuments of the city had its origin in the zeal of a few liberal-minded and public-spirited gentlemen, who conceived that the time had arrived for commemorating the greatest triumph of local commercial enterprise—the discovery of the continent of America by John Cabot, the commander of a Bristol ship, manned by Bristol seamen, and sent forth in search of adventures at the charge of Bristol merchants. On the approach of the fourth centenary of this memorable event, June 24th, 1897, the Royal Society of Canada transmitted an address to the Corporation, inviting it to send a deputation to attend the commemorative ceremonies about to be held at Halifax, Nova Scotia; two ex-Mayors, Messrs. W. R. Barker and W. Howell Davies, were deputed to take part in the proceedings, which passed off with much enthusiasm. For some time previously, however, arrangements were being quietly organised in this city for the erection of some local and imperishable memorial of Bristol's greatest achievement, and on the centenary day mentioned above the foundation-stone of the Cabot Tower was laid by the late Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, an ex-Governor-General of Canada. The distinguished visitor, on arriving at the Joint Station, was conducted to the Council House, where he was presented with the freedom of the city, and was next entertained to luncheon in the Victoria Rooms, where he delivered a glowing eulogium on the services of Cabot and on the Bristolians who sent him forth. His lordship next proceeded to the site of the intended Tower, where he went through the usual formalities, and afterwards addressed the multitude of spectators that had assembled around. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, also took part in the interesting proceedings. The Tower was completed in the summer of 1898; but it was resolved to defer the opening until the visit of the British Association, when the Marquis of Dufferin kindly promised to attend the ceremony. Accordingly, on September 6th, his lordship, who was accompanied by Lord Strathcona, Lord High Commissioner for Canada, was received by the mayor and sheriff and several of the leading promoters of the Tower, and after a brief reception at the Council House the party proceeded to Brandon Hill. Amongst the company already assembled there were the Earl of Ducie, Lord Lieutenant, the Bishop of Bristol, a member of the Canadian ministry, a representative of Harvard University, U.S.A., and many prominent citizens. The Bishop having offered prayer, Alderman W. Howell Davies, Chairman of the Tower Committee, handed to the Marquis a gold key, bearing an appropriate inscription, with which his lordship opened the door, and then delivered the key to the mayor, as the representative of the Corporation in whom the custody of the building was to be vested in perpetuity. The noble lord afterwards addressed the great concourse assembled, as did Lord Strathcona, and both were warmly cheered. A banquet took place in the evening. The Tower was built at a cost of £3,300 from the plans of Mr. W. V. Gough, and is designed in the late Tudor Gothic style prevailing in this country at the time the Cabots flourished. It is a square, buttressed structure, 75 feet high to the upper balcony floor, and 105 feet to the apex of the spire, and is provided with ornamental balconies on two stages to serve as positions from which to view the magnificent panoramic prospect of the city and its environs. The summit is capped

by a truncated spire, on the apex of which is a gilded figure representing commerce, mounted on a globe symbolising the world. The Tower is built of red sandstone of a pleasing, warm tint, with dressings of Bath freestone. On the four sides of the lower portions are panels, in which are carved the arms of Henry VII., in whose reign the expedition sailed, the arms of Cabot, and those of the City and the Society of Merchant Venturers. On the upper balcony are fixed engraved brass plates indicating, on each of the four faces, the direction and distance of places of interest both in the near neighbourhood and abroad, including the landing-place of the Cabots in America. At night the Tower is brilliantly lighted by electricity.

Caer Brito. An ancient British name, alleged by a Welsh writer to have been given to Bristol, signifying the painted or embellished city.

Caer Odor. Supposed (without any authority) to be one of the names given to Bristol by the ancient Britons, as under such name an inhabited place corresponding in situation to Bristol is mentioned in old Welsh chronicles.

Cambridge Local Examinations.

Givls: The examination for Senior, Junior, and Preliminary candidates takes place each year in the month of December in the large hall of University College. A gold medal is given to all Senior and Junior candidates who take first-class honours, and a silver medal to Preliminary candidates who win the same distinction. The Lord Bishop of Bristol kindly gives a prize to all candidates who obtain distinction in religious knowledge. The centre is a very large one, averaging from 120 to 160 candidates. The local arrangements are under the management of a committee of ladies, of which

Miss Kellar, 45, Woodstock Road, Redland, is secretary.

Boys: There is an examination for Senior, Junior, and Preliminary candidates in December of each year, in the Parish Room of Christ Church, Clifton. The local arrangements are under the management of a committee, of which the Rev. Henry W. Pate, the Cathedral School, Bristol, is the hon. secretary.

Higher Local Examinations: The main examination (for men and women) takes place each year in June at University College. A supplementary examination in the Languages and Mathematical groups only is held in December, also at University College. The hon. sec. for the Higher Local Examinations is Mrs. Barrell, 1 The Paragon, Clifton.

Camps, British. There are several good examples of British camps in the neighbourhood of Bristol, the most noticeable being the Clifton Camp on Observatory Hill, and Stokeleigh Camp on the Somerset side of the Avon, on which side also was a third camp, known as Burgh Walls (or Burwalls), but except for a small portion in some private grounds, and an indication of its northerly line where it abuts on Nightingale Valley, it has been destroyed. The Clifton Camp has been much defaced by quarrying and the construction of paths; enough remains, however, to trace the original outlines. Level ground on the top of what is now Observatory Hill, to the extent of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was enclosed on three sides by triple circular ramparts, which probably abutted at both ends on to the Avon cliffs, leaving the precipitous slopes of the river gorge as the natural western boundary of the camp. Portions of the ramparts may still be traced, the outer one

forming the boundary of a modern path. Stokeleigh Camp, on the Somerset side of the river, had an area of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Its ramparts are more impressive than those of the Clifton Camp, though they are now difficult to discern except at close quarters, owing to the overgrowth of trees. The boundaries of the camp, which is almost triangular in shape, may be divided into three sections. That to the north-east, overlooking the Avon valley, is flanked by precipitous cliffs and needed no artificial defence. Here, therefore, there are no ramparts. That to the south overlooks the steep slopes of Nightingale Valley. Here there is a single rampart, of no great height now, but showing here and there evidence of dry-walling, a method of building in all probability adopted in all those camps in this district where the ramparts were formed of stonework. At its western end the rampart is larger and is flanked by an outer vallum descending the valley slope for some little distance. It is on the north-western side, where the ground is level, that the camp was most open to attack; and this quarter was most strongly defended by two large and massive ramparts, the inner of which even now rises in places thirty feet above the bottom of the fosse. The inner defence at the summit shows clear evidence of dry-walling, the stones being laid in line; but no mortar is visible. To the north both ramparts end off where the steep declivities to the Avon begin.

Canals. The port of Bristol being situated on the River Avon and at the junction of that river with the Severn, is especially favourably situated with regard to the transportation of inland water-borne traffic. It is, however, unfortunate that this method of transport is not fully utilised in England, mainly

owing to the policy pursued by the railway companies, who have looked upon canals as rivals to be crushed rather than as helpful coadjutors, to be encouraged. This policy is in striking contrast to that of continental governments, who as large owners of railways find that it pays to develop the trade of a country to its utmost extent by the development of water-borne traffic. During recent years a powerful agitation has sprung up in this country fostered by the Chambers of Commerce, to save the inland waterways from the destruction which threatened them, and the railway companies do not now find it easy to obtain legislative powers to acquire canals, experience having proved that the railway ownership of a canal usually ends in the decay of traffic thereon and the ultimate destruction of the canal itself. Bristol might be like Antwerp, the terminus of a network of canals which would greatly facilitate the transport of sea-borne cargoes from the port of discharge to the great centres of industrial activity in the inland districts. The following are the principal canal systems in which the port of Bristol is interested:—

THE GLOUCESTER AND BERKELEY SHIP CANAL, from the docks at Sharpness to the Severn at Gloucester. This canal is sixteen miles in length, and is on one level from end to end. It provides accommodation for vessels 230 feet long, 32 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. Half-way the canal is crossed by the—

STROUDWATER CANAL, which joins the Severn at Framilode, falls 108 feet, and connects at Stroud, eight miles distant, with the—

THAMES AND SEVERN CANAL. This canal, as its name implies, connects the two great English rivers, falling into the Thames at Lechlade, thirty miles from Stroud

The watersheds of the Thames and Severn respectively are crossed at Sapperton, where there is a tunnel under the hills 3,808 yards in length. It rises 241 feet from Wallbridge to Daneway Basin and falls 130 feet 6 inches from Siddington to Ingle-sham. The canal owing to want of repair was for some time practically derelict, but has recently been taken in hand by the Gloucestershire County Council, who have spent a considerable sum upon it.

The SEVERN NAVIGATION, forty-three miles in length, connects with the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal at Gloucester. It is a magnificent waterway, which passes through Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester and Stourport. Vessels drawing 9 feet and 135 feet in length and 22 feet in width, can get up as far as Worcester, 29½ miles. At Worcester the navigation connects with Birmingham via—

The WORCESTER AND BIRMINGHAM CANAL, thirty miles in length, and at Stourport it connects with—

The STAFFORDSHIRE AND WORCESTERSHIRE CANAL, fifty-one miles in length, which, passing through Kidderminster and thence through the Midland coal and iron districts, connects with the Mersey by a junction with the Trent and Mersey Canal.

The KENNET AND AVON CANAL connects the rivers Avon and Thames at Reading, where the Kennet falls into the latter river. It has become the property of the Great Western Railway Company, and has been allowed to become unnavigable for a great part of its length. At Semington it connects with—

The WILTS AND BERKS CANAL, which falls into the Thames at Abingdon, passing Melksham, Chippenham, Calne, Wootton Bassett, Swindon, Shrivenham and Wantage.

By means of the North Wilts branch at Swindon it connects with the Thames and Severn Canal at Latton. This canal has fallen out of repair, and is not at present navigable in the upper reaches. The Kennet and Avon Canal connects with—

The RIVER AVON at Bath. From the Old Bridge at Bath to Hanham Mills the navigation is eleven miles in length, and is controlled by the Great Western Railway Company. At Hanham the jurisdiction of the Bristol Corporation begins. The fall between Bath and Bristol is twenty-eight feet.

Canynges. (See Monuments.)

Carriers. The following is a list of carriers to and from Bristol:—

Abbots' Leigh, Pill, Weaver, jun., Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Daily 4 a.

Abbots' Leigh, Pill, Portishead, Coles, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Daily, 4 a., Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, 5 a. *Stokes*, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-street, Daily, 4 a.

Almondsbury, Williams, Full Moon, North-street, Fri, Sat, 4 a. *Coleman*, Full Moon, North-street, Mon, Fri, Sat, 4 a.

Almondsbury, Olveston, Littleton, Gough, Full Moon, North-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Alveston, Thornbury, Underhill, Full Moon, North-street, Daily, 6 a.

Ashton, Mapson, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, Daily, 4.30 a.

Ashton, Clevedon, Hurford, Talbot, Bath-st., Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.15 a.

Ashton, Bourton, Backwell, Brockley, Cleeve, West Town, Wrington, Perry, Talbot, Bath-street, Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.15 a.

Ashton, Wraxall, Nailsea, Harrill, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Daily, 4.30 a. *Webber*, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Daily, 4.15 a.

Axbridge, Cheddar, Shipham, Wall, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-street, Tues, Fri, 12 noon.

Backwell, Bourton, Cleeve, West Town, Yatton, White, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-street, Daily, 4 a.

Backwell, Brockley, Coombe, Cleeve, Congresbury, Croker, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Fri, 5 a.

Banwell, Brockley, Bourton, Backwell, Congresbury, Cleeve, Churchill, Langford, Long Ashton, Westown, Norley, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Wed, Sat, 4.0 a.

Burrington, Baker, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Tues, Fri, 4 a.

Bishop Sutton, Gibbs, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Blagdon, Saint, Hope & Anchor, Redcliff-hill, Mon, Thurs, Sat, 4 a. *Lyons*, ditto, Tues, Fri, 4.30 a. *Fear*, ditto, Tues, Fri, 4.30 a.

Brislington, Smith, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, Daily. *Short*, White Hart, Thomas-street, Daily.

Brockley, Cleeve, West Town, Yatton, Player, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Wed, Sat, 4 a.

Buckover, Barrett, White Horse, Barrs-st., Tues, Fri, 5a.

Chew Magna, Hazard, Three Queens, Thomas-street Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Chew Stoke, East & West Harptree, Bowell, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a. *W. Weaver*, ditto, Tues, Fri, 4 a.

Chew Stoke, East & West Harptree, Compton Martin, Ubley, Winford, Marsh, Hope & Anchor, Redcliff-hill, Mon, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Chipping Sodbury, Hawkesbury, Hillesley, Horton, Yate, Wickwar, Howell, Talbot, Bath-street, Tues, Fri, 3 a.

Clevedon, Binding, Three Kings, Thomas-st., Daily, 4a

Clevedon, Walton, Lewis, Grand Hotel Yard, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Coalpit Heath, Gifford, White Hart, Old Market-st., Tues, Thurs, Sat, 3 a.

Coalpit Heath, Chipping Sodbury, Yate, Badminton, Slade, White Hart, Old Market-street, Daily, 4.30 a.

Coalpit Heath, Chipping Sodbury, Yate, Jones, Speary's Yard, Tower-hill, Daily, 4.30 a.

Cleeve, West Town, Backwell, Bourton, Yatton, Congressbury, King, Old Fox, Redcliff-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Cromhall, Iron Acton, Wotton-under-Edge, Prior, White Horse, Barrs-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Doynton, Bence, White Hart, Old Market-st., Thurs, 4 a.

East and West Harptree, Hillard, Hope & Anchor, Redcliff-hill, Mon, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Eastville, Fishponds, Staple Hill, Downend, Low, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, and Globe Express, Narrow Wine-street, Daily, 1 & 5 a, Sat, 1 & 4 a.

Falfield, Urch, White Horse, Barrs-street, Fri, 2 a. *Hook*, ditto, Sat, 6a.

Farnborough, Littleton, Timsbury, Peek, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Fishponds, Mangotsfield, Pucklechurch, Hinton Down, Salmon, White Horse, Barrs-st., Thurs, 4 a.

Fishponds, Staple Hill, Downend, Turvey, White Hart, Old Market-street, Daily, 5 a.

Hallen, Coleman, Full Moon, North-street, Daily, 4 a. *Stokes*, ditto, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Hanham, Kendall, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, Daily, 1 & 5 a.

Hawkesbury, Wickwar, Hilsley, Curnock, White Hart, Old Market-street, Tues, Fri, 4 a.

Hawkesbury Upton, Thompson, White Hart, Old Market-street, Wed, 3.30 a.

Horfield, Filton, Aust. Watkins, Full Moon, North-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Iron Acton, Mainstone, White Horse, Barrs-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Keynsham, Ford, Talbot, Bath-street, Daily, 4.15 a. Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, 5a. *Keates*, Three Queens, Thomas-street, 4.30 a. *Short*, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-street, Daily.

Kingswood, St. George, Davies, Tarr's Truck Hiring Depot, Ropewalk, Daily, 1 and 6 a, Saturdays, 2 a. *Globe Express*, Narrow Wine-street, Daily 1 m, 1 and 4 a, Sat, 10 m, 2 a.

Kingswood, Warmley, Bitton, Bridgegate, St., George's, Hamblin, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, 1a, White Hart, Old Market-street, Daily, 4.30 a.

Langford, Young, Grand Hotel Yard, Tues, Thurs, Sats, 4 a. **Ledbury, Butcombe,** Fri, Sat, 4 a.

Leigh Woods, Stoke Bishop, Westbury, Globe Express, Narrow Wine-street, Daily.

Littleton, Stafford, Full Moon, North-st., Sat, 3.30 a. *Middle*, Three Kings, Thomas-street, Fri, 5 a.

Mangotsfield, Pucklechurch, Dyrham, Hinton W. Crew, White Hart, Old Market-street, Mon, Thurs, Fri, 4.30 a.

Marshfield, Billett, White Hart, Old Market-st. Thurs, 4.30 a.

Oldbury, Riddle, Full Moon, North-st., Tues, Fri, 4 a. *Mrs. Hulbert*, White Horse, Barrs-st., Tues, Fri, 3 a.

Patchway, Almondsbury, Olveston, Elberton, Tockington, Watkins, Full Moon, North-st., Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a. *Wilkins*, do., Wed, Thurs, Fri, 4 a.

Pensford, Chewton Mendip, Temple Cloud, Cleeve, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Fri, 2 a.

Portishead, Wyatt, Hope and Anchor, Redcliff-hill, Daily, 4.30 a.

Redhill, Wrington, Marshall, Old Fox, Redcliff-st., Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Redwick, Brittan, Full Moon, North-street, Fri, 4 a.

Sherston, Acton Turville, Luckington, Badminton, Marriott, Wheat Sheaf, Thomas-st., Tues, Fri, 10.30 m.

Stapleton, Frenchay, Winterbourne, Frampton Cotterell, Pearce, White Hart, Old Market-st., Daily, 4.30 a.

Stapleton, Frenchay, Hambrook, Winterbourne, Frampton Cotterell, Pearce, Speary's Yard, Tower-hill, Daily, 4 and 5 a. *Mann*, Talbot, Bath-street, Daily, 5 a.

Stone, Fowler, Full Moon, North-st., Thurs, 4.30 a.

Tetbury, Price, Talbot, Bath-street, Wed, 10 m.

Thornbury, Bayliss, White Horse, Barrs-st., Daily, 4 a.

Timsbury, Mulling, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Ubley, Winford, Payne, Hope & Anchor, Redcliff-hill, Tues, Fri, 4 a.

Upton, Curnock, White Hart, Old Market-st., Thurs, 4 a.

Westbury-on-Trym, Henbury, Coleman's Busleaves Colston Avenue daily at 11.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m.

Westbury, Henbury, Lawrence Weston, Kingsweston, Shirehampton, West Town, Avonmouth, Smith, Sutton's, St. Stephen's-avenue, 2 a, Hatchet Inn, Frogmore-street, Daily, 4 a.

Westbury, Brentry, Cribb's Causeway, East Compton, Pilning, Redwick, New Passage, Oakhill, Full Moon, North-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a.

Westerleigh, Bailey, White Hart, Old Market-st., Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4.30 a.

Whitchurch, Pensford, Clutton, Paulton, Dowling, George and Railway, Victoria-street, Tues, Thurs, Sat, 4 a. **Temple Cloud,** Thurs only.

Wickwar, Clark, White Horse, Barrs-street, Tues, Fri, 4 a.

Winscombe, Mitchell, Three Queens, Thomas-street, Sat, 1 a.

Wotton-under-Edge, Charfield, Iron Acton, Bishop, White Hart, Old Market-st., Tu, Fri, 4 a.

Yate, Sodbury, Didmarton, Lake, Talbot, Bath-st., Tues, 11 m.

Castle of Bristol. It is possible, though purely conjectural, that a fortified mound was built by the Anglo-Saxons to protect the narrow isthmus between the Avon and the From—the only spot at which Bristol could be attacked by land. Soon after the Norman Conquest, the warrior Bishop of Coutances, to whom the town had been granted by William I., certainly built a bulwark there, and about a hundred years later Robert, Earl of Gloucester, raised a formidable castle, having one of the mightiest keeps in the kingdom. This was destroyed by command of Oliver Cromwell, and at the present time the entrance to the banqueting-hall in Tower Street, and a few arches, etc., are all that can be verified. The walls ran round from Peter Street by the Castle Ditch, crossing Old Market Street, down Tower Hill, and then bent round, intersecting Queen Street just where the opening of the deep dark moat is still to be seen. Its area was six acres, or thereabouts. The great tower stood on or near the site of Castle Green. It measured 60 feet by 45 feet, and the thickness of the walls at its base was about 20 feet. In impregnability against the weapons of that age, it ranked only second to the White Tower of London and the Castle at Colchester. At a later period the castle, being without the jurisdiction of the city, became a refuge for malefactors, tramps and swindlers; but Charles I. at length sold it to the Corporation, who, after a military occupation during the Civil War, laid out Castle Street and other thoroughfares on the site. For an exhaustive but interesting history in connection with the castle, the reader is referred to *Bristol: Past and Present*.

Cathedral. (See under Churches.)

Cemeteries. The burial-grounds in the city, with a few exceptions,

were ordered to be closed in the month of January, 1854. The Bristol General Cemetery, at Arno's Vale, on the Bath Road (there is also an entrance on the Wells Road, called the High Grove), was laid out by a company formed in 1836, and has been thrice largely extended. The original outlay was £13,340. There are two chapels. One side of the cemetery was consecrated in 1840. It is a beautiful spot, most carefully conserved and admirably managed. Amongst the great variety of monuments here we may notice at least three: Robert Hall's, Rev. J. Pratt's and Rajah Rammohun Roy's, all on the right between the gate and the chapel. The number of interments in this cemetery has exceeded 96,000. The office of the company is in Liverpool Chambers, Corn Street, open from 10 till 5, except Saturdays, when the office is closed at 1.

The following are the charges, exclusive of the Clergy's Mortuary Fee, where payable:—

| | Charge for the Grave. | Interment Fee. |
|---|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| An interment in catacombs under chapel... .. | £10 0 0 | £5 5 0 |
| In the Cemetery, a brick grave in perpetuity, masonry included | From £15 to £30, according to site. | 3 3 0 |
| A private grave, not bricked, but also in perpetuity, 7 by 3 feet | 3 10 0 | — |
| A similar grave, 6½ by 2½ feet, including stone | 2 10 0 | — |
| A common interment | 0 12 6 | — |

The Cemetery is open to the public, free of charge, from Eight o'clock in the morning until sunset; but on Sundays it is closed until Two o'clock p.m. except for funerals.

Close by is the Roman Catholic Cemetery, and on the opposite side

of the road is the cemetery of Redcliff parish, which was acquired on the receipt of £2,500 from the railway companies as compensation for the disturbance of the remains in Redcliff churchyard during the construction of the Harbour Railway.

*In Stapleton is Greenbank Cemetery, recently taken over by the Corporation. A church and chapel are placed on the summit of the hill, divided by a piazza. The whole cost, including purchase of land, was below £12,000. It was consecrated April 14th, 1871. It originally comprised about 18 acres; but in May, 1899, the Council ordered the purchase, for £15,000, of 16 additional acres, which were added to the ground and suitably laid out. The charge for a first-class grave, with exclusive right of further burials, for a period of seventy-five years, is £6, second-class £3 15s., third-class £2 12s. 6d., fourth-class £1 19s.; in a grave selected by the officials 10s., or for children 8s. The cemetery is open all day except Sundays, when it opens at 2 p.m.

At St. George's is Avon View Cemetery, opened by the Local Board, but now, like Greenbank, maintained by the Corporation. The fees are the same in both grounds.

A cemetery was opened at Westbury-on-Trym on June 8th, 1903, by the Bishop of Bristol. It was originally under the authority of the Barton Regis Council, but has recently, as a result of the city boundary extension of 1904, come under the management of the Town Council. The right-hand side of the cemetery leading towards the chapel is reserved for members of the Church of England, and the left-hand side for Nonconformists.

Shirehampton Cemetery was provided by the Parish Council, and opened in 1898. At present only half of the burial ground is used.

The Unitarians have a cemetery in Brunswick Square, the Society of Friends three—one in Rosemary Street, one off New Street, and one off Redcliff Street.

A private company has established what is called the Ridgeway Park Cemetery at Eastville, where common interments cost 7s. 6d., and private graves from 15s. 6d. upwards. The Jews have a burial ground here. Registrar, J. Foster, 68 Fremantle Road, Eastville.

Census. (*See* Population.)

Chamber of Commerce and Shipping (incorporated) is a voluntary institution, originally founded in 1823 by the merchants, traders and manufacturers of the city, who found the trade and commerce of the city and port very prejudicially affected by the high local charges on ships and goods. During the operation of the Free Port Association it was suspended; but in 1853 it was resuscitated, and has continued from that time to the present to take part in all questions, whether local or imperial, calculated to influence the commercial prosperity of the city or nation. For the work the chamber has accomplished reference must be made to its reports, published annually. The following are the objects of the chamber:—The promotion of the trade and commerce, the shipping and manufactures, of the city and port of Bristol, and of the home, colonial and foreign trade of the United Kingdom generally; the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information relating to trade, commerce, shipping and manufactures; the promoting, supporting or opposing legislative or other measures affecting the aforesaid interests. The chamber became incorporated in the year 1874. Since 1860 it has been an active member of the Association of Chambers of

Commerce of the United Kingdom, which association was entertained on the occasion of its autumnal gathering in Bristol in September, 1876, and was attended by over one hundred delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom. The annual meeting of the chamber is held in April each year, in the hall of the Society of Merchant Venturers, who have been for fifty years liberal supporters to the chamber. The annual subscriptions are two guineas and one guinea. The subscribing members are over three hundred, and the council of the chamber consists of twenty-four members, including a president and two vice-presidents. The ordinary meetings of the council are held on the fourth Wednesday in each month, at the offices of the chamber, in the Guild-hall (Assize Courts' building), Small Street. H. J. Spear is the secretary, and W. J. Hilliar, assistant secretary.

Channel, Bristol, an arm of the Atlantic, entering between St. Ann's Head on the north and Land's End on the south, extending in a south-western direction, bounded on the north by South Wales and on the south by Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. At its eastern extremity it terminates in the estuary of the Severn (*see* Severn), besides which river it receives the Parret, Tawe, Torridge, Taff and Towy. The island of Lundy, with its lighthouse, is in the mouth of the channel. The channel contains Milford Haven, Carmarthen Bay and Swansea Bay on the north, and Barnstaple, Porlock and Bridgwater Bays on the south. Tides flow rapidly upward and unite with the Severn (*see* Tides).

Chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne, situated at the top of Christmas Steps, adjoining Foster's Almshouse, was founded in 1504 by

John Foster, mayor in 1481, in honour of God and the three Kings of Cologne, viz. the three wise men of the East. The first particular account of these pious monarchs is to be found in Bede, who tells us that Melchior was the King of Nubia and Arabia; he was old and had grey hair, with a long beard, and offered gold to Christ in acknowledgment of His sovereignty. Gasper, the second of the Magi, was the King of Tarsas and Egypt. He was young and had no beard; he offered frankincense to the Lord's divinity. Balthazar, the third King (of Godolie and Seba), was of dark complexion and had a large beard; he offered myrrh to our Saviour's humanity. In their old age these Kings were baptised by St. Thomas. After death their bodies underwent various removals by pious devotees, their permanent resting-place being the Cathedral of Cologne. By an ordination of Foster's will a priest was required to say mass daily in this chapel during twelve years ensuing upon the founder's death, for his soul and the souls of his relations. The rector of St. Michael's is the chaplain. At the eastern end of this chapel are two rows of seats recessed in the wall, six on each side. They were originally constructed in the seventeenth century. Over the cavities adjoining the chapel is the following inscription, which, together with the seats, was restored in 1882:—

THIS STREETE WAS STEPPERED DONE
& FINISHED, SEPTEMBER, 1669.

THE RIGHT WORSH. THOMAS STEVENS,
ESQR. THEN MAYOR, HVMPHRY LITTLE,
AND RICHARD HART, SHERRIFFES. THE
RIGHT WORSH. ROBERT YEAMANS,
KNT. & BARRONET, MAYOR ELECT, CHARLES
POWELL AND EDWARD HORNE, SHERRIFFES

ELECT OF THIS CITY.

BY AND AT THE COST OF IONATHAN
BLACKWELL, ESQR. FORMERLY SHERRIFFE
OF THIS CITY, AND AFTERWARDS
ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON,
& BY YE SAID SIR ROBERT YEAMANS, WHEN
MAYOR AND ALDERMAN OF THIS CITY,
NAMED, QVEENE STREETE.

Chapels. A short description of chapels in Bristol is here given, only those within the Parliamentary boundaries being included.

Baptist.

BROADMEAD. The original structure was built in 1671, but the present was erected about the year 1690. The chapel is indelibly associated with Nonconformist religious life in Bristol, and many eloquent men have occupied its pulpit. It was enlarged in 1764, in 1798, and in 1871 and 1875 it was remodelled and greatly improved. A further scheme of renovation and improvement has recently been carried out at a cost of about £2,000, an important feature being the erection of a new organ. The chapel is one of the largest in the provinces, and has a seating accommodation of 1,500. The membership amounts to over 1,400. The Rev. Chas. Clark was pastor here from 1867-69.

BUCKINGHAM (Richmond Terrace, Clifton), an ornate Gothic structure, with rose window. Opened June 2nd, 1847; it cost £6,000. In point of architecture it is one of the finest Nonconformist places of worship in the city. Seating accommodation nearly 500.

CITY ROAD. The present chapel was opened on September 11th, 1861, the first sermon being preached by the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. The cost, including hall, etc., was £5,500. The congregation worshipped in the Pithay Chapel, the oldest in the city (built 1653, rebuilt 1791), now converted into a portion of Messrs. Fry's factory. The seating accommodation of the chapel is 900.

CLOUD'S HILL, St. George's. Work has been begun here by the Baptist Itinerant Society in 1829, and in 1831 a chapel was opened for public worship. In 1870 extensive alterations were made which transformed

the appearance both inside and out. Seating accommodation for about 180.

COTHAM GROVE. Founded in 1872, owing largely to the exertions of Rev. Dr. F. W. Gotch. The original cost of the chapel was between £3,000 and £4,000, and since then alterations have been made at a total cost of about £2,700. Seating accommodation for 500. There is a mission hall in connection with the chapel at Freestone Road, St. Philip's.

COUNTERSLIP, Victoria Street, is a structure of recent date. The original chapel was founded in the year 1804, November 1904 being the centenary month. The chapel will seat 800. There is a mission hall in connection with the chapel at Tower Street.

EAST STREET, Bedminster. Founded 1884. The present structure, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, was opened in 1895, the cost of erection being £2,700. Seating accommodation for 750.

EASTVILLE, Freeland Lane. A mission hall was founded here in 1889, and is managed by the Baptist Itinerant Society. Seating accommodation for 70.

FISHPONDS. The church was founded here in 1841, and ten years later the present structure, which is in the Gothic style, was opened for worship. Seating accommodation for 450.

FREESTONE ROAD, St. Philip's. A mission hall and school in connection with Cotham Grove Chapel were founded here in 1880.

HORFIELD, Gloucester Road. The church was formed in 1892, and in 1896 a school chapel was erected. Here worship was carried on until the erection in 1900 of the present beautiful structure in Gloucester Road. This building is in the 15th century Gothic style, and possesses a bold west window, which is a fine

example of the architecture of that period. The total cost was about £8,500, and there is seating accommodation for 1,100.

HOTWELLS (Buckingham New Hall), Hotwells Road. Starting as an offshoot from Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, in 1867, a separate church was formed in 1886. The present hall was opened on March 6th, 1903, the site of the old one having been acquired by the Great Western Railway for extension purposes. Seating accommodation for 450.

KENSINGTON CHAPEL. The original structure was built in 1831, largely through the influence of the Rev. Robert Hall, and was destroyed by fire in 1855. The present building was opened in 1888, the Rev. Chas. Spurgeon taking the leading part in the services. The classical style of architecture has been adopted. The chapel is a large one, the inside measurement being 80 feet long by 54 feet wide. Seating accommodation for 1,060. The total cost, including lecture hall, was £7,046. A new organ has recently been added at a cost of £700. There is a mission hall in connection with the chapel at Wolseley Road.

MOUNT PLEASANT, St. George's. Founded in 1872, and worked for some years (till 1891) as a mission chapel attached to Broadmead. The present building was opened in 1880, the cost being £700. Seating accommodation for 250.

OLD KING STREET claims to be the oldest established Baptist church in Bristol, though the date of foundation is uncertain. The present building was erected in 1815 by the congregation from the Pithay, and opened April 2nd, 1817, by the Rev. Isaac Birt. The style is De-based Grecian, and the cost, including site, was £9,000. About £4,400 has since been expended in various improvements.

PHILIP STREET, Bedminster. Founded here in 1855, the church worshipped for some time in the Temperance Hall. The present chapel was erected in 1861, and seats 800.

PREWETT STREET, Cathay. Work was begun in 1871, and a church established in 1882. In 1883 the present structure, which was formerly a disused malt-house, was opened, and has cost in alteration and enlargement about £1,200. Seating accommodation for 550.

STAPLETON. The building, which is situated opposite the Duchess' Gate, dates from 1833, and is in unpretentious Puritanic style. Since 1890 the freehold of the site has been secured and the chapel renovated and reseated. There is seating accommodation for 120, but a movement is now on foot to increase this.

TOTTERDOWN, Wells Road. Opened in 1881 through the efforts of a denominational committee. The initial cost was £2,100, and the addition of a vestry, galleries, classrooms, etc., has involved a further outlay of £3,400. Seating accommodation for 750. A mission hall and Sunday school in connection with the chapel is conducted at Wells Road, Knowle.

TOWER STREET. There is a mission hall here, founded 1878, in connection with Counterslip Chapel. Provides seating accommodation for 120.

TYNDALE MISSION, Deanery Road. The hall was built in 1888, and here the mission work, which was begun many years before in the old "Jews' Synagogue" in Lower College Green (since pulled down), has been carried on. Seating accommodation for about 200.

TYNDALE, Whiteladies Road. Cruciform in plan, with vestibule, open porches, large baptistry under the east end, minister's, deacons' and ladies' vestries, a gallery at the west

end, and a stone staircase in the imposing tower. The building is of Pennant stone, with freestone dressing, in the Second Pointed style. The windows throughout have been thoughtfully designed, and are unusually good specimens of modern construction. The chapel was opened in 1868 by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel. In 1880 commodious lecture and class rooms were added eastward, the design being in accord with the main building. In December, 1879, three apex windows were filled in with stained glass, the gift of the late Elisha S. Robinson, who, four or five years after, presented the window which occupies the west end of the church. The tower, with clock and chimes, was erected in 1894 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Glover's pastorate, and in the same year a Caen stone pulpit was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Kossuth Robinson, in memory of Sir Charles Wathen. In March, 1904, a large memorial window, the gift of two members of the church, was erected in the south transept. In the principal opening are represented the three virtues, Faith, Hope and Charity; and the lower openings are filled with the subject of the Last Supper. The cost of chapel, lecture-hall, etc., has been nearly £15,000. Seating accommodation in the chapel for 620. In 1888 the Tyndale Mission premises in Deanery Road were opened, having been erected by the congregation at Tyndale Chapel at a cost of about £3,000.

UPPER MAUDLIN STREET (Welsh). Founded in 1820. The chapel was built in 1841 for the use of Welsh Particular Baptists. Renovated and repaired in 1901 at a cost of £66. In the days when Bristol was looked upon as the "Capital of South Wales," and Welshmen were constantly emigrating to this city, the

chapel flourished. The rapid growth of towns such as Cardiff and Newport, however, and the consequent decrease in the number of men coming here from the principality has caused its membership to fall so low that for some years it could not afford to support a pastor, but was dependent upon supplies. In 1904 an invitation to the vacant pastorate was extended and accepted by the Rev. J. Roberts, of Swansea, who entered on his work in August, 1904. Seating accommodation, 300.

VICTORIA PARK, St. John's Lane, Bedminster, mission hall is under the management of the Baptist Itinerant Society.

WEST STREET, Bedminster. Work was begun here in 1837. The chapel is of modern design and seats 130.

WOLSELEY ROAD. There is a mission hall and school here in connection with Kensington Chapel. Seating accommodation for 200.

Bible Christian Methodist.

GLADSTONE STREET. This chapel was built and opened for public worship in 1864. It provides accommodation for about 500 persons.

REDCLIFF CRESCENT. Erected in 1876 and cost over £6,000. Seating accommodation for 750. This chapel took the place of the old building in Princess Street.

The foundation-stone was laid on June 8th, 1904, of a new chapel at Knowle, the cost of which will be £4,000. Seating accommodation for 500 will be provided.

Bristol City Mission.

Services in connection with the above are held at Sargent Street, Bedminster; Salmon Street, Kingsdown; York Road, Montpelier; Owen Street, Easton; Great Ann Street (East), St. Jude's; Great Ann Street (West), St. Jude's; Cumberland Street, The Dings; Barton Street, Barton Hill; Chapel Street, St. Philip's Marsh; Dean Lane, Moor-



Bristol, April 3 1814

TOWER OF REDCLIFF CHURCH, 1814,

FROM FLOATING HARBOUR.

(From drawing by GEO. FRIPP.)

fields; Catherine Mead Street, Bedminster. (*See Missions.*)

Christian Brethren.

BETHESDA, Gt. George Street, Park Street. Taken by Mr. George Müller and Mr. Henry Craik in 1832, and afterwards purchased for them by the late Mr. C. Finzel. Seats about 1,100.

CHARLETON HALL, Lawrence Hill. Erected by the late Mr. Robert Charleton specially for temperance work, but secured by the Brethren about ten years ago. Will accommodate 250.

CLIFTON BETHESDA, Alma Road. Opened in 1870. The ground on which it stands was for many years offered to any evangelical denomination that would erect a place of worship on it, the only condition being that the seats on the ground floor should be free for ever. Ultimately negotiations were opened between the owner of the land (the late Mr. J. E. Lunell) and certain gentlemen connected with Bethesda, with the result that the land was made over to them in trust, and a sum of £1,500 was promised toward the erection of the building. Mr. Lunell died before these arrangements were carried out, and left no will to that effect. His widow, however, honourably carried out her deceased husband's intention, and a marble tablet in the chapel records the fact. The chapel accommodates about 500.

CUMBERLAND HALL, HOTWELLS, was built in 1886 by Mr. H. W. Case, who has completed his twenty-sixth year of Christian service in that locality in succession to the pastoral work of the late Captain Becher (eleven years), and R. Ball (twenty years). The hall accommodates about 350.

DOCIE HALL, Docie Road, Lawrence Hill. Opened in 1901, and seats about 180.

GOSPEL HALL, Bellevue, Totterdown. The small hall was built and opened about 1884, the larger hall some years later. The latter accommodates about 300.

GOSPEL HALL, 140 Gloucester Road, Bishopston. The first hall was built in 1884, and opened October 10th. Enlarged 1892. Accommodates about 180.

GOSPEL HALL, Merrywood, Bedminster. Opened in 1889. Preaching commenced in what is now the Bedminster Public Library in 1875, where it continued until the opening of the present hall, which accommodates about 400.

GOSPEL HALL, St. Nicholas Road. Opened in 1875. Accommodates about 600.

STOKES CROFT CHAPEL, formerly a skating rink, was altered and devoted to its present use in the year 1879. It accommodates about 500. There is also a smaller hall which holds 200.

UNITY CHAPEL, Midland Road, built through the efforts of the late Major Tireman, who devoted himself heartily to ministry and pastoral work in that locality for many years. The late Mr. W. J. Morgan (formerly Sec. of Y.M.C.A.) subsequently joined him as co-pastor, afterwards taking the sole pastorate on the death of Major Tireman. Mr. Morgan's connection with the work extended over thirty-three years. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Mr. G. H. Lang.

Plymouth Brethren.

HAMPTON ROAD, Assembly Room, Hampton Road, Redland. Built and opened about twenty-five years ago. Will accommodate about 250 in the large room, and about 100 in the small room in the rear.

MEETING ROOM, Grosvenor Road, St. Paul's, formerly Providence Place Chapel. Will seat about 200.

MEETING ROOM, Fraser Street, Bedminster. Will accommodate about 150.

MEETING ROOM, Orchard Street, St. Augustine's. Will accommodate 300.

MEETING ROOM, Tucker Street, near Redland Green. Recently erected and opened. Seating about 300.

MEETING ROOM, Whitehall Road, Easton, of somewhat recent erection, holding about 370.

Calvinistic.

WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST, near Lower Arcade, Broadmead. This chapel was the first built by John Wesley, and is thus referred to in Pawlyn's *Bristol Methodism*: "On Saturday, May 12th, 1739, the foundation-stone of the first Methodist chapel in the world was laid on a piece of ground in the Horsefair, near St. James' Church. This chapel was duly opened a few months later, and was enlarged in 1748. It appears to have been originally a commodious preaching-room, with two small contiguous apartments, in which sometimes Wesley and the early preachers lodged." Two years later the class meeting with its weekly contribution was instituted.

Catholic Apostolic Church.

THE CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, in University College Road. This church was opened for public worship October 20th, 1889, and being free from debt, was consecrated November 17th, 1893. For many years the congregation of this church, who repudiate every title save that of Catholic Apostolic Church, but claim this, not as a note of separation from, but of unity with the whole Church of Christ, worshipped in a building of a temporary character in Upper Berkeley Place. The present church is built in the Early Gothic style. The west end

fronts upon University College Road, and is faced with local red stone, laid in random-range and rock-faced, the dressings to the windows, etc., being Box-ground Bath stone. The interior is finished with stone dressings, and the plain wall spaces left for decoration. In the architect's completed scheme the chancel is intended to be finished with enriched carved-oak reredos the full width of the church, at present only partly carried out; the same scheme to be extended round the walls of the chancel, with canopied enriched priests' stalls and throne. The spandrels of arches to nave arcade, and also the plain wall spaces of clerestory, are intended to be decorated.

Christadelphian.

The Christadelphians, or brethren of Christ, meet on Sundays at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and at 6.30 for lecture service in the Oddfellows' (large) Hall, Rupert Street, which has been their place of worship for upwards of a quarter of a century. Hon. sec., J. W. Swaish, 15 Somerset Square, Redcliff.

Congregational.

ANVIL STREET was commenced in St. Philip's about 1833 as a "Fragment School," i.e. what afterwards became known as a Ragged School. The chapel was built in 1834. Recently it has come under the care of Highbury, and it is being used in connection with the institutional work of Broad Plain House.

ARLEY, Cheltenham Road, top of Stokes Croft, the foundation-stone of which was laid by R. Ash, May 22nd, 1845, is in the Italian style of architecture, and cruciform in shape.

AVONMOUTH chapel is situated at the docks near the mouth of the Avon. It is a handsome structure, freely treated in English Decorated Gothic. It consists of nave, with

aisles, open timbered roof, and dwarf tower. A large tablet was placed in the building by the Bristol Congregational Church Extension Committee in memory of the Rev. Urijah R. Thomas, who was the honorary minister of the church and chairman of the committee. The building cost £5,237.

BRISLINGTON chapel stands at the junction of Wick Road with the hill leading to the old village. The district has been covered with dwellings, and the small chapel which had sufficed for the villagers for 100 years has now given place to the present structure. The front portion only, seating 400 persons, has been erected so far, at a total cost of £4,155. The plans provide for extension of nave, apse and transepts with schools.

BRUNSWICK, Brunswick Square. The foundation-stone was laid June 25th, 1834, and opened May 6th following, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles preaching in the morning and Dr. Fletcher in the evening. The style of building is Grecian. The first marriage in a Dissenting chapel in Bristol was celebrated here on July 31st, 1837.

CASTLE GREEN. A Nonconformist chapel existed at this place for nearly 250 years. It was last rebuilt in 1815, but the situation ceased to be a convenient one, and the chapel was sold in November, 1901, for £3,200, a "New Castle Green Chapel" being then constructed at Greenbank, near Eastville, at a cost of nearly £5,500. The Hinton Road Congregational Chapel adjoining New Castle Green, was acquired by the trustees, and has become the school premises for the new church.

CHRIST CHURCH, Sneyd Park, was begun in 1877, and opened on September 12th, 1878, the cost being £7,000. It provides seating accommodation for about 400.

CLIFTON Down chapel is a very handsome building. Its groined tympanum bears three sculptures in bas-relief—Christ on the mount, St. John in the desert, and St. Paul at Athens; the interior is simple and chaste. The style is Early Decorated. This chapel—the original of which was one of the oldest in the city—was erected for the congregation that formerly worshipped in Bridge Street, and prior to that in Tucker Street. The original licence to the founder and first minister to preach under the Act of Indulgence is still preserved in the vestry at Clifton Down, which was opened on November 13th, 1868.

DAVID THOMAS MEMORIAL, Bishopston, was opened March 30th, 1881. It commands a very prominent position. Its tower, which occupies the north-west angle, commences with a stoutly buttressed and square base, gradually diminishing in easy stages, until the spire, 125 feet high, of an octagonal form, is reached, and at this point the buttresses are crowned with pinnacles. It derives its name from the first minister of Highbury Chapel, who was greatly honoured by the citizens of Bristol.

GIDEON, sometime known as Newfoundland Street Chapel from the road upon which it opens, was built in 1809. Mr. George Müller, founder of the New Orphan Houses on Ashley Down, and his colleague, Mr. Craik, were for some two years in charge of the pastorate.

HENLEAZE. The present building is an adaptation of a day school. It provides a nicely appointed hall, class-rooms, and caretaker's residence. The hall seats about 160. Land adjoining is reserved for the erection of a church in the near future.

HIGHBURY, Cotham Road, was opened for public worship July 7th, 1843, free of debt, by the Rev. W.

Jay in the morning and Rev. J. Parsons in the evening. It is erected on the site where in 1556-7, during the reign of Queen Mary, five Protestants suffered martyrdom by being burned at the stake. A tablet is placed in the chapel recording the fact. This was also the site of the gallows. The tower of the chapel is 75 feet high; transepts and lecture-rooms were added in 1863. The whole effect of the chapel in its mantling of ivy is picturesque. The first pastor was the Rev. David Thomas, which office he held till his death, November 7th, 1875. His son, the Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, afterwards succeeded him.

HOPE, Granby Hill, Hotwells, was built by Lady Glenorchy and Lady Henrietta Hope, and opened in 1786, at a time when the district was inhabited by the most well-to-do merchants of the city. It is a handsome structure, and has a fine pulpit reached by a sweeping staircase on either side. Its walls are adorned with a very large number of mural tablets.

KINGSLAND was opened Sunday, Dec. 1st, 1836. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. John Williams, known as the Martyr of Erromanga, who was in the district collecting money for the ship which ultimately took him to the island, where he met his death at the hands of the cannibals. The original building only cost £1,000, but large sums have since been spent upon the site. For many years past the church has been associated with Redland Park.

MORLEY MEMORIAL, the Causeway, Fishponds. The building is named after the late Mr. S. Morley, M.P. for Bristol and a Christian philanthropist whose fame was world-wide. The chapel was opened for worship on Easter Tuesday, 1890. Services had been previously carried on in a small iron building, since

used for the Sunday-school. The building is in the Early English style of Gothic, of pennant stone with freestone dressing. The part now completed, including a transept, seats 400, and is capable of seating when the remaining transept and a gallery have been added about 550. The chapel has handsome lance windows filled in with stained glass.

PEMBROKE was built in Oakfield Road under the ministry of the late Rev. Samuel Luke, of Hope Chapel, the congregation worshipping in the latter place being desirous of establishing a branch church on the top of the hill.

REDLAND PARK was built in 1860 by members of Highbury Chapel. It has been enlarged twice. The style is Early English, and it possesses a spire, nave, two aisles and two transepts. It provides accommodation for 800. The first, and only minister for forty years, was the late Rev. Urijah R. Thomas. The total cost was about £6,500. There are several memorial windows, among them one in memory of the late Mr. Wilberforce Tribe, J.P., and another to the Rev. U. R. Thomas; while the apsidal termination near the communion table is in memory of the late Rev. David Thomas. Redland Park Hall was built in 1889 at a cost of nearly £8,000 for Sunday school and public purposes.

RUSSELL TOWN, built in the Perpendicular style, of Pennant stone, with Bath stone dressing. It has a nave, north and south aisles and semi-octagonal apse, with large stained-glass windows. The cost of the structure was £3,400, defrayed by William Sommerville, of Bitton, and the site was given by Christopher Godwin. The memorial stone was laid by the Mayor, E. S. Robinson, June 10th, 1867, and the chapel was opened by the Rev. David Thomas, April 2nd, 1868.

STAPLETON ROAD. The memorial stone was laid by H. O. Wills, on March 8th, 1871, and the chapel was opened on March 22nd in the following year. The architecture is in the Italian order, and consists of blue Pennant stone with freestone dressings. Its cost was £2,350. Attached are several large classrooms and a school.

TABERNACLE, Penn Street. Opened in 1753, by George Whitfield as a result of his field-preaching and with the aid of Lady Hope, Sir A. Elton and many others. In 1771 the Rev. Rowland Hill became one of the preachers, as also the eccentric Rev. Matthew Wilks. The residence of Whitfield and the preachers who followed him is still used as the vestry of the church. A Sunday-school has been in existence here for considerably over 100 years.

WELSH chapel stands in Lower Castle Street. It was built in 1823 to accommodate Welsh speaking Independents, who had been for two years previously assembling in Baker's Hall.

WHITFIELD MEMORIAL is an iron church situated in Ashley Road. Its accommodation provides seating for about 300 to 350 persons.

WYCLIFFE was originally known as Guinea Street. The first building stood in that street, and was sold partly to find funds for the church, now standing at Totterdown, and which was built about twelve years ago. In the matter of accommodation it is one of the most completely appointed that the denomination possesses.

ZION, Bedminster, erected at the sole expense of Mr. John Hare, at a cost of £4,000. It was opened June 15th, 1830, by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, of Glasgow.

Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.

LODGE STREET. The Countess of Huntingdon founded her con-

nexion about the year 1750, and was much helped in the work by Wesley and Whitfield. Lodge Street is the only connexion church in Bristol, and was formed about 1775, using as a place of worship the building known as Salem Chapel, which until lately stood next the Colston Hall. In 1830 the present Lodge Street Chapel was erected, and the congregation has worshipped there ever since. Seating accommodation is provided for 800.

Jews' Synagogue.

JEW'S SYNAGOGUE, Park Row, in the Moresque style, was opened on September 8th, 1871. Over the door it bears, in Hebrew, the inscription, "Let us walk in the light of the Lord." The cost of the site and building was upwards of £4,000. The Jews formerly met in Temple Street, nearly opposite Temple Church gates; but the building was demolished in the street improvements of that locality. The congregation dates from the latter half of the eighteenth century, when the Synagogue in Temple Street was considered one of the handsomest places of worship in the city. The Jewish population is at present small, amounting only to about 850.

Moravian.

UPPER MAUDLIN STREET. The original structure was a one-story building erected in 1756, the congregation being largely composed of those who had been influenced by the preaching of Whitfield, Cennick, and Howell Harris. In 1896 an extensive alteration was planned providing for a schoolroom in the basement, and a tasteful, well-lighted church above, at a cost of over £2,000, as much as possible of the old structure being utilised. The dedicatory services were held on December 20th, 1896, Bishops Bland-

ford and Ellis officiating, the latter of whom had been for many years minister of the congregation. Behind the church is a quaint old burial-ground, planted with shrubs and trees, and kept in neat order.

Presbyterian.

The first anniversary of this body was held in Bristol at the Broadmead Rooms, May 18th, 1856, and the oldest church of this connection in the city is St. JAMES on St. James' Parade; it is a neat Gothic building, with a tall spire. Opened on September 8th, 1859, by Dr. Macfarlane, of Glasgow.

TRINITY CHURCH, situated in Cranbrook Road, Redland, was opened on October 2nd, 1901, the services being conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. Thain Davidson, of London. Up till now only the lecture hall and classrooms, etc., have been erected.

Primitive Methodist.

BRISTOL I. CIRCUIT.

Primitive Methodism was introduced into the city July 13th, 1833, by Messrs. Samuel West and Samuel Turner. The first service was held in Poyntzpool (now St. Jude's).

EBENEZER CHAPEL, Midland Road, St. Philip's. The first Primitive Methodist chapel built in the city. Originally cost over £600, but since then has been greatly improved—galleries being put in, other property purchased and made into classrooms, etc.; the present value of the property is over £2,000. Capable of seating 550 persons.

HEBRON CHAPEL, Barton Hill. Built in 1869, the cost with school-room being over £1,000. Capable of seating 340.

ROSE GREEN, St. George. Built in 1855. Cost £360. Seats 200.

WHITEHALL (ZION). Built in 1871 at a cost of £600. Capable of seating 300. A new site has recently

been acquired opposite the present chapel. Two new classrooms have already been built thereon, and preparations are being made to erect a handsome new structure capable of seating 900 persons, also a school to accommodate 800 scholars.

SALEM, Church Road, St. George. A handsome building, in the early Gothic style, opened January 13th, 1904. The mission room, formerly used for services for over twenty years, was on same site. The new building has accommodation for over 600 persons.

BRISTOL II. CIRCUIT.

ANGER'S ROAD, Totterdown. Schoolroom erected 1878; chapel, 1886. Sittings for 250; cost £1,730.

ESSEX STREET, Bedminster. Erected in 1871. The society previously met in Sheene Road. It cost £1,100, and seats 400.

ZION CHAPEL, Bedminster Down. The old chapel (now used for the Sunday school) was erected about 1860, largely through the efforts of the late Mr. John Jenkins. A new chapel was erected at a cost of £950 in 1892. The miners, who formed the major part of the church, quarried the stone and put in the foundations themselves. Sittings for 320. An organ, choir-gallery, and classroom have since been added.

BRISTOL III. CIRCUIT.

EASTVILLE. This church was built in 1877 at a cost of nearly £4,000. The premises include commodious schools and classrooms and minister's vestry. Some internal alterations were made in 1901 in the shape of side galleries and orchestra, thus enlarging the sitting accommodation from 500 to 750. It stands in an excellent situation at the junction of Stapleton and Fishponds roads. It is a neat structure, and is the largest place of worship the

denomination has in the city. The first resident minister was the Rev. W. L. Spooner, the present one is the Rev. T. Humphris, who has been in charge for five years. There is a Mission in connection with this church at MINA ROAD. It was registered as a place of worship on January 18th, 1881. It has a membership of about twenty persons, and a Sunday-school of eight teachers and eighty-eight scholars.

BRISTOL IV. CIRCUIT.

BOURNE, Two-Mile Hill. Opened 1873. Cost £2,249. Seating accommodation for 600.

CLOWES, Air Balloon Hill. Built in 1879 at a cost of £2,122. Seating accommodation for 400.

SPEEDWELL. Built in 1886 at a cost of £255. Seating accommodation for 400.

BRISTOL V. CIRCUIT.

FISHPONDS, ZION. Built in 1875 at a cost of £1,761. Seats 350.

Other chapels in this circuit are outside the Bristol boundaries.

BRISTOL VI. CIRCUIT.

ALBANY ROAD. The chapel was built in 1879 as a Baptist chapel by a private person who thought to carry it on by himself, but found that he could not support it, and it was announced to be closed. The late Mr. J. Lambert took it on a rental for three years to work as a mission for the Primitive Methodist Church. Subsequently, Mr. Farr (Mr. Lambert's father-in-law), bought it and gave it to the Primitive Methodist Church. The Rev. J. Butcher formed the church and conducted the first class meeting there. There is sitting accommodation for 150 persons. A commodious schoolroom was built by the side of the chapel in 1896, which with its suite of rooms enables the teachers to do efficient work. The number of scholars is nearly 250.

MOUNT TABOR, Newfoundland Road. The chapel and schoolroom, with classrooms, were erected in 1881 at a cost of £2,814, towards which there was raised hardly £500. The plucky Society has nobly grappled with the debt and reduced it yearly until it now stands at £1,065. The chapel accommodates 300; and there are nearly 200 scholars attending the school.

Roman Catholic.

(See Churches.)

Society of Friends.

The first Quaker preachers visited Bristol in 1654, and were soon followed by George Fox. They attained considerable success, and the organisation of the Society of Friends was established in 1667, from which date the minutes of the Society are preserved complete. The present Meeting House in ROSEMARY STREET, which took the place of an older structure, was built in 1747, whilst the adjoining schoolrooms (acquired by the Society about 1850) are most interesting remains of the Dominican Friary dating from the thirteenth century. A modern Meeting House in HAMPTON ROAD, Redland, was built in 1884, and was added to and enlarged in 1901, whilst temporary premises are in use as a Meeting House at Horfield (Gloucester Road).

The Friends' NEW STREET MISSION HALL (St. Jude's), was built in 1698 as an Industrial Home for the Poor, who were employed in weaving until 1720. From that time the buildings were used as an Almshouse until 1866, when they were altered and adapted for mission work in the neighbourhood, which has been carried on there ever since. Other premises used by Friends for their adult school and mission work are

in Princess Street, Bedminster, and Goulter Street, Barton Hill.

Swedenborgian.

THE NEW CHURCH SOCIETY (Swedenborgian) was founded in the year 1791, its meetings being held in a building formerly used as a Roman Catholic Chapel, situated between St. James' Back and Bridewell Lane, until the year 1830; later on in large rooms in Lodge Street and the Triangle; and from 1873 to 1877 in the Oddfellows' Hall, Rupert Street. In 1876 a site in Terrell Street was purchased and an Iron Church erected. The opening services were held in April, 1877, and worship continued here till the end of 1899. In this year the site was disposed of to the Trustees of the Bristol Infirmary, and the Society removed to the large and commodious hall, vestries, etc., in Cranbrook Road.

Undenominational.

BROOKLAND CHURCH, Lower Ashley Road. Work was begun here in 1888, and the Vestry Hall was used for worship until April, 1889, when the present building was opened. The efforts of the church have been directed more particularly to endeavouring to mould the lives of young people. The seating accommodation of the building is 1,600, and there is need of additional room.

GOSPEL MISSION HALL, Sevier Street, Baptist Mills. The chapel was opened here in 1894. Seating accommodation is provided for about 250.

GOSPEL UNION HALL OF FREEDOM MISSION, Easton Road. Built and opened in the year 1895, and will seat from 500 to 600. There is a large band in connection with the chapel, known as the Hall of Freedom Silver Band.

GREAT JAMES STREET MISSION. Opened for public worship in 1874. Seating accommodation for 250. The services are conducted by ministers of all persuasions.

INDEPENDENT METHODIST FREE GOSPEL CHURCHES. The Bristol Circuit was established nearly twenty years ago, and at present there are six chapels with a total membership of 300. The chapels are as follows: Mount Zion, Victor Road, Bedminster; Bethesda, Bell Hill, St. George's; St. John's Lane, Bedminster; Bethesda, Soundwell Road, Staple Hill; Bethany, Ashton Gate, Bedminster; Mission Hall, Mill Lane, Warmley Tower, Bristol.

Unitarian.

LEWIN'S MEAD. This chapel stands near the site of the Franciscan Monastery. The present capacious structure was erected in 1788. It has three aisles and three galleries. The first chapel on this spot was erected in the reign of Charles II., and had a famous minister named John Weeks.

OAKFIELD ROAD, opened December 8th, 1864. The building consists of a nave, 72 ft. by 28 ft.; aisle, 72 ft. by 13 ft.; chancel, 19 ft. by 21 ft.; organ chamber and singers' gallery, and minister's and deacons' vestries. The nave is separated from the aisle by an arcade of five arches, supported on polished granite shafts from Aberdeen. The whole of the seats are formed on modern principle, with cut bench ends. The chancel seats have carved bench ends, with poppy heads. The roof is supported upon corbels, with Devonshire marble shafts and carved capitals and bases, and between the spandrels are panels filled in with Devonshire marble. The eastern window is filled with stained glass representing the last supper, by O'Connor, of London. The style of the exterior is that of the fourteenth

century, and the materials used are native stone from the Durdham Down quarries. The cost, including the land, was about £6,000, and it was opened by the Rev. James Martineau.

United Methodist Free Churches.

BRISTOL NORTH CIRCUIT.

BRANDON. (In place of St. George's Road, taken for street improvements.) Built in January, 1899; total cost, £2,382; will seat 220; school accommodation, 120.

MILK STREET. Built in 1853 and opened February, 1854, by the Rev. W. Spencer Edwards, and re-opened on October 27th, 1861; total cost, £3,000; will seat 900; school accommodation, 200.

TYLER'S FIELDS. Built 1854; total cost, £1,000; will seat 200; school accommodation, 250.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. Built in 1869; total cost, £2,900; will seat 250; school accommodation, 130.

KINGSWOOD CIRCUIT.

BETHEL. Built 1858; total cost, £1,700; will seat 350; school accommodation, 450.

BETHESDA. Built 1869; total cost, £2,130; will seat 650; school accommodation, 750.

CLAY HILL. Built 1867; total cost, £300; will seat 200.

CREW'S HOLE. Purchased in 1853; will seat 250; school accommodation, 250.

FISHPONDS. Built 1880; total cost, £1,847; will seat 400; school accommodation, 400.

FRENCHAY. Built 1887; total cost, £200; will seat 90; school accommodation, 40.

HANHAM. Built 1851, and enlarged in 1903; total cost, £2,000; will seat 500; school accommodation, 250.

POTTER'S WOOD. Built 1893; total cost, £350; will seat 180.

SOUNDWELL. Built 1862; total cost about £700, including land; will seat 250.

WHITE'S HILL. Built 1866; total cost, £450; will seat 200.

ZION. Built 1855; total cost, £2,150; will seat 750; school accommodation, 400.

BRISTOL SOUTH CIRCUIT.

ASHTON GATE. Built 1875; total cost, £1,159; will seat 270; school accommodation, 450.

HEBRON. Built 1854; total cost (including burial-ground), £6,000; will seat about 800; school accommodation, 850.

JOHN MILLARD MEMORIAL. Built 1900; total cost, £1,200; will seat 250.

OXFORD STREET, TOTTERDOWN. Built 1875; total cost, £1,800; will seat 500; school accommodation, 500.

SALEM, BEDMINSTER DOWN. Built 1892; total cost, £895; will seat 350.

SOUTHVILLE. Built January, 1893; total cost, £1,350; will seat 400.

ST. ANNE'S PARK. Built 1899; total cost, £950; will seat about 250.

WESLEY, SPRING PLACE. Built 1851; total cost, £750; will seat 250.

BRISTOL WEST CIRCUIT.

REDLAND GROVE. Built 1876; total cost, £5,000; will seat 400; school accommodation, 200.

BRISTOL EAST CIRCUIT.

EASTON ROAD. Built 1879; total cost, £2,700; will seat 450; school accommodation, 400.

EASTVILLE. Built 1872, rebuilt 1903; total cost, £3,500; will seat 600; school accommodation, 400.

MORLEY STREET, RUSSELL TOWN. Built 1869; total cost, £1,600; will seat about 270.

NEWTOWN. Built 1855; total cost, £2,600; will seat about 600; school accommodation, 300.

SALEM, BAPTIST MILLS. Built 1853; total cost, £900; will seat 250; school accommodation, 200.

HORFIELD CIRCUIT.

HORFIELD. Built 1865; total cost, £3,000; will seat 400; school accommodation, 240.

Wesleyan Methodist.

AVONMOUTH. A new and commodious school chapel of handsome design was opened on August 31st, 1904, having been erected at a cost about £2,800.

BEDMINSTER, Victoria Road. The foundation-stones were laid in July, 1885, and the chapel was opened on April 30th, 1886, by the Rev. Richard Roberts, then president of the Conference. Its cost, not including the land, was between £4,000 and £5,000. It will seat 1,200 persons.

BISHOPSTON. The site on which the buildings stand was secured in 1889, and the school, chapel and vestries opened by Rev. Ebenezer Jenkins, D.D., in 1890. In 1893 it was found necessary to complete the scheme. Foundation-stones were laid in May, 1893, and the church opened in January, 1894, by the Rev. H. J. Pope, President of the Conference. It provides seating accommodation, with the addition of side galleries, for 800. The total cost, exclusive of organ, is about £9,000. An additional £1,200 has recently been expended in the erection of a church parlour and side galleries.

BUSHY PARK, Knowle. This place of worship was opened by the Rev. Gervase Smith, President of the Wesleyan Conference, in November, 1875. It will accommodate 580 people and cost about £6,000. It is of Gothic character, with gallery over the nave.

COTHAM, Redland Road. A handsome chapel was opened here in September, 1878, but was wilfully

destroyed by fire on October 24th, 1896, by a thief. It was re-opened in October, 1897, after being rebuilt at an outlay of £6,500. A beautiful stained glass window to the memory of Mr. Alfred Hall, faces the congregation. Seating accommodation for 600.

EBENEZER, Old King Street, was built in 1795, and renovated and improved in 1869. It was erected to supply the place of the old chapel (or room as it was called) which was built by John Wesley in 1739, from which his followers were ejected by the trustees in 1795. The present chapel seats 1,000 people.

FISHPONDS. The old chapel, built in 1833, being inadequate for the needs of the neighbourhood, the present chapel and schools were erected in 1894 and opened on February 28th in that year. Seating accommodation for 450.

GRENVILLE, near the Cumberland Basin, Hotwells, was built chiefly at the expense of Thomas Whippie, who, though a member of the Church of England, had wide sympathy with all evangelical bodies. Opened in 1839. Seats 650.

HORFIELD. The present chapel was opened in 1899. It is used for Sunday-school purposes also, and seats 500. A scheme for extension of the work is on foot, and in a few years a new and larger building will be erected on a piece of land adjoining the present structure.

LOWER EASTON was opened on September 6th, 1895, by Rev. D. J. Waller, President of the Conference. It consists of a lofty hall, 70 ft. by 52 ft., to accommodate 500 adults, and also an additional 70 adults in the end gallery. The two sides are arranged for division into classrooms. There is also a room for Bible-class accommodating 80 adults, also infant school and two classrooms.

OLD MARKET STREET was opened in 1817, when sermons were preached by the Revs. Richard Watson, Jabez Bunting and Robert Newton. The chapel was improved and new classrooms erected in 1865. Since the latter date large vestries and a church parlour have been added. Seating accommodation for about 1,150.

PORTLAND STREET, Kingsdown, was opened August 26th, 1792, by Rev. Samuel Bradburn, one of John Wesley's preachers. The Liturgy of the Church of England was then used, and has continued in use, on Sunday mornings, to the present time. One of the founders of the chapel was Lieut. Webb, of the 48th Regiment of Foot, who is said to have been also the founder of Methodism in America. He often conducted religious services in his regimentals, and a coloured window on the east side of the chapel represents him preaching in a scarlet uniform with his sword beside the open Bible. He died in 1796, and was buried in the crypt of the chapel. A mural tablet to his memory is in the south-east corner, and is often visited with interest by Americans and Colonials. The building is in the extremely plain style of all the early Methodist chapels. It was enlarged in 1871, and will seat 600. The walls are covered with memorial tablets, some being of special interest. The communion apse contains a large wall painting, part of the original scheme of the chapel, which is well known by Methodists throughout the country, and is unique. There is a belfry on the roof of the chapel, the bell being that which previously hung in St. Ewen's Church, Bristol. The chapel is surrounded by a burying-ground, but fresh interments are not now made. The chapel is regarded as one of the most historic and interesting in the Wesleyan connection.

REDFIELD, opened on April 8th, 1884, by the Rev. Thos. McCullagh, President of the Conference, takes the place of the old Redfield Chapel, built in 1815, and now used as a schoolroom. It is built in the Gothic style of architecture of pennant stone with freestone dressings, and stands on the site of the old minister's house and garden adjoining the old chapel. Seating accommodation for 738.

TRINITY, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, was erected in 1866, and opened on November 1st in that year, when the Rev. W. Shaw preached in the morning and the Rev. W. M. Punshon in the evening. It is a handsome building in the Decorated style, and has a small spire. The chapel accommodates about 800.

UPPER KNOWLE. The foundation stones of this school chapel were laid on June 1st, 1904, and the opening ceremony took place on December 6th. The present scheme has cost £4,100, and includes school chapel and vestries. The chapel is situated at the corner of Redcatch Lane, opposite Greenmore Road, and will accommodate 350.

VICTORIA, Whiteladies Road, in elegant Decorated Gothic style, was erected in 1863. The plan is a parallelogram, 86 feet by 39 feet. The height from the base to the top of the cross in front is 68 feet. The exterior, which is of freestone, is interspersed with bands of Clevedon yellow magnesian limestone and of Williton red sandstone. The deeply recessed doorway of the porch is of elaborate workmanship, as also are the three windows above it. The interior is not divided by piers and arches, the roof being in one span, supported by framed trusses with collar beams and arched ribs. These ribs rest on banded freestone shafts, with carved capitals. It is lighted on either side by six two-light windows, with plate tracery heads, and

by three windows in the western end of similar character, but larger and more elaborately treated; also by a circular window in the gable of the east end of richly stained glass. The pulpit and reading desk are of oak, inlaid with mahogany; the seating is also of oak; there is also a gallery. The cost of the site was £1,025, and of the chapel £5,350. Seating accommodation between 600 and 700. Underneath the chapel is a large room running the entire length and breadth, 14 feet high, used for meetings. The foundation-stone was laid by James Budgett, on April 22nd, 1862, and the chapel was opened by the Rev. F. A. West on June 29th, 1863.

VICTORIA ROAD, St. Philip's Marsh. The iron chapel, which was erected in 1883, having been found to be in a bad state of repair, has been demolished and a permanent building erected on the same site. The cost of the building was about £2,000, and there is accommodation for about 400. The memorial stones were laid on Tuesday, Feb. 9th, 1904, and the building was opened early in July.

WESLEY, Baptist Mills. Opened Nov. 22nd, 1837. It is alleged, on dubious authority, to have been built on the spot where the Rev. J. Wesley preached his first sermon in the open air, April 2nd, 1739, his text being, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me." The stone on which he was supposed to have stood was used as the foundation-stone of the part of the building erected about thirty years ago. Seating accommodation for 1,100.

WESLEY HALL, Durdham Down. Erected in the year 1849, during the great disruption which took place in the Methodist Church. It was built by the seceders and was known as Mount Olive Reform Wesleyan Chapel. Twelve years ago the old Wesleyan body purchased it from Milk Street Circuit and opened it as

a mission to be worked on aggressive lines. It seats 350 persons.

WESLEY HALL, Newtown, was erected in 1889 at a cost of over £2,000, and was designed to employ the surplus energy of the large Bible Class meetings at the Old Market Street Wesleyan Chapel. The mission work at this hall has been a continuous success, resulting in a substantial increase in church membership and the establishment of a vigorous Sunday-school. Seating accommodation for about 400.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. Erected at a cost of £2,000 upon the site of the old building, and opened in October, 1889, by the President of the Conference, Rev. C. H. Kelly. The chapel and schools are of Early English design, built of Pennant stone, with Bath stone dressings. Besides the chapel there is a large schoolroom, two classrooms, a vestry and offices. The chapel seats about 300 persons.

WESTBURY PARK. Early Decorated Gothic style. The exterior walls are faced with hammer-dressed pennant stone and Coombe Down stone dressings, the roof being covered with purple Bangor slates, and the ridges finished with red terra-cotta cresting. The Beatitudes with suitable emblems are introduced into the nave and transept windows. The building will seat about 400, and cost, including the land, lecture hall, vestry and accessories, over £4,500. Memorial stones were laid on October 21st, 1890, and the opening took place on Thursday, July 9th, 1891.

Chapter House of the Cathedral.

Chapter houses received the same rite of consecration as the churches to which they were attached; they were honoured with the interment of patrons, abbots, and other great persons; in them elections were made of heads of bishoprics and

monasteries, and from them all processions commenced after such elections. The Bristol chapter house, with its vestibule, exhibits some most interesting Norman work of Transitional date. The arches of the vestibule spring from clustered columns with cushioned capitals, and are studded with nail-head ornaments. The chapter room is greatly enriched with zigzag trellis and other mouldings on the wall, arcades and groined ribs of the vaulting. The room is supposed by some antiquaries to have been originally a bay longer.

Charity Organisation Society.

Head Office, 10 Park Place, Clifton. The Charity Organisation Society was established in the first instance for the purpose of utilising to the utmost the large charitable assets of the country, of preventing waste, and of checking imposture. It makes thorough investigation in every case of distress brought under its notice, and, should the need prove real, endeavours to give effective and lasting help, at whatever cost of money or labour. It has no Relief Fund of its own, and when existing sources of charity fail, appeals to the public for each case individually. It is ready to give any information it may possess regarding institutions or individuals appealing for help to every legitimate inquirer. The executive of the Bristol Society consists of a Council and District Committees. All questions of a general kind are discussed and decided upon by the Council, which is responsible for obtaining funds for working expenses. The District Committees deal with all applications for relief in accordance with principles approved by the Council, and raise the money required for relief. The Council is composed of representatives from the District Committees with additional elected members. About 1,100 cases were

dealt with by the three district committees in 1904, exclusive of non-local cases, as to which enquiries were made locally for other committees. The Society's endeavours have done much to check mendicity and imposture and afford wise and adequate assistance in suitable cases. District Committee offices:—West Bristol, 10 Park Place, Clifton; Central Bristol, 3 Bishop Street, St. Paul's; East Bristol, 3 Morton Street, Lawrence Hill, which are open daily. The chairman of the Council is the Right Hon. Lewis Fry. Hon. secretaries, Miss M. C. Tothill, 1 Cambridge Park, and Mr. E. A. Leonard, Trelawney Road, Redland.

Charity Trustees. The administration of nearly all the Bristol charities was originally in the hands of the Corporation, but by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1836, the management was vested in a body composed of 21 trustees. The net annual income of the charities dispensed may be roughly stated at £30,000. The number of annuitants, pensioners and annual grantees on the books is some 400, including 126 almspeople and 81 almshouse pensioners. Gifts and donations from the several charities are bestowed on nearly 600 poor persons annually. In 1852 the Lord Chancellor set aside the claim of the trustees to nominate persons to fill vacancies in their body and himself appointed nine gentlemen. The appointments are now made by the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales and the Board of Education. The offices are in St. Stephen's Street, in a building erected by the trustees. F. W. Newton, secretary. The Board meet every Friday, at 11.0 a.m.; the Finance Committee, of eight members, on the second Wednesday in each month at 2.30 p.m.; and the Almshouse

Committee, of seven members, eighteen Tuesdays in the year. There are nine Christmas Gift Committees, viz. one each for St. Mary Redcliff, St. Thomas, Temple, St. Michael, St. Augustine, Central and Castle Precincts, St. James, St. Paul, St. Philip.

Three governing bodies, consisting chiefly of the trustees, came into existence under the Endowed Schools Act, viz. :—

Grammar School Governors, who meet the second Friday in March, June, September and December at 10.30 a.m.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital Governors meet the second Friday in January, April, July and October, at 10.30 a.m. The School Committee meets on the first Tuesday in each month at noon, as follows:—March, June, September and December, at the Hospital; otherwise at the office.

The Red Maids' School Governors meet the second Friday in February, May, August and November, at 10.30 a.m. The School Committee, consisting of ladies and gentlemen, meets at the School on the third Wednesday in each month, at 2.30 p.m.

The Finance Committees of the three governing bodies meet on the second Wednesday in each month at 2.30 p.m.

The following is a list of ALMSHOUSES, ANNUITIES, GIFTS, etc. :—

Foster's Almshouse contains twenty-eight inmates, four women being elected by the lady mayoress. The inmates are paid 7/- each weekly. Elections are generally held about a month after the vacancies are reported. The trustees do not usually elect persons under 60 years of age. Applicants must have resided in the parliamentary borough of Bristol for not less than three years next preceding the time of their appointment, and must not have received poor law relief during that period.

Trinity Hospital contains 60 inmates, viz. on the north side 24, and on the south side 36 aged persons. Weekly pay 7/- each. Qualifications, etc., as above.

Bengough's Almshouse contains 17 married couples and three single women. The weekly pay of a married couple is 10/-, and of a single person 7/-. One-half the inmates are members of the Church of England, and the other half Protestant Dissenters. Qualifications, etc., as above.

N.B.—A number of married couples, not exceeding 20 in all, may be admitted to one or more of the almshouses.

Almshouse Pensions. After providing for the maintenance of the almshouses the surplus income of these charities is applied in pensions (out-door) of 8s. per week to single persons, and 9s. per week to married men, being poor persons of good character, not less than 50 years of age, who shall have resided in the parliamentary borough of Bristol for the time being for not less than three years next preceding the time of their appointment; have not during that period received poor-law relief, and are unable, by reason of age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, to maintain themselves by their own exertions.

Sion Hospital Pensions. The trustees nominate a number not exceeding four men and four women to pensions of the annual value of £36 for poor and impotent men or women so reduced in strength as not to be able to work, being inhabitants of Bristol and above the age of 50 years, and who have not been in receipt of parochial (other than medical) relief within twelve months next preceding the time of election. When a vacancy occurs the trustees of Sion Hospital, London, notify the same to the secretary (Bristol Municipal Charities), and thereupon two

or more candidates are nominated for election. From the persons so nominated the election is made by the Sion Hospital trustees. In case of failure to recommend candidates within three months after notice the trustees of Sion Hospital are empowered to fill the vacancy by the appointment of a person duly qualified without restriction as to locality.

N.B.—This pension is granted for a term of three years in the first instance, but may be prolonged for a further period of not more than three years at each prolongation.

Hannah Ludlow's Charity. Annuities of £30 to widows or single women, natives of Bristol, and above the age of 50 years, who have been well educated and brought up, and lived respectably and are of irreproachable character, but have become reduced in their circumstances, and have not been for the greater part of their lives domestic servants. There are 18 annuitants on the list who are paid quarterly in advance.

Margaret Edgar's Charity. One annuity of £35 to a single woman, a native of Bristol, and above the age of 50 years, having qualifications similar to those requisite in the case of applicants for Hannah Ludlow's Charity.

The Edward Phillips Trust. Annual gifts of £30 to gentlewomen, being widows or single women, of the age of 55 and upwards, natives of, or having been resident for ten years at least immediately preceding the date of application for the charity in the municipal borough of Bristol, who are in reduced circumstances, of irreproachable character, and who have been well educated and brought up.

The Edward Phillips Trust. Annual grants of £20 to widows in reduced circumstances resident at the date of application within the municipal

boundaries for the time being of the city of Bristol, having at the time of election a child or children under the age of 15 years; tenable during the pleasure of the trustees and only during widowhood, and generally only whilst a child under the age of 17 is dependent on the recipient, although special circumstances will be considered. There are ten widows on the list, who are paid quarterly in advance.

Bonville's (Housekeeper) Charity. Annual grants to poor housekeepers over 50 years of age living in the ancient city, and not in receipt of alms from their respective parishes, who are of good character, and, when health admits, regularly attend some place of Divine worship twice on every Lord's Day. There are five recipients of £21 each, fifteen of £10 10s., and fifty of £5 5s. Elections to fill vacancies take place in February and August. The recipients are not annuitants, but are re-elected annually on the third Friday in January.

Bonville's (Lodger) Charity. Annual grants to poor lodgers, who are qualified as above, of £13. Vacancies are filled by elections in March and September. In this case also the recipients, not being annuitants, are re-elected on the last Friday in February or the first in March. There are 24 recipients at the present time.

The Edward Phillips Trust. Annual gifts of £7 15s. each to poor householders of the age of 50 years and upwards resident within the municipal boundaries for the time being of the city of Bristol. (The recipients of Bonville's Gift of £5 5s. to housekeepers are alone eligible to receive these gifts.) Annual gifts of £2 10s. to poor householders qualified as above. (The recipients of Bonville's Gift of £10 10s. to housekeepers are alone eligible to receive these gifts.)

Merlott's Charity. Annuities of £10 for poor persons above the age of 50 years living in any part of Great Britain who, having been "stone blind" for at least three years, are not receiving parochial alms, nor are common beggars, nor are already entitled to any estate, annuity, salary, pension, or income for life to the amount of £20 a year. The vacancies (if any) are filled about January and July. There are 47 annuitants on the list, who are paid half-yearly in advance.

Gist's Charity. Annuities of £18 4s. each to three poor men, and of £15 12s. each to three poor women, such poor men and women being over 50 years of age, natives of the ancient city of Bristol, who have never received alms from any parish or from any public charity. Preference is given to persons who have been in better circumstances than the ordinary poor.

Edmund Lane's Charity. Two annual grants of £15 to poor tradesmen or tradeswomen of good character resident in the city of Bristol for the time being. In default of tradesmen or tradeswomen, persons who have ceased to carry on a trade within a period of twelve months are eligible.

Dr. White's Gift of £10 each to (not exceeding four) young women on marriage is bestowed on the second Friday in January. Petitioners must have lived in service five years at least in the same family, or have steadily pursued for as long a period some other honest means of gaining a livelihood. Those applicants are preferred who have for some years been depositors in a savings' bank. Application must be made and the grant obtained prior to marriage.

Whitson's and Thurston's Charities. Fifty gifts of £1 are bestowed on as many women in child-bed residing in the parliamentary borough of Bristol. Application must be made

before confinement. These gifts are apportioned monthly.

Peloquin's £1 10s. Gift to 52 poor lying-in women, who are wives of freemen. These gifts are in the nomination of the lady mayoress.

Whitson's Charity. Twenty gifts of £1 to poor women in childbed living in the ancient city are in the bestowal of the Lady Mayoress, to whom application must be made before confinement.

Lady Habersfield's Charity. This gift of £1 5s. is bestowed on the Friday before the 27th of December in every year on ten poor married women (whose husbands are living) not receiving poor-law relief.

Elizabeth Ludlow's Gift. This gift of about £5 is granted on the second Friday in February to five widows or widowed daughters of freemen living in the ancient city. The gratuity is not, as a rule, given two years following to the same person.

Dr. Sloper's Gift. For Bibles to be distributed amongst the poor in the municipal borough of Bristol. The trustees have a printed form addressed to the secretary directing that a Bible be given to the bearer thereof. Income, £20.

Kitchen's Charity. Grants of £3 at Lady Day and £3 at Michaelmas are made annually to the alderman's poor kindred. No person can receive the gift oftener than once in three years. Small grants for special charitable uses are made from time to time from this charity by a special vote of the Board.

The Edward Phillips Trust. A sum of £50 is appropriated annually for charitable gifts in the discretion of the trustees.

Peloquin's Gift of £1 1s. to 20 poor widows and single women and ten poor men in the parish of St. Stephen, nominated annually by the minister and churchwardens of the parish.

Peloquin's Gift of £6 6s. to freemen or widows or daughters of freemen, housekeepers in the ancient city, not receiving poor law relief or keeping alehouses. This gift cannot be obtained by the same person oftener than once in three years.

Whitson's Gift of £1 to 104 householders in the ancient city.

Whitson's Gift of 10s. to 52 poor widows residing in the ancient city.

Holbin's Gift of 10s. to nine poor people in St. Thomas' parish is distributed by No. 1 Gift Committee.

Fuller's Gift of 10s. to the poor of SS. Philip and Jacob (In) is distributed by No. 9 Gift Committee. Annually, £12.

Elton's Gift of 4s. to the poor of St. John's is appropriated annually. The rector furnishes a list of the names, which is subject to approval by the trustees. It is given on or about September 11th. Annually, £2.

Elton's Gift of 8s. each to five poor housekeepers of the parish of St. Werburgh is distributed on or about September 11th annually.

Chester's Gift of 10s. and 5s. To seven inmates of St. John's almshouses 10s. each, and to 18 poor parishioners of St. John's 5s. each.

G. Harrington's Gift of 10s. This gift is distributed on the nomination of the churchwardens of the several parishes to the number apportioned to them, among free burgesses and housekeepers of the ancient city. Annually, £27.

Jackson's Gift of 4s. This gift to 44 housekeepers in the ancient city, being freemen or widows of freemen, is distributed by the Corporation and paid at the office of the trustees.

Kitchen's Gift of 10s. This gift to 52 poor householders is distributed and paid in the same manner as the foregoing.

The following, amongst other charities, are not under the administration of the Charity Trustees:—

Birkin's, Abraham. Mr. Birkin was a Bristolian, a soapmaker by trade, who made his will 18th November, 1668, and devised two pieces of land in Barton Regis, then producing a rental of £10, for charitable purposes. The estate now brings in upwards of £500 per annum. After payment of certain specific gifts of small aggregate amount, a portion of the income of the charity is appropriated (under a scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners, 25th March, 1875) to 65 bursaries or scholarships of £4 per annum, granted to children in public elementary schools in the parishes of St. Mary-le-Port, St. Nicholas, St. James, Temple, St. Philip, and St. Paul, and their district parishes. The children obtaining scholarships may continue at their present school, or proceed to the Grammar School, the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, or the Cathedral School. Continuation scholarships of £10 each are also granted, tenable in some institution for secondary education. Trustees, the senior churchwardens of the parishes participating and twelve *ex-officio* or elected trustees. Secretary, Arthur W. Page, solicitor, 2 Bristol Chambers, Nicholas Street.

Cole's, Mrs. Alice. Mrs. Cole was a daughter of William Carr and wife of Richard Cole, an alderman of this city. She lived in the sixteenth century, and, together with her brother John Carr, founded Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. She left considerable endowments for the relief of the poor of the city. The income arising from this charity, after the payment of certain sums for the benefit of deserving necessitous persons, and to aid St. John's Almshouses and Merchant Taylors' Almshouses, and for apprenticing poor boys, is applied for the advancement of the education of elementary scholars. The trustees of this charity

hold an annual examination for exhibitions and prizes in the month of May. The exhibitions are of the value of from £10 to £20 each, tenable for two years at a school for higher education, and are assigned to the most meritorious candidates resident in the city of Bristol and scholars for not less than five years in any public elementary or industrial school there, who shall be elected for proficiency and good conduct. Awards at the rate of £5 a year each are granted to encourage continuance at school. These are open, under certain conditions, to boys who have attended some public elementary school for four years. Prizes not exceeding £1 are also offered for boys who have attended school for not less than two years. Secretary, J. Curtis, Exchange Buildings, Bristol.

Elton's, Sir Abraham. The trustees of Elton's Charity have about £100 to expend yearly in providing prizes or rewards for boys and girls of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Jacob, and St. George, being more than nine years of age, who have not made less than 300 attendances at any public elementary school or schools during the preceding year, or to so many of them as the trustees shall select. The trustees grant exhibitions tenable at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Colston's Girls' School, and St. George's Higher Grade School. Fred. H. Jullion, 61 Broad Street, clerk to the trustees.

Langton's, Mrs. Joan, for the benefit of poor widows whose husbands were free burgesses of the city, amounting to not less than £2, or not more than £5. Applications by petition to be made at the office of Osborne, Ward, Vassall, and Co., giving the certificates of age and marriage of the applicants, the burial of the husband and copy of his freedom, on a day

named by advertisement, which appears in the local newspapers about the middle of January. Forms of petition to be had on application.

Richard Reynolds. Managed by eleven trustees. Was founded by Richard Reynolds in 1809, during his lifetime, for the benefit of certain charitable institutions in Bristol—viz. the Bristol Infirmary, the Bristol Samaritan Society, the Stranger's Friend Society, the Asylum for Poor Orphan Girls, the Society for the Discharge of Persons Confined for Small Debts, the Bristol Dispensary, and the Bristol Female Misericordia—whilst they shall be supported by voluntary contributions, and shall not invest any annual income except legacies, the net income being applicable to any one or more of them in such portions as the trustees shall determine upon, or to be distributed by the trustees themselves amongst the objects of these institutions, or any of them, at the discretion of the trustees. Joseph Storrs Fry, chairman.

Merchant Tailors' Charity. The Society of Merchant Tailors is a typical example of a combined religious and craft guild of the time of Richard II. It was founded in 1399 by John Thorpe and John Sherp, who also built a chapel for it in the church of St. Owen to the honour of God and Saint John the Baptist. St. John was the patron saint of the Society. The ancient Guildhall in Broad Street still remains, as well as the Almshouse in Merchant Street. Under the scheme of the Charity Commissioners the income is now applied to the benefit of needy tailors and tailoresses or their near relations, partly in the almshouse and partly by outpensions. (*See Tailors' Hall.*)

Blaise Hamlet Cottages. Although not strictly a charitable institution, it may not be uninteresting to mention under this heading

the cottages erected in 1811 by John Scandrett Harford, near to Blaise Castle, Henbury. In all there are ten cottages, which were designed by Nash, the architecture being Old English. They are intended for family servants and work-people employed on the Blaise Castle estate, especially for such as are past work, or for their nearest relations. No pension is given with a cottage, though in many cases the occupiers are in receipt of a small income. The nomination to a cottage is in the hands of Mrs. Harford, Blaise Castle.

Chartered Accountants, Bristol Society of. This Society was formed in March, 1903. Its objects include the protection and promotion of the interests of chartered accountants in general and of its own members in particular and the formation of a reference library. This library is situated in Albion Chambers, and is open to members during the usual business hours. The subscription is £1 rs. to practising members and 10s. 6d. to non-practising. The Bristol Chartered Accountants Students' Society have access to the library; they also keep their own books there and use the room for their meetings. Hon. sec., S. Pim Jackson, Albion Chambers.

Chartered Accountants Students' Society, Bristol. Established in 1896 with the object of promoting the interests of its members, and of their advancement in the study of the principles and practice of accountancy, by the formation of a library and by holding meetings for lectures, debates, etc., and by such other means as may be considered desirable for promoting the said object. It now contains thirty-two honorary members and forty-seven ordinary members. The committee are arranging plans for instruction classes in connection with the

institute examinations. Hon. sec., Ralph E. Ware, Shannon Court.

Charters. The Bristol archives are rich in ancient parchment lore, some of its charters being fine specimens of an early age, and nearly all of them in a good state of preservation. Amongst them may be mentioned, as the most interesting, that given by John when Earl Moreton (about 1185); that of 1373, which made Bristol a county of itself and granted it jurisdiction over the Severn as far as the Holms; the charter granted by Charles II., on June 2nd, 1684 (costing £740), which enacted that "the city be incorporated by the name of the mayor, burgesses and commonalty of the city of Bristol, having the same legal privileges as heretofore, to have a common seal," &c. On July 24th, 1710, Queen Anne granted the last charter to the city, wherein she confirmed all former privileges.

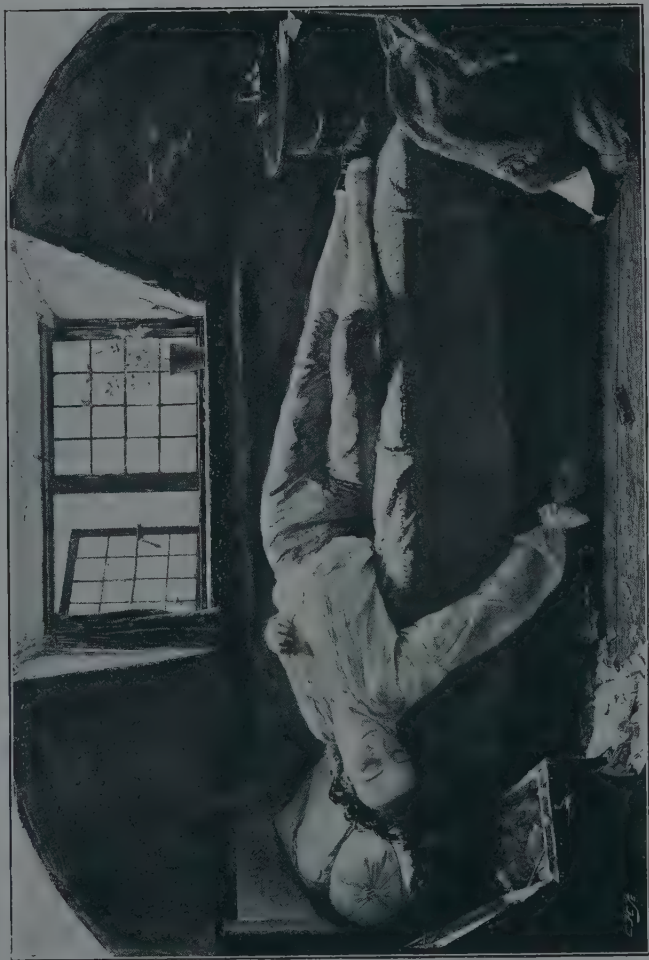
Chatterton, Thomas, the youngest child of Thomas and Sarah Chatterton, was born at Bristol on the 20th of November, 1752. He was a posthumous child, his father having died three months before his birth. On the 1st of the following January he was baptised at St. Mary Redcliff, the register of that church having already received the entries of the baptism of a brother and a sister of the future poet. The early education of the latter was acquired under Mr. Thomas Love, at the Free School, Pile Street, of which humble institution his father had been the previous master. The boy is said to have made but slow progress in learning, a fact which seems hardly to agree with the precocity of his poetical genius, the rapid development of which has led some critics to assume that the maturity of his intellectual power had been reached only at the time of his premature death. An early con-

sciousness of his own mental capacity seems to be reflected in some quaint lines uttered by one of the persons of his imagination:—

In all his harmless gambols and child's play,
I kenned a purpled light of wisdom's ray;
He eat down learning with the wastle cake
As wise as any of the aldermen;
He'd wit enough to make a mayor at ten.

Attached to the Pile Street School, which yet flourishes nearly opposite the northern side of Redcliff Church, is the schoolmaster's house, where Mrs. Chatterton was living at the time of her poetic son's birth, but which she quitted soon after for a dwelling on Redcliff Hill, opposite the western end of the same edifice. Chatterton's boyhood was thus spent beneath the shadow of that magnificent fane whose influences inspired his imagination and mediævalised his spirit. It is remarkable that in an age when Gothic architecture was no more appreciated than was the young poet himself, and was treated by so-called people of taste with as much neglect and contempt as were the *Rowley Poems* of Chatterton's creation by most of the readers of the day, that a boy of humble parentage and inferior culture should be able to perceive the inexhaustible interest and understand the majesty of this, in his own phrase, "wonder of mansyons." Its fretted vault and columned aisles, its effigied tombs and quaint brasses, with the ancient atmosphere of the fabric, were the spell that wrought upon the boy's impressionable temperament; and though no monk had ever been associated with its services, we need hardly wonder that some cowed and visionary Rowley should appear between the living and the dead to rehearse in poetry to a poet the romantic images of his mediæval fancy. But we have somewhat anticipated the course of the boy's biography. At the age of eight years he became a scholar in Colston's Blue Coat School, a charitable

foundation somewhat upon the plan of Christ's Hospital, London. The gabled building that for a century and a half served for school purposes has been removed, and Colston Hall stands on its site, the school itself being transferred to Stapleton. Curiously enough, William Howitt speaks of the school in Pile Street as no longer existing, but of that on St. Augustine's Back as not only standing, but likely to stand, the fact being that the former, and not the latter, has been preserved. Before passing to Colston's school the boy had taken to studious habits, his passion for reading having been apparently awakened by what his biographers have described as an "ancient black letter Bible," but that would appear to have been rather a family *History of the Bible*. At least such a volume, that unquestionably belonged to the Chatterton household, was brought to light in 1881, having been discovered by John Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library, at the shop of a curiosity dealer in Maudlin Street, and is now in possession of that Institution. It contains the original entries of the birth and baptism of each of Thomas and Sarah Chatterton's children, including those of the poet. The book has been much thumbed, some of the illustrative pictures having been rudely coloured with ochre, probably by the boy-poet himself. From the time he began to read he grew thoughtful and reserved. His pocket money went for the purchase of books, and on Sundays or holidays "he was either wandering solitarily in the fields, sitting beside the tomb of Canynges in the church, or was shut up in a little room at his mother's, attending to no meal times, and only issuing out when he did appear begrimed with ochre, charcoal, and black lead." The meaning of his behaviour and condition was not at



"THE DEATH OF CHATTERTON"
(In National Gallery).

first clear, and was only explained when the character of the *Rowley Poems* came to be investigated. As little regarded in general as was the church itself by those in charge of the structure were a number of ancient manuscripts, including several parchment deeds. These were contained in certain chests, one of which, called Canynges' coffer, was originally secured with six locks, but which in young Chatterton's time was thought worthy of no lock at all, for except certain deeds that affected ecclesiastical property a multitude of documents were allowed to be scattered about. In fact, the churchwardens had handed over a number of the parchments to Chatterton's father, who made use of them to cover school and other books. Some of these caught the attention of young Chatterton, the result being to suggest the fabrication of the *Rowley Poems*, by using the old parchment as writing material. In his fifteenth year Chatterton became apprenticed as a scrivener to an attorney named Lambert, a proud and insolent man, with no more poetry in his nature than was to be found in the title deeds of property executed for his clients, of whom he had very few. Here the boy's life was one of degradation and insult, having after twelve hours' work in the office (dinner hour only excepted) to sleep with the footboy and to undergo many like indignities. Lambert's office was in Corn Street, at a house, then standing opposite the Exchange. It was in this place that Chatterton concocted his first mock antique. On October 1st, 1768, a few days after the opening of the new Bristol Bridge, a local paper published "a description of the mayor's first passing over the old bridge, taken from an old manuscript." This piece excited much interest amongst local antiquaries,

and its author was soon in communication with George Catcott and William Barrett (the future historian of Bristol), to whom he represented that he was in possession of other ancient MSS., written by one Rowley, a priest of St. Mary Redcliff, in the fifteenth century. With extraordinary credulity, Mr. Barrett accepted his story without a scruple, and having informed the boy that he was lacking in information as to the early history of the castle and other Bristol edifices, Chatterton speedily supplied him with an "Account of Bristol," alleged to have been written in the time of the Conqueror, and "translated by Rowley from Saxon into English," together with several other fictions, which Barrett forthwith incorporated in his history, rewarding their "discoverer" with some trivial donations. Encouraged by these successes, the youth struck at higher game, and addressed some letters to Dodsley, the publisher, and to the Hon. Horace Walpole, which strongly affected the destiny of the writer. He had once affirmed to a friend that "it was very easy for a person who had studied antiquity, with the aid of a few books which he could name, to copy the style of the ancient poets so exactly that the most skilful observer should not be able to detect him; no," said he, "not Mr. Walpole himself." In conformity with this opinion, the young poet wrote (December 21st, 1768) to Mr. Dodsley, bookseller, of Pall Mall, to acquaint him that he "could procure copies of several ancient poems, and an interlude, perhaps the oldest dramatic piece extant, written by one Rowley." Any reply to this offer was to be directed to "D. B., to be left with Mr. Thomas Chatterton, Redcliffe Hill, Bristol." No reply, however, appears to have come. Less than two months later Mr. Dodsley was

addressed with particulars concerning the tragedy of *Ælla*, an ancient piece which his correspondent professed to have met with in the hands of a person who would not part with its possession for less than a guinea. To tempt the remittance of this poor sum the tragedy was described as "perfect, the plot clear, the language spirited, and the songs (interspersed in it) as flowing, poetical, and elegantly simple," and as extending to about a thousand lines. A specimen extract of the tragedy was included in the letter, but it is believed that no answer was received from Mr. Dodsley. It seems pitiable that in an age when such commonplace versifiers as Blackmore, Yalden, Garth, and Sprat were thought worthy of a hearing, poetry of such force of imagination and fulness of picturesque description and incident as the tragedy of *Ælla*, with its idyllic love scenes and homeric rush and tumult of battle, should be offered and refused at less than one farthing a line. Chatterton's failure with Dodsley was followed by an appeal to Walpole, then engaged on his *Anecdotes of British Painters*. The attorney's clerk offered to furnish that noble writer with an account of some eminent painters who had flourished in old time at Bristol, at the same time mentioning the discovery of some old poems, and enclosing a specimen of the latter on the death of Richard I. Walpole, unacquainted with the lowly condition of his correspondent, and charmed with the style of the letter and the offer of such acceptable particulars, gave the politest welcome to the communication. He thinks himself "singularly obliged," and gives him a thousand thanks for his very curious and kind letter. "What you have sent," he declares, "is valuable and full of information; but instead of correcting you, sir, you are far more able to correct me, and I shall be happy to lay up any

notices you will be so good as to extract for my *Anecdotes* and send me at your leisure; and I flatter myself, sir, from the humanity and politeness you have already shown me, that you will give me leave to consult you." Chatterton, thus encouraged, furnished Walpole with a *Historie of Peyncters yn Englande, bie Thomas Rowley*; and at the same time imparted the history of his own life, pathetically observing that he was the son of a poor widow, who supported him with great difficulty, that he was apprentice to an attorney, but had a taste and turn for elegant studies, and expressed a wish that Mr. Walpole would assist him with his interest in emerging out of so dull a profession by procuring him some place in which he could pursue his natural bent. To Walpole's selfish, cold and unimpassioned nature an appeal like this would be as ineffectual as supplication to a heathen god cut in alabaster; except, indeed, that the wrong sentiment was roused—contempt instead of compassion. His aristocratic feeling revolted at his unintentional submission to the son of a poor widow, and to conclude the contaminating correspondence, he wrote to Chatterton, expressing himself to be a man of no interest, and advised him to labour at his business profession; and "when," says he, "you have made a fortune, you may unbend yourself with the studies consonant to your inclination." In reply to this freezing counsel, Chatterton confessed himself not able to dispute with a person of Mr. Walpole's literary character, and adds:—"Though I am but sixteen years of age, I have lived long enough to see that poverty attends literature. I am obliged to you, sir, for your advice, and will go beyond it, by destroying all my useless lumber of literature and never using my pen again but in the law." Receiving no immediate

answer to this expression of his resolution, and the Rowley papers being still in Mr. Walpole's possession, the poor poet again wrote both to assert their genuineness and to request their return, as he had no other copy. This further letter is dated from Corn Street, April 14th, 1769. On July 24th Chatterton again wrote to complain that no notice had been taken of his request of the former date, and the terse and forcible style of his reproachful address showed the author of *Otranto* that though his humble correspondent might have the soul of an ancient monk, he had also the feelings of a modern gentleman:—

Sir,—I cannot reconcile your behaviour to me with the notions I once entertained of you. I think myself injured, Sir; and did not you know my circumstances, you would not dare to treat me thus. I have sent twice for a copy of the MS.; no answer from you. An explanation, or excuse for your silence, would oblige,

THOMAS CHATTERTON.

Mr. Walpole had just returned from France when this letter was delivered. He thought it "singularly impertinent," and collecting both manuscripts and letters of its writer, he returned the whole in a blank cover. Having taken the opinion of some literary friends, the documents were concluded to be "forgeries," and, said Mr. Walpole, "All of the house of forgery are relations." This was a liberal admission, for it included the author of *The Castle of Otranto* himself, which fiction had been palmed upon the world as being the work of an ancient hand, in the same manner as were the *Rowley Poems*, and in the same sense might have been called a forgery. To call Chatterton's fictions forgeries is an abuse of language. There is, perhaps, as much moral as legal difference between forging cheques on the Bank of England and fathering poems upon a mediæval monk who existed but in

the poet's imagination. The poems were a fiction, and the monk, their imputed author, was a part of the fiction. The value of a counterfeit bank-note is nothing, and is intended to defraud; but the literary value of the poems as works of fancy remains the same, whether written by a living author or by one long dead. If the *Rowley Poems* are to be condemned as forgeries, *The Castle of Otranto* and *The Waverley Novels* must come under the same condemnation. Why, then, Chatterton should be the scapegoat, and Walpole and Scott be blameless, can only be explained on the principle *quod licet Jovi non licet bovi*. The contemptuous treatment of Walpole reduced Chatterton to misanthropy and despair. Turned out of doors by his master, whose hard temperament was in no sympathy with the gloomy mood of his clerk, he removed as a literary adventurer to London. Four months, struggling for existence there found him penniless and starving, when, to save the slowness of this painful exit from life, he hastened his fate by poison on August 25th, 1770. His untimely death was, perhaps, the most melancholy waste of genius in the literary annals of England. Who could estimate the prospective issues of a mind that could produce such marvellous poems as did Chatterton, whose career closed before he had completed his eighteenth year? What could we have known of the intellectual capabilities of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, Pope, or Byron, had we only what they had written previous to this age from which to predict? That the full growth of his imagination was unrealised, that his exuberant but uncultured fancy would have flourished and ripened with his years, the study of what he has produced affords full evidence, the very crudeness of his compositions being part

of the evidence. To conclude, St. Mary Redcliff is not more the masterpiece of Bristol architecture than is Chatterton the highest representative of the personal genius of that place; and Redcliff is not more superior to parish churches in general than is the boy-poet proudly eminent above all but the greater poets of England. Redcliff may hardly vie with our noblest cathedrals, nor would Chatterton come into equality with our mightiest poets, who stand as the solemn cathedrals of literature. But the Chaucers, Shakespeares and Miltons are few, and the Shelleys and Byrons not many, and had these all died at the age of Chatterton they would have been still fewer, or none at all.

Chess Association, Bristol and Clifton. This Club meets three days a week at the Imperial Hotel, Whiteladies Road, from 3 to 11 p.m. It numbers among its members some of the strongest and most accomplished players, and can boast of a past history such as few existing clubs possess. There are upwards of 70 members. Subscription, 15s. per annum for gentlemen and 7s. 6d. for ladies. C. W. Matthews, hon. secretary, Sunnyside, Cavendish Road, Henleaze.

Children's Country Visiting Society, Bristol. The work of the society is the sending of poor, sickly children, usually under twelve years of age, into the fresh air and the charge of kindly people for one, two, or more weeks every summer. This society is older than the Children's Help Society (*q.v.*). It was founded in 1880, and up to the end of 1904 had been instrumental in bringing about 8,596 visits; the number sent away in 1904 was 508. District visitors, teachers, and others who may wish to give children the benefit of a few weeks' change of air, surroundings, and diet, avail themselves

of the organisation of this society, whose hon. sec. is Miss Ethel Wright, 9 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Children's Help Society, was founded in 1884 for providing cheap dinners to destitute children in the poorest districts of the city in the winter time, and has since extended its sphere of usefulness. In 1904 98,640 free breakfasts or dinners were given, and the total number of meals provided now exceeds one and a half million. In summer a country camp is formed near Winscombe, where batches of eighty children weekly are entertained, enabling many hundreds to be dealt with yearly. During the winter evenings playrooms are opened for little children. Hon. secs., Ernest N. Tribe (chairman), Redland Park, and Miss Norris, 4 Hampton Park, Redland.

Cholera Visitations. In the year 1832 this dire epidemic visited Bristol. The first case occurred on July 11th, in Harford's Court, near the Stone Bridge. The ravages of the disease were most deadly. Owing to the crowded state of the parochial burial-grounds, a piece of ground near the Cattle Market was set apart as a place for the burial of the victims. On the 11th the plague was virulent in St. Peter's Hospital, where 600 paupers were crowded, 58 girls sleeping in ten beds and 70 boys in eighteen beds. On the 12th the curate of Temple interred thirty-one persons, victims in that locality. A cholera hospital was erected on the New Cut, strenuous efforts were made to prevent the spread of the contagion, good food was supplied to the poor, and by the beginning of October the Indian form of the disease had disappeared. The visitation carried off 584 victims, and cost the city in direct expenses over £2,738. Another epidemic occurred in 1849, lasting from June till



CHRISTMAS STEPS.

October, and costing the lives of 444 persons. It brought about, however, a thorough reform of the shocking sanitary state of the city. In 1866 the disease again broke out at six different places; these, by infection, increased to 26, but only 29 deaths occurred from this last visitation.

Christian Endeavour Federation, Bristol and District. The objects of the Federation are to stimulate interest in societies of Christian Endeavour and local unions of the same, and to promote their efficiency in practical work, by bringing them into closer relationship with each other by means of conventions, literature, correspondence, and any other methods that may be adopted from time to time; also to render all possible aid in the formation of new societies and local unions of Christian Endeavour. Gen. sec., W. German, 21 Bellevue Road, Eastville.

Christianity amongst the Jews, Society for Promotion of. (*See Missions.*)

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promotion of. (*See Missions.*)

Christian Social Brotherhood (Bristol Branch). The meetings of the Brotherhood are held at the Y.M.C.A., St. James' Square, on the second Tuesday in each month, when an address is usually given by a qualified speaker on some topic of social importance. The objects of the Society are, briefly, to emphasise the need of a deeper recognition of the relation of universal brotherhood implied in Christian discipleship, and to study social problems. Membership open to men and women. Subscription (minimum) 1s. per annum. President, Rev. H. Arnold Thomas. Hon. secs., C. E. Gane, 16 Queen's Parade; J. Pearson, 30 Hillgrove Street.

Christian Social Union. The Bristol branch is one of fifty-two branches of the Union, which consists of members of the Church of England of all schools of thought who desire "to claim for the Christian law the ultimate authority to rule social practice," *i.e.* the application of Christian teaching to life, preceded by a careful study of the problems to be met. The Bristol branch was formed in 1892. Its present membership is 120. Hon. sec., Rev. G. M. Bell, St. Agnes Vicarage. Meetings are held monthly at St. Agnes Church Room and elsewhere. The minimum subscription is 1s. The branch studies current phases of housing and temperance reform, commercial morality, trades unions, etc., has a women's trades sub-committee, and has issued leaflets on "Dangerous Trades" and "Leadless Glaze."

Christmas Steps. For many generations a precipitate footpath at this spot led from Christmas Street to Lower St. Michael's Hill (now Colston Street), but in 1669 Jonathan Blackwell, vintner, and alderman of London, erected the steps at his own expense. (*See Chapel of the Three Kings of Cologne.*)

Churches. A description is here given of the churches within the Parliamentary boundaries of the city.

Established.

ST. AGNES', Newfoundland Road, now a district parish separated from St. Barnabas, was the result of a mission founded there by Dr. (now Bishop) Percival and the staff and pupils of Clifton College in 1875. The church was consecrated on March 2nd, 1886, and the top stone of the fine spire was laid on November 16th, 1887. The total expenditure was upwards of £9,500,

a large portion of which was contributed by the founders of the mission.

ST. AIDAN'S, Crew's Hole. A mission church has recently been erected here, and was opened on October 1st, 1904, by the Bishop of Bristol. The early efforts to raise a building fund were laborious in the extreme, but eventually £5,000 was collected to meet a total estimated expenditure of £5,700, leaving a deficiency still to be raised of £700. The present structure, designed by G. F. Bodley, R.A., consists of chancel, side chapel, vestries, and two bays of the nave, holding 450 people. When completed there will be accommodation for 750. The walling is of Bristol pennant, and the dressings of Monk's Park Bath stone, the design being based upon a free interpretation of a fourteenth-century church.

ST. ALBAN'S, Westbury Park. This simple but well-designed edifice, evoked by the rise of a new residential district, was opened by a dedication service on May 6th, 1894. The cost of the building was about £3,300.

ST. ALDHELM'S. This church is situated in Chessells Road, Bedminster. It was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Bristol in March, 1900. The building is in the Gothic style—red Winterbourne stone with Bath stone dressing. The nave of the church is so formed that an aisle can be divided from the rest of the nave by sliding doors, thus forming five roomy classrooms. This district was formed into a separate parish under the Peel Act in 1902.

ALL HALLOWS, Easton. A mission was established in this district by the authorities of All Saints', Bristol, a parish possessing large funds with no resident population. An iron church was first erected, but in March, 1900, the foundation-stone of what will be a fine church was

laid by Mr. Averay N. Jones, master of the Merchant Venturers' Society. The church at present consists of an apsidal chancel with its ambulatory and side chapels, and three bays of the nave are built. The nave is 67 feet high, and the church when completed will have a length of 167 feet. The edifice, which will cost over £6,000, was partially finished and consecrated in November, 1901, and contains 650 sittings.

ALL SAINTS', Clifton, is one of our finest modern churches. Its foundation-stone was laid on 3rd November, 1864, and part of it was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol June 8th, 1868. Its cost has been about £40,000, chiefly collected from the voluntary offerings of the congregation. The length of the building is 178 feet, of which the nave is 112 feet, and the width of the latter 56 feet. The barrel roof is elaborately diapered and figured, while the pillars and arches are diversified with natural polychromy obtained by the use of three stones—cream-coloured, warm brown and light blue. The nave, with transept and chancel, is simple but stately; the dwarfed massive columns give great effect to the unusually lofty clerestory windows, which are in the Geometrical style. These windows—ten in number—are filled with stained glass, representing the whole life of our Saviour, from His baptism to His ascension, and also the descent of the Holy Ghost at Pentecost, with two series of types from the Old Testament under each incident in the life, by means of which the chief saints of the Old Testament are introduced. In the small lancet windows are figures of saints of the British Isles, both men and women, and in the circles over these lancets are symbolical representations of the fruits of the Holy Ghost. The west window represents the

creation and fall of man, and cost £1,000. The east window—said to be Hardman's finest work—represents the great gathering of the saints in glory around the Divine Redeemer, and cost £700. The north and south chancel windows represent types of the glory of heaven, the whole series thus representing the great work of Redemption. The reredos (by Redfern) and the font are sumptuously carved, the former representing the testimony of the saints to the divinity of Christ. For seating accommodation rush-bottomed chairs are used, males sitting on one side of the church and females on the other. The Very Rev. R. W. Randall, late Dean of Chichester, was the first vicar.

ALL SAINTS' (otherwise All Hal-lows) stands nearly opposite the Council House, Corn Street. Of the great antiquity of the original building there can be no doubt. The date of the present structure was most probably immediately after a fire in 1466. The tower is remarkable for the classic cupola, ball and cross that surmount it. These were first commenced in 1716 and finished in 1721, at a cost of £589, raised by voluntary subscription, towards which Edward Colston gave £250. This incongruous structure was rebuilt in 1808. Lofty and elegant piers, with well-proportioned arches, divide the interior into three aisles, the centre being considerably larger than the sides. Except for four piers, which possibly are Norman, the interior is in the Perpendicular style. The compartments of the pulpit are most elaborately carved with a crown, angels' heads, trumpets, etc.: the pulpit was probably erected about 1603. The altar-piece, "The Salutation of the Virgin," painted by Simmons, has been replaced by a handsome reredos. The exterior of this sacred pile is barely discernible, owing to the buildings which

hem it in and which are built against it, on the northern side actually protruding into it. The monuments are numerous and interesting, that to the memory of Edward Colston (by Rysbrach) being the chief. (*See* Monuments.) Every Sunday a nosegay of such flowers as the season affords is placed on this monument, money having been left for the purpose. Probably no parish church in England could present a more interesting series of historic documents than are preserved in All Saints' (*see* Bibles). In 1883 the church was re-seated with modern low-backed seats, and the chancel was rebuilt in 1898.

ST. ANDREW'S, Avonmouth, which is at present a chapel-of-ease to Shirehampton, was erected in 1893, and is but partly built, two more bays having to be added to the west end. It is a well-proportioned church in the Decorated style, from the design of Mr. William Wood-Bethell, of London. The interior is lined with ashlar work. The tracery of the windows is especially good. A fine organ has recently been placed in the church, and a stone pulpit in memory of the late Rev. David Wright, formerly Vicar of Stoke Bishop. When finished the church will hold 700 people, and will be a very fine building architecturally.

ST. ANDREW'S (Clifton old parish church). The foundation-stone of the existing church was laid in June, 1819, and the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Bristol on the 12th of August, 1822. It is 120 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 39 feet high. The crypt is 7½ feet high, and had graves formed under the whole of the floor 8 feet deep. The whole building is Debased Gothic. There are three galleries, with two stone staircases leading from the entrance lobbies; in these are placed most of the monumental tablets of the old church that stood here in the time

of Henry II. Formerly many of the pews were freehold (and there are still a few remaining), but by the exertions of recent vicars these freehold rights are being gradually extinguished.

ST. ANDREW'S, Montpelier, is Early English in style, and cost £2,428. It was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese (Dr. Monk) 31st January, 1845. Its plan is cruciform. The tower is at the west end, and is 60 feet high. The communion table is of carved oak, and is a model of one in Cologne Cathedral. In 1878 the church was enlarged by lengthening the chancel, and by the erection of an organ chamber and new vestries, which cost more than £1,100. The new portions were consecrated by Bishop Ellicott, October 11th, 1878. The church has recently been re-seated and much improved.

ST. ANDREW-THE-LESS, Hotwells. The corner-stone was laid in August, 1872, and the church consecrated by the bishop of the diocese 24th September, 1873. Its style of architecture is thirteenth-century Early Decorated, and consists of nave, three bays with side aisles and chancel, with bays opening into a quasi-transept on the north and organ and choir chapel with vestry on the south. A finely-designed screen extends the whole width of the chancel. The entrance to the building is by a porch beneath the tower, with bell chamber surmounted by a campanile. An edifice known as Dowry Episcopal Chapel formerly stood here; it was erected in 1744 for the benefit of visitors to the hot springs, but was never consecrated, and after Easter Day, 1872, was finally closed to give place to the present structure. In 1784 the ground at the back of the chapel was consecrated as a cemetery, and the last interment was in March, 1855. The old monuments belonging to the original chapel are well arranged in the existing building.

ST. ANSELM'S, Whatley Road, Clifton. A chapel of ease to St. John the Evangelist, Clifton. A lady named Bowen having bequeathed £5,000 for erecting a church in this locality, a site for which had been previously offered, the choir was built in 1897, and opened on August 8th. The transepts were added in 1900.

ST. AUGUSTINE-THE-LESS, College Green, in the rural deanery of Bristol, was founded by the abbots of St. Augustine's Monastery. It is mentioned in Gaunt's deeds in 1240. The existing edifice dates from about the year 1480. It has several times been restored, the last time being in 1877. The church is a plain fabric in the Perpendicular style, characterised rather by neatness than by elegance. It has three long aisles. The chancel is spacious and the ceiling richly ornamented. The upper part of the windows on each side of the altar contains fragments of ancient stained glass, and in the mutilated remains may be traced portions of the arms of Abbots Newland and Elliott. There are a number of mural monuments. (*See* Monuments.) It had formerly an extensive churchyard, but this has almost entirely disappeared owing to repeated street improvements.

ST. BARNABAS', Ashley Road, built by the Church Building Association aided by private subscriptions, cost upwards of £2,200. It was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese (Dr. Monk) September 12th, 1843. The erection is in cruciform shape, with a steeple rising over the west entrance. The church is built on stone vaulting about seven feet high, intended originally as a crypt for burials; only one body was interred before burials there were prohibited. The church underwent improvements in 1882.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Montpelier. So recently as 1860 a church of this

name was built in Union Street, at a cost of £3,600, and an ecclesiastical district was allotted to it in 1861. In 1892, when the building had become almost surrounded by the cocoa manufactory of Messrs. Fry, and the local population had greatly decreased, an Act was obtained for transferring the endowment to a district formed out of the parish of St. Andrew, where a new church was built chiefly from the large sum given by Messrs. Fry for the original site. The new edifice was consecrated by Bishop Marsden, May 10th, 1894.

BLIND ASYLUM CHURCH, Queen's Road, a graceful specimen of Early English, was opened in 1838. The inmates of the Blind Asylum attend here; it is open also to the general public.

CATHEDRAL (Church of The Holy and Undivided Trinity). The Abbey of St. Augustine (Black Canons), the church of which now forms the Cathedral, was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge, a burgess of Bristol and progenitor of the noble family of Berkeley. The church was consecrated on Easter Day, 1148, in the presence of the Bishops of Worcester, Exeter, Llandaff and St. Asaph. The following is a tabulated statement of the measurements of the various parts:—

| | Length. | | Width. | | Height. | |
|---|---------|-----|--------|-----|---------|-----|
| | ft. | in. | ft. | in. | ft. | in. |
| The entire building ... | 174 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Choir | 100 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Ante-Choir | 43 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Aisles (exclusive of the Chapels) | 58 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Choir and Aisles ... | — | | 68 | 0 | 56 | 0 |
| Transept from N. to S. | 117 | 0 | — | | 56 | 0 |
| Elder Lady Chapel ... | 52 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 26 | 4 |
| Chapel of the Virgin ... | 17 | 8 | 20 | 0 | 22 | 4 |
| Newton Chapel | 23 | 4 | 18 | 0 | 40 | 8 |
| Chapter Room | 42 | 6 | 25 | 9 | 30 | 0 |
| Tower | — | | — | | 127 | 0 |
| Cloisters | 103 | 6 | 9 | 5 | — | |
| New Nave | 120 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 56 | 0 |

The general effect of the interior is that of breadth rather than height, but there is, nevertheless, a fine

sense of proportion in the relations of the parts. Its chief speciality is the uniform height of the vaulting, the central and two side aisles, though different in construction, being at their highest points exactly at the same elevation from the ground, a peculiarity, it is said, not to be elsewhere observed except in the cathedral of Poitiers. Amongst the styles of architecture to be found in the Cathedral are Early English, Early Decorated, Decorated and Perpendicular. The windows are magnificent, especially the great east, representing a stem of Jesse, and the richly-hued original glass is among the best in England. The edifice has undergone many changes during the last sixty years. In 1840, a classical screen that disfigured the eastern end was removed, but the ignorant architect employed for this task destroyed all the beautiful tabernacle work, busts and arms under the great window, and set up a new screen greatly differing from the original design. Down to 1859, the space set apart for worship consisted only of a portion of the choir, which was shut off from the aisles and transepts by wainscot partitions, and afforded accommodation to only about 300 persons. By the advice of (Sir) Gilbert Scott, the organ, which blocked up the centre of the church, was removed to the north aisle, a light screen was built at the west end of the choir, the stalls were reconstructed, and chairs took the place of the pews and wooden benches, by which 1,000 persons were enabled to take part in the services. According to a statement made by Dean Elliot, the promoter of the work, the alterations cost over £12,000. A vastly more costly undertaking—the reconstruction of the nave—was suggested in 1866 by Canon Norris, who soon found warm supporters. A design by Mr. Street, which included the

erection of two western towers, was adopted; the first stone of the new work was laid in 1868 by the Earl of Limerick, P.G.M.; and the new nave was consecrated in October, 1877, when nearly £48,000 had been expended. An unfortunate incident had occurred previous to that date. Mr. W. K. Wait (mayor 1869-70) had generously offered to build the new north porch in a very sumptuous manner, and in March, 1876, when the portal was finished, fine statues of the "four Latin doctors"—Gregory, Ambrose, Jerome and Augustine—were placed in the niches prepared for them. Their appearance raised a storm of indignation in evangelical circles, and Dean Elliot with two of the canons gave orders for their surreptitious removal during the night, many of the ornamental features of the porch being also hacked away. The vacant niches were afterwards filled by images of the four Evangelists. In 1886 a munificent citizen offered £5,000 towards the completion of the western towers. Other subscriptions flowed in, and in June, 1888, the capstone of the pinnacles was laid by Mrs. Norris. At that date the restorations and additions had cost an aggregate sum of £76,000, towards which some wealthy Dissenters had contributed liberally. In 1890 a magnificent window in the north transept, as a memorial of Edward Colston, was erected at the expense of the members of the Dolphin Society. In 1892 an appeal was made to the public for funds for the reparation of the central tower and elder Lady Chapel, and in March, 1893, when a large sum had been offered, those works were taken in hand. The new capstone of the tower was laid in July, 1894. The restoration and that of the Lady Chapel involved an outlay of nearly £7,000. The next work undertaken was practically the undoing of nearly

everything done under the auspices of Dean Elliot in 1859. The 1,000 chairs for the laity were swept out of the choir, the aisles were again shut off by a new arrangement of the stalls, and the only seats retained were reserved for the clergy, the choir, and the cathedral officers. This "restoration" (of what had never existed before) cost nearly £4,000, and was "dedicated" on May 3rd, 1895, when the Archbishop of Canterbury paid the city a visit, and preached in the Cathedral. In the same year the north side of the cloisters was rebuilt at the expense of Canon Tetley and Mrs. Gale Coles. In 1896 a subscription of £6,000 was applied for to restore the eastern exterior of the edifice, which was much dilapidated, and this has also been effected. Finally, in October, 1899, an elaborately carved reredos was erected in the choir, as a memorial of Bishop Ellicott's episcopate, at a cost of £2,500, the Archbishop of York taking part in the ceremony. At a meeting of the Restoration Committee in July, 1900, it was reported that the total sum contributed since 1892 had been £19,332. Since then then sedilia on each side of the sanctuary have been restored by public subscription; and by the generous gift of a Clifton lady a beautiful pulpit has been placed in the nave. There have been 47 Bishops of Bristol, the first being Paul Bushe, consecrated in 1542, and the present, Dr. George Forrest Browne, who was consecrated in 1897. The number of deans has been 31, the first being William Snow, installed in 1542, and the present, the Very Rev. Francis Pigou, who was installed in 1891. The value of the deanery is £1,500 per annum. There are four canonries, value £700 each; twenty-four honorary canons; two minor canons, £150 each; a sacrist (usually

one of the minor canons), a precentor, an organist, nine lay clerks and eighteen chorister boys.

CHRIST CHURCH, at the angle formed by the junction of Wine Street and Broad Street, was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Its present site occupies that of an old church pulled down, on account of its ruinous condition, in 1787. The building thus destroyed—probably the third or fourth from the foundation of the church, somewhere about 1000—was a low edifice with a tower and spire. The present structure was opened for divine worship in 1790. It is built of free-stone, nominally in the Grecian style, and is divided into three aisles by Corinthian pillars, the proportions being symmetrical and chaste. Nearly the whole of the old-fashioned interior arrangements, including high-back seats and dingy fittings, were removed in January, 1883. The old wooden sashes have given place to stone-framed windows filled with stained glass. A fine stone reredos takes the place of the former wooden one, and a centre-light of the new window at its rear delineates the Ascension. The internal decoration of the roof has a good effect, and care has been taken to harmonise it with other parts of the building. The chancel floors are laid with Minton tiles, and separating the chancel from the nave is a low open screen of marble and freestone with brass and iron gates. The choir stalls, etc., are handsomely carved, and the choir has been entirely re-seated. The cost of the restoration was about £1,500. The tower contains a peal of ten bells. Its spire is 160 feet high, and beneath the church is a spacious crypt.

CHRIST CHURCH, Clifton Down, is the finest example in the city of a modern church built in the purest Early English style, and is effectively situated. It is cruciform, with an

apsidal chancel and north and south transept. The ceiling is open and appropriately decorated. The body of the church was erected in 1844 at a cost of £10,000, in addition to £500 for the site. The tower and spire at the south-west angle of the aisle, 212 feet in height, were not completed till 1859, the outlay being £2,400, and the aisles were added, at a further cost of £4,000, in 1885. The church was consecrated on the 8th of October, 1844, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Monk). The church was brought into prominence in 1874 by the great sacramental case of Henry Jenkins *versus* Rev. F. S. Cook. Recently the electric light has been installed and a new heating apparatus at the cost of £1,152.

CHRIST CHURCH, Barton Hill. The foundation-stone of this church was laid by the mayor (Mr. Weston) in July, 1883, and it was consecrated on November 12th, 1885, by Bishop Ellicott. The cost of the fabric was about £3,000.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Newfoundland Road, is in the Early English style, with clerestoried nave, chancel, north and south aisles, octagonal bell turret 65 feet high with a spirelet. The foundation-stone was laid May 24th, 1854, and the church opened in the following year. It contains 700 sittings.

EMMANUEL, Clifton, is now a separate parish. The church is in the late thirteenth century style, comprises nave, north and south aisles and transepts, apsidal chancel with lateral chapels, and a western narthex porch and tower, which serves as a north porch. The tower, not finished, is 108 feet high. The church is built of local stone of two tints, quarried on the site, with Bath stone dressings and relieving lines of red sandstone. Internally it is 123 feet in length, 61 feet in width and 60 feet in height.

The foundation-stone was laid on October 23rd, 1865, and on January 7th, 1869, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

EMMANUEL, or The Unity, St. Philip's, built in the Early Decorated style of Hanham stone, with free-stone dressing and floored with Bridgwater tiles. It has a nave 87 feet long by 28 feet wide and height 51 feet, two aisles 87 feet by 12 feet and height 44 feet, apsidal chancel 18 feet by 23 feet and 42 feet high, and south porch. The principals of the roof are supported on carved corbels, representing natural foliage. The pulpit is octagonal, carved with diaper panels and shafts of Devonshire marble. The font corresponds in style, being supported by five shafts in Devonshire marble. The foundation-stone was laid 21st August, 1860, and on the 9th December, 1862, Bishop Thompson consecrated the church. The cost, exclusive of site, was £3,000.

ST. FRANCIS', Ashton Gate. A portion of this church was consecrated by Bishop Ellicott on June 2nd, 1887, and the nave was completed and opened on April 1st, 1891, up to which date the fabric had cost £5,000.

ST. GABRIEL'S, Upper Easton. The foundation-stone was laid in 1868, and the church was consecrated on March 14th, 1870. It is a brick structure in the thirteenth-century style, cruciform in shape, with chancel, nave and transepts. The south-east corner is surmounted by a small tower with spire. In length the church is 84 feet, and the breadth from north to south 60 feet. The cost of the building and furniture was £4,400, which was defrayed solely by voluntary contributions. The parish forms a district cut off from Holy Trinity and St. Philip's.

ST. GEORGE'S, East Bristol. This church is situated in an interesting neighbourhood. It was near here

that Whitfield's wonderful eloquence attracted the colliers of Kingswood, and John Wesley continued the good work begun by him. However, both had to preach in the fields, and it was not till 1752 that the foundation-stone of St. George's was laid. The church was consecrated on April 2nd, 1756. The famous Bishop Butler gave £400 towards its endowment. The church was rebuilt in 1846 and destroyed by fire in 1878. The present building consists of a chancel, nave of five bays and tower. It contains about 650 sittings, and was opened in 1880.

ST. GEORGE'S, Great George Street, Park Street, is remarkable for the great ascent of steps and porch by which it is approached, which has a very imposing effect. Its style is Roman Doric, from the design of Sir R. Smirke, and it was the last built in Bristol on a classical model. The portico is very handsome. The church was built in 1823 at a cost of £7,000. Having been built without a chancel, a choir of white marble, with *ambones* for pulpit and lectern, was in 1871 constructed in the body of the church, after the model of Basilican churches of the eighth and ninth centuries. It was originally built as a chapel-of-ease to St. Augustine-the-Less, but became a parish church in 1832.

GUTHRIE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, adjoining Clifton College on the east, is a clever architectural work in Early Decorated style. At its west end is a magnificent rose window, 18 feet in diameter, which is perhaps the principal feature of the chapel, arranged in twelve circular lights in the outer part for images of the Apostles (the wheel is therefore called an Apostle window), and a large circle in the centre for a representation of Christ, with small intervening spaces for angels. There is also a fine reredos consisting of a copy in mosaic of Holman Hunt's

picture of Christ in the temple, given by the Rev. J. M. Wilson in memory of one of his sons. The chapel was erected at the sole expense of the widow of the late Canon Guthrie, who died in July, 1865, as a token of affectionate remembrance, and the tower was added by the College Company to the memory of the same reverend gentleman, whose warm interest in the institution they thus desired to perpetuate. The corner-stone was laid by Mrs. Guthrie on December 19th, 1865, and the edifice consecrated by the bishop of the diocese in 1867. The nave is 75 feet long, 33 feet wide, and is divided into six bays by arched principals on carved stone corbels.

HENBURY CHURCH dates from the end of the twelfth to the beginning of the thirteenth century. It stands upon the site of an old Saxon church, in which the early bishops of Worcester must have worshipped during their frequent residences at Henbury, the *Old Burgh*. They were the owners of the great manor, and by one of them the vicarage was endowed with the tithes of the parish. The present church has a late Norman nave, and is sound and strong as on the day on which it was built, with its fine arcade of pillars and clerestory windows above. Old inhabitants could remember that the arches over the two easternmost pillars were round, but in the early days of the last century these were taken down and destroyed because they did not match the remaining pointed ones, and were put up in brick, painted and plastered. These were removed by Mr. Street in 1877, who restored them as they are. The chancel and south chapel were built in the reign of Edward II. There is an order at Worcester of that date from Lambeth requiring the vicar and churchwardens to rebuild their

chancel, or be fined £10. This shows that the ancient Saxon church was in a ruinous condition. The original architect had many curious fancies. The bases of the columns of the nave on the north side are very high and large, on the south very low; the distances between the columns and their heights also vary; the finials against the tower are curiously different; the chancel lies at a remarkable angle with the nave; the arches of the north and south doors, though more marked on the south side, have mouldings and capitals, which are so exactly like those found at Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, that Mr. Street believed the same builders must have been employed in the work. There is a fine old square tower with eight bells, and a number of beautiful windows erected in memory of old and loved inhabitants.

HOLY NATIVITY, Knowle, having a parish cut out of Bedminster, is in the Byzantine style. The usual nave arcade is so arranged that the pillars are only at a short distance from the side walls. The chancel apse is semi-circular and surmounted by a dome roof 30 feet in diameter. The foundation-stone was laid by the mayor in 1870, but in consequence of certain ritualistic difficulties the church was not consecrated till June 4th, 1883, when the ceremony was performed by Bishop Ellicott.

HOLY TRINITY, Abbot's Leigh. This church is within the Rural Deanery of Clifton. Until 1852 the church was a chapel of Bedminster. The manor was given by Robert Fitzhardinge to his Abbey of St. Augustine, hence the name. The church, with the exception of the tower and chancel, was destroyed by fire in 1848, and rebuilt by Sir William Miles. The beautiful tower contains six bells and the church has 298 sittings.

HOLY TRINITY, Horfield Parish Church. Situated at Horfield Common. The oldest part of the church is the western tower, built in the seventeenth century. The nave with the aisles were built about 1847, and the church has been enlarged at different times since. The churchyard has the peculiarity of being one of the few round churchyards in existence. The church contains 395 sittings.

HOLY TRINITY, Hotwell Road, parish church, built in the Tuscan style, has an effective frontage. It cost £10,000, of which £6,000 was provided by Thomas Whippie, who also contributed largely to the building of a neighbouring Wesleyan chapel. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Llandaff, 10th November, 1830. The chief front is facing the south. The large niche (frequently seen in continental churches) is of great beauty. The pediment is surmounted by a cupola of light and elegant construction, and above the niche is a dove. The interior dimensions are 84 feet by 60 feet, and it forms—by the arrangement of the pillars supporting the roof and galleries—a nave and transept in the figure of a cross. The height of the church to the centre of the dome is 40 feet.

HOLY TRINITY (parish church in St. Philip Without), at the end of West Street. The foundation-stone was laid September 23rd, 1829, and the church was consecrated and opened on February 17th, 1832. It is in a poor Gothic style, with two turrets at the west end. The interior is commodious, measuring 67 feet in width, and the whole area from east to west is 114 feet, and consists of a nave and two side aisles divided by four lateral arches supported by clustered columns. Spacious galleries are formed on three sides of the building. The ceiling is flat, ribbed and interspersed with enrich-

ments. Over the communion table is a large and handsome coloured window.

HOLY TRINITY, Westbury-on-Trym, was in existence as far back as the eighth century as the church of a small monastery. In 1288 Bishop Godfrey Gifford replaced the monastery by a College of Secular Priests, and the church became collegiate and parochial; and the college was refounded and greatly enlarged and the church nearly rebuilt by Bishop Carpenter in 1447. Since the Reformation it has been only parochial. The earliest portion of the existing building, the arcade on the south side of the nave, dates from about 1200, and the fine south aisle with its western triplet of lancet windows is probably Gifford's work; most of the rest of the fabric dates from the period of Carpenter's restoration. The church is a stately edifice, chiefly in the Perpendicular style, and consists of a lofty nave of three bays, a north aisle, a south aisle of unusual width and grandeur, a long and spacious apsidal chancel with two large aisles or chapels, and a simple but graceful western tower which contains six bells. The Early English sedilia in the south aisle are worthy of attention, as is the parvisd porch with its graceful doorway and niche, and its evidence of the former existence of that rare feature a porch gallery. There are, too, some good monuments, notably those of Bishop Carpenter and Sir Richard Hill. The church was thoroughly restored during the second half of the last century, when the sculptured reredos was added. Traces of the earlier College exist on the north side of the churchyard, and much of Carpenter's College remains hard by, including its fine gate tower.

ST. JAMES' CHAPEL-OF-EASE, or the Hensman Memorial Church, Clifton, was consecrated by the

Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Thompson) on December 23rd, 1862. Its style is Decorated. Length of nave, 83 feet; width, 33 feet; height, 57 feet. The late Rev. John Hensman was 55 years incumbent of Clifton, and in his 50th year of service this church was built to commemorate his long connection with the adjoining parish church.

ST. JAMES', Horsefair, originally belonged to a Benedictine Priory, dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. James the Apostle. It was built and consecrated in 1130, and a tower added in 1374. It is recorded that Robert, Earl of Gloucester, when building the castle, set aside every tenth stone to be employed in the original structure of the church. The monks reserved to themselves the choir and chancel, but permitted the parishioners to use the nave as a parish church. At the Reformation the eastern limb of the edifice was demolished. The nave is 84 feet in length, 31 feet in height, and 29 feet 9 inches between the massive piers which support five arches; diameter of the piers 9 feet 9 inches, and the clear distance from pier to pier 12 feet 4 inches. The fine old Norman pillars and arches stand out in their original stateliness, and the handsome oak roof imparts an air of grandeur. The west front affords a fine specimen of Norman transitional architecture, the upper stage of which shows an original arcade of intersecting arches, three of which are pierced for circular-headed windows, and above is a small but exquisite wheel window of the same date; both the windows and the arcade are enriched with zigzag moulding. The south aisle, which to enlarge the church was rebuilt at the beginning of the seventeenth century, is of Debased Perpendicular style; it has a range of square-headed windows of four lights each, cinque-foiled, with mullions that

have simple mouldings. The north aisle was rebuilt, in a most incongruous style, in 1864, at a cost of £4,000. The eastern end is a modern reproduction of the Norman style, and consists of three circular-headed windows with chevron mouldings; beneath are two series of stone arcades. The tower, a heavy square unornamented one of the fifteenth century, originally stood over the centre of the church, but through the destruction already noticed it now stands at the east end. Only a few of its original features remain owing to considerable alterations which were made in the eighteenth century, but much of the disfigurement was removed in 1896.

ST. JAMES-THE-LESS, a chapel-of-ease to St. James, situated in Upper Maudlin Street. The church was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese November 30th, 1867.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, Bedminster, is erected on the site of a church built in the reign of Charles II., the ancient edifice having been burnt down by order of Prince Rupert prior to the siege of Bristol in 1645. The Stuart church was pulled down in 1853. It was destitute of any architectural features, and so small as to be totally inadequate for so populous a parish. The plan of the present edifice comprises a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, transepts, western tower and north porch. The interior dimensions are 151 feet in length by 54 feet in width and 58 feet in height. The tower is 100 feet, and was intended to be surmounted with a stone spire. The stone reredos occupies the entire length of the chancel, and is 15 feet high. In the main panels are sculptured in bright relief the subjects of the Nativity, the Crucifixion and the Ascension, separated by canopied niches containing statues of the four Evangelists. At the time of its erection considerable excitement

was created, this being the first instance in modern times of the introduction of sculpture on so large a scale into a parish church. This was the first parish church in Bristol to introduce a surpliced choir.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S, Broad Street, is one of the smallest churches in Bristol, consisting of a nave and chancel, divided by a pointed arch. It has no window either at its eastern or western end. The walls on either side are pierced by nine perpendicular windows. An ancient ornamented hour-glass stands upon an iron bracket in the vestry. It was formerly attached to the pulpit, to regulate the time for the delivery of the sermon. Near this is a mutilated figure, with a crown upon its head, but whom it represents is not known. The roof is of open timber-work of fifteenth-century date. At the east end of the chancel is a chamber, in which are two Tudor doors, which was built about 1570 to form a vestry. The tower, built about the close of the fourteenth century, stands upon an archway which contained a gate of the old city; the channel in which the portcullis used to be worked may still be seen. Two arches were formed during the last century for foot-passengers on either side of the gateway. On the south side of the tower are, quaintly carved, two venerable figures intended to represent the brothers Brennus and Belinus, alleged by a Welsh fabulist to have been the original founders of the city. The church was founded by Walter Frampton, three times mayor, who was buried here in 1357. It has a spacious and remarkable crypt.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S, Whiteladies Road, consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol April 27th, 1841. Its style is Gothic, and its interior arrangements are simple and elegant. The church

was enlarged in 1864 by having transepts added. The late Archbishop Benson preached his first sermon here after ordination as a deacon.

ST. JUDE'S, Poyntz Pool, is a district church in the out-parish of St. Philip. Its style is that of Decorated or Middle Pointed of the fourteenth century, and consists of nave, 65 feet by 28 feet 6 inches, and chancel, 26 feet 5 inches by 23 feet 6 inches, with a tower at west end, 82 feet high, surmounted by pierced battlement with pinnacles at the corners. The foundation-stone was laid August 7th, 1848, and the church was consecrated and opened June, 1849. It cost £2,500.

ST. KATHARINE'S, Pylle Hill. A mission church of Holy Nativity, Knowle. Built in 1889. It is a plain building of brick and contains about 270 sittings.

ST. KATHARINE'S, Salisbury Road, Redland. A temporary church was dedicated by the Bishop of Bristol October 22nd, 1898, and will soon be replaced by a permanent edifice.

ST. LAWRENCE'S, Lawrence Hill. This is a stone building, with chancel, nave, north and south aisles. It has a pretty tower and short spire. The west end faces the main thoroughfare from Bristol to St. George's. The church was consecrated on September 17th, 1885, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The style of architecture is an imitation of the fourteenth-century Gothic. In the reign of King John a hospital for lepers was erected on Lawrence Hill with a chapel attached; both chapel and hospital were dedicated to St. Lawrence. The church of St. Lawrence now stands near the same spot where once stood the chapel of the hospital. The church was the first completed under the Bishop of Bristol's Church Extension Scheme, and the parish and church have

since then been largely supported by the congregation of Emmanuel Church, Clifton. The length of the entire building is 115 feet and the breadth 58 feet, and the seating accommodation is 656. Under the present vicar and within the last year the church has been thoroughly renovated and cleaned throughout, new flooring put down, relighted and decorated, the amount of £650 being spent on the interior of the building.

ST. LUKE'S, Barton Hill, was opened September 19th, 1843; cost £2,700. The church is situated near the cotton works, and was for the purpose of providing religious instruction to the employés and the large population in the immediate neighbourhood. It resembles in style the churches of the thirteenth century, in which more detail and ornament are dispensed with than in any other style. The tower rises about 100 feet from the ground. The interior of the church is 100 feet long by 46 feet broad.

ST. LUKE'S, Bedminster, on the south side of the New Cut, was erected in 1859, and consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol January 23rd, 1861. It is in the Decorated style, and has a nave and apsidal chancel 134 feet in length, and the nave and aisles 62 feet 6 inches. The tower terminates the west end of the north aisle. Externally the chief feature is the treatment of the aisle windows, which are of four-lights with geometrical tracery set in lofty gables. The original design was a lofty stone tower rising from an octagonal belfry, but for want of funds the tower is incompletely finished. The cost of the church was about £7,000.

ST. MARK'S, Lower Easton, is in the Norman style, with a circular apse and a tower on the north side, and consists of a nave and chancel. It was opened May 18th,

1848. The pulpit is of Painswick stone. The ground was given by Sir Richard Colt Hore, whose arms are placed in the centre of the stained-glass window immediately over the western entrance of the church. This district was taken out of the parishes of St. George and Stapleton. The Rev. J. R. Woodford, afterwards Bishop of Ely, was the first incumbent.

ST. MARK'S (or the Lord Mayor's Chapel), in College Green. It is observable that this edifice is not built as churches commonly are, east and west, but nearer to north and south, one absurd reason assigned being that it was to point to the place of residence of the joint founders' ancestors (Berkeley Castle), and another, that it should point towards the lands with which it was endowed. The church was formerly called Gaunt's Church, from being attached to a hospital founded by Maurice de Gaunt and Robert de Gurnay about 1230, for the residence of a few priests and the relief of the poor. The prior and his brethren seem to have been in a state of chronic warfare with the neighbouring monks of St. Augustine. At the Reformation the church, with nearly all the estates of the hospital, was purchased from Henry VIII. by the Corporation, who, about 150 years later, granted the use of it to the Huguenots, or French Protestant refugees. In 1721 it was fitted up for the use of the Mayor and Corporation. On October 31st, 1830, after it had been completely "repaired and beautified," it was re-opened for divine worship. Many thousand pounds had, in fact, been spent on gimcrack stucco work, gilded incongruities, and an ugly gallery, the only rational expenditure being incurred in the purchase of good stained glass. The ridiculous condition into which a historical monument had been reduced at

length aroused an agitation, and in 1887 the Corporation voted £1,800 towards a restoration, and considerably more than that amount was contributed by the public. The interesting building was re-opened September 29th, 1889. The general effect of the interior is very impressive. The sombre illumination derived from the traceried windows glowing with images of saints and martyrs fills the mind with awe and devotion. The building is of mixed architecture. On the north and south sides is a range of grotesque corbels of Early English character, and the windows are of the same style, but somewhat advanced. The great west window is a combination of the Decorated and Perpendicular styles; the head is a wheel of twelve spokes, which, together with the tracery, is modern, but a reproduction of the old work. In the outer south aisle or chapel is a remarkable enamelled window, in pontificals of Archbishop Becket. In the side aisle is a pure Decorated window, enriched with ball flower ornament. Some of the glass of the church is dated 1543. In the centre of the exquisitely beautiful altar-piece of late Perpendicular tabernacle work is placed a highly-finished painting of the dead Christ surrounded by His sorrowing disciples. The original Old English roof remains, and the bosses, spandrils, mouldings, corbels, spandril-bosses, and demi-angels of the later ceiling are all in high preservation. The tower was finished in 1487, and is 86 feet in height. The length of the body of the church, which is undivided by columns, is about 123 feet, and breadth $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet. (*See Monuments.*)

ST. MARTIN'S, Upper Knowle. It is in the Early English style, and is a mission church of Holy Nativity, Knowle. It is situated in a very populous and increasing neighbour-

hood, and contains about 400 sittings. It was dedicated on St. George's Day, 1901.

ST. MARY-LE-PORT, St. Mary-le-Port Street, is usually styled in ancient deeds St. Mary de Foro, or St. Mary of the Market, and the word port has nothing to do with shipping, as some historians conjecture, but is derived from the Latin *porta*, a market town. The first church on this spot is believed to have been founded by William, Earl of Gloucester, son of the great Robert, "for he is expressly said about 1170 to have granted and confirmed this church to the priory of Keynsham, for the sustentation of the canons there." The present building consists of two aisles of unequal breadth, the clustered columns dividing which are of Perpendicular date, assignable to the fifteenth century. The roof has been more than once renovated, and at present shows a concave ceiling with some attempt at ornament. In the south wall of the chancel is a flight of steps, now leading to the pulpit, but formerly to the rood-loft. The tower is of the same style as the interior, and is 72 feet in height to the base of the pinnacles. The windows in the upper part of the tower, the panelled parapet and corner turret are among the best details of the church and deserve notice. The old church records have been kept in the form of a separate book for each year, and contain many quaint and interesting entries that illustrate current events and customs as well as the life of the church. The earliest dates back to the time of Queen Mary, 1551. The church possesses a large eagle lectern weighing 692 lbs., which formerly belonged to the Cathedral, to which it was given in 1683, but was sold, simply as old metal by an unworthy capitular body in 1802. The most recent restoration was in 1877, and

cost £2,150, and on this occasion a new font was added to the church. In the north wall have been discovered and opened to view the mullions and tracery of the windows which were blocked up nearly three centuries ago, when houses were allowed to be built against the church.

ST. MARY'S, LEIGH WOODS, was opened for divine service October, 1892, and consecrated October, 1893, by Bishop Bromby, acting for the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to whose diocese the parish of St. Mary belongs. This is a small ecclesiastical parish, formed, when the church was built, out of the large parish of Long Ashton, in which it is *quoad civilia* still included, and which still remains the civil parish of the district. St. Mary's owes its foundation to the liberality of the Leigh Woods Land Company, who gave the whole of the ground for church and vicarage and to the generosity and energy of certain prominent citizens dwelling in the neighbourhood. The church is an unassuming and fairly effective variation on the Early English style of architecture, which was considered by the founders to harmonise better than any other with the woodland scenery amid which the church is situated. It consists of a chancel, nave, organ-chamber and vestry, with a somewhat quaint bell tower, and may be taken to fulfil with fair success the purpose of its founders. A large choir-vestry and rather pretty vicarage have been, at intervals, added since. Of all these works Mr. John Medland, of London, was the architect. There have also been added a reredos and sculptured cross of Dumfries stone, which are, perhaps, the chief attractions of the church. The reredos, which is of a refined and delicate design, is a tribute to the memory of the principal founder, the late Mr. John Harvey. The fine cross, which is

of the Somersetshire type and stands at the entrance of the grounds, is a memorial to the youngest of the founders, Mr. Edward Burrow Hill. The services are mostly choral; in this, as in most other material respects, the church, by its moderation, its avoidance of extremes, its comprehensive and conciliatory spirit, is thought by some to go near realising the ideal of Anglican Christianity. Its seats are all free, though it is entirely without endowment, and is dependent for its support on the offertories alone.

ST. MARY REDCLIFF is allowed to be the finest parish church in England, and is

"The pryde of Bristowe and the
Westerne Londe."

It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is built on a red sandy rock or cliff, from which it derives its name. Popular tradition ascribes this magnificent erection first to Simon Burton; then to William Canynges, the elder, six times Mayor of Bristol; and lastly to William Canynges, his grandson, who was five times mayor. As usual, tradition has a modicum of truth with regard to each, but archæology and history have of late years considerably varied the proportions that have been assigned to the so-named founders. For instance, Robert de Berkeley, granted a conduit to the church of Redcliff in 1207; hence it is proved to demonstration that there was a church there at least fifty years before Burton was born. We know also from existing relics that it was Early English in style. Only the beautiful inner vestibule to the north porch and a few fragments remain of that building. Simon Burton, when mayor, possibly laid the foundation-stone of the exterior walls of the exquisite north porch. But before his day, and between the years 1232 and 1287, indulgences were granted

to all persons who made a pilgrimage to the church of St. Mary Redcliff or aided in its erection; a ten days' indulgence from purgatory was granted by the Archbishop of Cashel in the year that William of Bristol was Lord Mayor of Dublin (then a sort of colony to Bristol) "to all who should pray at the grave of Helen de Wedmore, whose body is buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Redcliff." Hugh le France, on the day before the feast of the exaltation of the holy cross, 1337, left "a tene-ment in Redcliff Street, and a messuage, with curtileges, crofts, etc., in Stephen Street, to provide a chantry chapel in the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Redclyve, for the good of my soul," etc. That year John Botiler, Thomas de Uphill and Geoffrey Feltere were guardians of the works. This was twenty-five years before the name of Canynges occurs in our municipal annals. During his sextuple mayoralty, William Canynges, assisted by the voluntary contributions of the affluent, may have carried on the work. Indeed, according to an apochryphal record, he constructed the whole of the church from the cross aisle downwards, and "finished" it—an assertion that the architecture flatly disproves. Coming to authentic documents, there is no evidence that he was in any way connected with the church, and he ordered his remains to be buried at St. Thomas's. Nevertheless, much must have been done during his lifetime, and it is not unlikely that he contributed to the erection of the southern "cross aisle," one of the most exquisite features of the building, and to the construction of the basement story of other portions. After his death, in 1396, the works appear to have progressed at a slow pace. It is not until 1442 that we learn that his grandson, the younger William Canynges, "with the help of others,

kept workmen to edify, cover and glaze" the church, and this not only seems to have been accomplished, but a reparation was effected of the south aisle of the nave, partially destroyed by the fall of the spire in 1445, between Canynges, first and second mayoralties. All the extensive work completed in his time, and largely by his liberality, is in the Perpendicular style. The church is cruciform, with a magnificent tower at the west end; it has north and south porches to its nave and aisles, a chancel with aisles, a Lady Chapel at the eastern extremity, two chantry chapels outside the north aisle, with divers priest-rooms in different parts of the building. Its length to the end of the nave is 240 feet; of the transept, 117 feet; breadth of ditto and aisles, 44 feet; breadth of nave and aisles, 59 feet; height of aisles, 25 feet; height of nave, transept and chancel, 54 feet 9 inches; the height of the open-worked parapet of the tower is 120 feet; total height from the ground to the weathercock, 285 feet. The exterior north porch, restored through the munificence of the late Alderman Proctor, at a cost of £2,500, with its elaborately elegant doorway, is without a parallel; the sculptural mouldings are bold and beautiful. "Twelve distinct varieties of groining exist in this church, but that in the vaulting of the transepts is the most remarkable for its lightness, richness, and beauty of construction;" the bosses display an amazing fertility of invention, they are 1,220 in number, yet it is said that no two are alike. The old font stands close by the south-west pier near the west door; the second, of marble, is in the Lady Chapel; whilst that which is in present use, adorned with alabaster figures and inscriptions, stands at the west end of the church. Hogarth painted some altar-pieces for this church,

Simmons, a Bristol painter of repute, filling in the subsidiary niches. These pictures have been removed to the Fine Arts Academy, and their place is supplied by an exquisite reredos by G. Godwin, F.S.A. This reredos is of Caen stone, with four small shafts of red marble, and a Greek cross and circle of mosaic work in the central gablet by Salvati; the capitals of the column and the ornamentation is from nature. The capstone of the new spire was laid on May 10th, 1872, by the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Baker. The cost of the spire was £5,500. Over thirty years were occupied in the successful restoration of the church, during which period upwards of £40,000 was expended on the work. A beautiful east window in memory of the late Sir George Edwards has recently been put in.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE'S, Stoke Bishop. A picturesque church, situate in the parish of Westbury-on-Trym, now in the city of Bristol. It is in the rural deanery of Staple-ton. Its foundation-stone was laid by J. S. Harford, Esq., of Blaize Castle, in 1858, and it was consecrated by Dr. Baring, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in 1860. The style of architecture is Early English. The spire, which is 150 feet high, contains a peal of six bells and an excellent chiming clock. The whole of the windows (except the clerestory) are filled with stained glass. Most of these are memorial windows of varying date and varying merit. The organ is a fine three-manual instrument, originally built by Bevington, of London, and since enlarged. On the chancel wall is a handsome memorial brass, erected by the parishioners in memory of the Rev. David Wright, the first incumbent.

ST. MARY'S, Shirehampton, is an unpretentious Gothic building of the

date 1827, which replaced a small chapel-of-ease to Westbury-on-Trym, built in 1727. The present church since its erection has been enlarged by a north aisle, added in 1860, and by a vestry built in 1890. Shirehampton was made a separate parish in 1844. There is in the church a good stained-glass east window, put in in 1890 to the memory of five brothers of the Miles family, of Kingsweston, and also a smaller window in the north aisle to the memory of Miss Miles, formerly of Penpole House.

ST. MARY THE VIRGIN'S, Tyndall's Park, is of Geometrical fourteenth-century style, built of local red sandstone. The dressings and other wrought stone work is of Douling stone. The chancel is 36 feet high to the plate-line. West of the chancel and transepts the church consists of a nave, 84 feet 6 inches long and 26 feet wide, with side aisles of the same length and 12 feet wide, with arcades of four arches, 20 feet span on each side. The nave has a clerestory, lighted with four three-light windows on each side. The nave is 40 feet high to the plate, spanned by a tie-beam roof. The aisles are 16 feet high to the plate, and lighted by two-light windows on the north and south sides, and three-light windows on the west. Arches open from the aisles to the transept. The choir is 39 feet by 24 feet. North and south of the choir are transepts, 21 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, between which there are arcades springing from clustered shafts. The outer order of the arches rise and form one large arch, the spandrels of which are carved. The south wall has a triple sedilia and a piscina. The chancel arch springs from clustered polished granite respond shafts, and is 23 feet 6 inches wide, and rises to the height of 35 feet from the nave floor. Above the doorway there is

a large wheel window of twelve lights, 15 feet diameter. The west door is approached by a flight of wide steps. Externally the walls of the church are boldly buttressed; but the tower is still lacking. The foundation-stone was laid November 23rd, 1870, and the church was consecrated June 30th, 1874, being then only partially built. Upwards of £10,000 have been expended on the church.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Kingsdown, was consecrated by Bishop Ryder, of Lichfield, in April, 1835. It consists of a nave, which is lofty and lit by clerestory windows, and two side aisles with a handsome east window; galleries all round, except at the communion table. Its peal of eight bells, presented by John Bangley, is particularly fine.

ST. MATTHEW'S, Moorfields. This church was consecrated by Bishop Ellicott on January 28th, 1873. Owing to the greatly increased population, it has since been considerably enlarged.

ST. MATTHIAS - ON - THE - WEIR, opened and consecrated in November, 1851. This district was formed out of the parishes of St. Philip and St. Peter. The church is built in the Decorated Gothic style. In plan it is a lofty nave, spacious chancel, north and south aisles, the south porch and western tower opening to the nave. The east window is filled with stained glass of five lights, the centre filled with the figure of the Saviour, and the four side-lights on either side with figures of the patron saints of the several parishes from which the district is formed, all under elegant canopies. The west window is also filled with stained glass. The dressings of the edifice are of Coombe Down stone, the general face of the walls being of Stapleton stone. The foundations had to be cut to a great depth through an

ancient marsh, which was very treacherous. This was the first of the Peel district churches erected in the city. The cost was under £3,000.

ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL'S. The first notice of this church occurs in 1174; it was one of the fees of William, Earl of Gloucester. Only a fine Perpendicular tower remains of the ancient fabric. The present church was founded in July, 1775, and opened for divine worship June 22nd, 1777. The building is in a nondescript style, being a combination of Grecian and Gothic. There are no monuments of public interest, but two or three curious epitaphs may be seen in the church and churchyard.

ST. MICHAEL'S AND ALL ANGELS', Bishopston. A church was built here by the Rev. H. Richards, rector of Horfield, in which parish it lay, in memory of his two daughters, and it contained at first 120 sittings. The style of architecture is Gothic. It was consecrated on February 28th, 1862. During recent years the population of Bishopston has increased enormously, and the church has been enlarged from time to time to provide room for the parishioners. It has now 860 sittings. A beautiful wrought-iron screen has recently been set up in memory of the late vicar, the Rev. E. Evans.

ST. MICHAEL'S AND ALL ANGELS', Windmill Hill, Bedminster. This church has been assisted from the beginning by the congregation of St. Paul's, Clifton. The chancel of this church, all that then had been constructed, was consecrated by Bishop Ellicott on November 16th, 1886. The nave was temporarily built of wood, but this gave place, in 1901, to a permanent stone edifice. There are 640 sittings.

ST. MICHAEL'S, Two-Mile-Hill. The church was opened in 1848, and consists of a chancel and nave with

north aisle. The architecture is nondescript and of little beauty. The tower of the church is unfinished. There are 440 sittings, all free. The altar is of stone. The church is situate in a growing neighbourhood, and is within the rural deanery of East Bristol.

ST. NATHANIEL'S, Lower Redland Road. The style is Early Pointed, and consists of nave, north and south aisles, apsidal chancel with organ chamber on the north side, and vestries for the clergy and choir on the south. Width of nave and aisle, 57 feet; length from chancel to western extremity, 80 feet; floor to apex of roof, 51 feet. The chancel is 34 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 37 feet high. The nave is divided from the aisles on either side by six arches of bold design with carved caps; it is lighted by two-light windows on either side facing six bays, and by clerestory windows. The west window is 20 feet high and 12 feet wide and is divided into mullions of five-lights, and is of good design in geometric pattern. The pulpit is a circular-fronted one of Skellet stone, divided into four panels, pillars of polished Devonshire marble supporting the arches. The church was opened and consecrated on February 18th, 1875.

ST. NICHOLAS', Bristol Bridge. The present structure was finished in 1769, at a cost of £6,000. Above the tower rises a spire 205 feet high. The original church was founded probably in 1030, and the chancel stood upon the town wall over St. Nicholas' Gate, where John Wesley had once an escape from death which he ascribed to a direct intervention of Providence. The crypt is of peculiar interest; it has heavy and massive columns, richly moulded and ornamented arches, and quaint and ever-varying decorations of its bosses at the intersections. The heads of Edwards II. and III. and of Queen

Philippa, wife of Edward III., are amongst the busts in the arched groining of the crypt. The church contains several monuments. (*See Monuments.*) The altar in the old chancel was approached by a magnificent ascent of 23 steps of alternately black and white marble. In cutting some new vestry windows it was found that many carved fragments of the old stonework are built into the walls of the present church, while a fine keystone of the old groining was discovered under the floor, and has been placed in the crypt. Though not an architectural church, the extensive alterations carried out from 1882 to 1893, at a cost of about £4,000, made it as handsome internally as any in the city; the western gallery and the old vestry were removed, and a chancel formed with a freestone screen. The organ was removed to the east end, the seating arrangements were slightly altered, and the crypt was restored to its pristine beauty and is now used for daily prayers. The church in the last year has been re-decorated and artistically embellished.

ORPHAN ASYLUM CHURCH, Hook's Mills, Ashley Hill, was built in 1827. The inmates of Hook's Mills Orphanage attend here.

ST. PAUL'S, Bedminster, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, October 24th, 1831. In 1879 it was renovated and improved by a new gallery front, pulpit and choir stalls, etc.; and again, in 1881, further improvements were made, consequent on the large congregation attending the church.

ST. PAUL'S, Clifton, was built and consecrated in 1854, but was almost totally destroyed by fire December 15th, 1867. It was rebuilt at a cost of about £7,000, and was reconsecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, September 29th, 1868. Its style is Early

Decorated, and its plan is a nave and chancel with side aisles. The height of the spire is 105 feet. There are some stained-glass windows in the church. The western porch has a sculptured representation of St. Paul preaching at Athens, and an elaborate altar-piece of teak-wood and mosaic has recently been erected representing the Infancy, the Crucifixion, and the Resurrection of our Saviour. The church has been re-decorated and the electric light installed. The beautiful reredos and chancel screen are the gift of a prominent citizen, and the church is one of the most popular in the Clifton Deanery.

ST. PAUL's, Portland Square. The parish was taken out of that of St. James for the accommodation of the inhabitants of a then new residential district. The church was opened on St. Paul's Day in 1794. No sacred edifice perhaps in England has suffered more ridicule than this building for incongruous and anomalous composition of parts. It was originally designed by one Daniel Hague, "an eminent mason"; but in the belief of the public the then vicar of St. James', who held both livings, was the real inventor of the semi-Chinese tower. The altar-piece is a representation of St. Paul preaching at Athens, executed by Edward Bird, R.A.

ST. PETER's, Bishopsworth. The style of architecture is Norman, and the church was built in 1843, and consecrated the following year. In 1883 it was restored at a cost of £1,300. It is within the rural deanery of Bedminster, and has 370 sittings.

ST. PETER's, Clifton Wood, was consecrated on the 26th September, 1882, by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. The building is of Early Gothic type, constructed of Pennant stone, the Draycott stone archings to the windows and doors

and the Bath freestone dressings being a happy contrast. The nave measures 83 feet 2 inches by 39 feet 7 inches, the aisle on the south side 65 feet 8 inches by 13 feet 8 inches, and the aisle on the north side measures 81 feet 2 inches by 13 feet 8 inches. On the south-east side is a chapel, which utilises a portion of the site and affords greater accommodation; in size it is 22 feet by 13 feet 6 inches. Opposite this, on the north side, is the organ chamber. Both these are divided from the nave aisles by freestone arches, with moulded cusps and bosses and Mansfield octagon piers. Owing to the loftiness of the church, scope is given for bold arches and pillars of Mansfield stone. At the west end is a small gallery, the stone front of which is divided into cusped panels, and supported by columns of octagon Mansfield stone. The chancel arch is a fine one. In the centre of the south chapel stands the font of Calne stone, supported by green marble shafts. The clerestory contains on the north ten windows and on the south eight, and the aisles have windows of a similar character. In the chancel are seven lancet windows; at the west end are five and a small but pleasing rose window above. The roof is very handsome. The choir seats in the chancel are of oak, with end carved with incidents in the life of St. Peter. The tower at the south-west end is lacking.

'**ST. PETER's**, Peter Street (city), is confidently said to have been founded before the Norman Conquest, and the statement seems to be confirmed in Domesday Book. It was repaired in 1749, in 1795, and in 1870. The only portion that remains of the early fabric is the tower, which is a massive structure of possibly Norman workmanship, the walls of the belfry being said to



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH FROM STUCKEY'S BANK.

be more than six feet in thickness. The height of the tower without the pinnacles, which are a later addition, is 79 feet. The church has three aisles, the north and south being 96 feet long, the middle 111, the height about 36 feet, and the width of the whole body is 54 feet. The pillars dividing the nave from the aisle consist of small clustered columns with filleted capitals of Perpendicular date. In the south aisle the windows are of the same style and of good design; those in the north aisle have been renewed with much loss in effect. Both the roof of the nave and the aisles is divided into squares by ribs springing from corbel heads, and are likewise of Perpendicular date.

ST. PHILIP AND JACOB (really James), Jacob Street, was primarily a chapel of some Benedictines. It is mentioned as early as 1174, as then being one of the fees of William, Earl of Gloucester. The tower, except the upper stage, which is Debased Perpendicular, is a beautiful piece of Early English, having two collateral lancet windows, with bold mouldings on each of the four sides. A deeply-recessed, boldly-cut arch of the same (thirteenth century) date opens from the base of the tower into the church; a corresponding arch divides the north aisle of the chancel from the nave aisle. The nave, of comparatively modern date, is separated from the aisles by three arches of exceedingly broad span, sustained by massive pillars having no capital or base. The roof is of timber, with carved bosses; it is an excellent specimen of the time of Richard II. (1390). Until the recent restoration of the church the roof was concealed by a plaster ceiling. Some interesting corbels which supported the old roofs of the aisles still jut from the walls.

ST. RAPHAEL'S, Cumberland Road, was built and endowed for decayed

sailors belonging to the port of Bristol. It was erected in 1859, at the expense of the Rev. R. H. W. Miles, Rector of Bingham, Notts, together with an adjoining almshouse, the total cost being £10,000. The building is picturesque, being of Decorated Gothic, with a prettily designed bell turret. In consequence of the high ritual of the Rev. A. H. Ward, Bishop Ellicott, in 1878, withdrew his license for divine services, and the church, which was unconsecrated, was closed for several years. In 1893, however, the founder abandoned his design of connecting the church with the almshouse, and it was converted into the parish church of a new district, whereupon it was consecrated by the bishop on May 30th, Mr. Ward being the first vicar.

REDLAND GREEN CHAPEL is one of the purest specimens of Palladian architecture in the kingdom, and has gained considerable admiration for correctness of proportion. It was built and endowed at the expense of Mr. Cossin in 1740, who also built Redland Court. Its altar-piece represents the embalment of Christ—a copy of one by Annibale Caracci, the original of which was burnt at Moscow. The interior carving is well worthy of notice for its great beauty of execution. In consequence of the litigiousness of a former vicar of Westbury, in which parish it stands, divine service was suspended for several years. It was consecrated as a chapel-of-ease, November 12th, 1790, by the Bishop of Bristol. The chapel was restored in 1860 at a cost of about £700, chiefly collected from friends of the incumbent, the richer parishioners being opposed to the project. It has several new windows of great beauty.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, Woolcott Park (formerly an iron church, removed from Tyndall's Park in 1875), was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on May

30th, 1882. Its style is Early French Gothic of a massive type, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, organ chamber, clergy and choir vestries on the north side, and on the south a transept. The width of the nave with north aisle, but exclusive of the south aisle yet to be built, is 41 feet, and the length 93 feet; from the floor to the apex of roof the height is 58 feet; chancel 38 feet long by 25 feet wide and 52 feet high, having on the south side an aumbry or locker. The nave is divided from the aisles on either side by six arches and columns with capitals. The chancel arch is 20 feet wide and 38 feet high to the point of the arch. The nave is lighted by two-light windows in the aisle walls and by three-light windows in the clerestory. The west window of the nave and the east window of the chancel are large, and, though somewhat severe in treatment, are characteristic of the period of style adopted. At the exterior west end, springing from a gable, is a bell turret, with a canopied niche at the apex containing a figure of our Lord as the Good Shepherd. The edifice, which was not completed until May, 1889, cost £12,000.

SEAMEN'S MISSION CHAPEL, Prince Street, was opened by the Bishop of Bristol and Gloucester on February 10th, 1880. The building is in the Venetian style of architecture. The decorations and the interior arrangements are exceedingly chaste, so much so that it is considered one of the prettiest of its kind in England. The chapel occupies the upper portion of the edifice, and the Seamen's Institute the lower. (*See Missions.*) W. F. Lavington, at his own cost of £4,500, undertook the erection of this building. The chapel will accommodate 300.

ST. SILAS', St. Philip's Marsh. The foundation-stone was laid in

1866, and the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol October 2nd, 1867. Owing to the spongy nature of the soil, the fabric, in 1872, became in so dangerous a state that complete reconstruction was found necessary. The new church was opened in August, 1873.

ST. SIMON'S, Baptist Mills. The foundation-stone was laid June 18th, 1846. The church was consecrated by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Monk) December 22nd, 1847. It is in the Decorated style, with a tower and broach spire 120 feet high. The interior consists of a nave 80 feet long, and north aisle and porch, with a chancel 30 feet deep; the exterior is built of lias stone with freestone dressings. The cost was about £2,500.

ST. STEPHEN'S. The original church was built early in the thirteenth century, and dedicated to the proto-martyr. It is mentioned in deeds as early as 1304, when it belonged to the Abbots of Glastonbury (who were its patrons till the Dissolution), by whom and the parishioners it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century. By will dated May 25th, 1398, John Wyell gave to the church "one ring, in which was set a stone, part of the very pillar to which Christ was bound at the scourging, to be kept among the relics for ever." The interior is in the Perpendicular style. It consists of three aisles, divided by slender columns composed of clustered shafts, with capitals embellished with demi-angels holding unfolded scrolls, surrounded by a fillet or band. The arches are pointed, supporting a range of modern clerestory windows. The roof of the centre aisle is of oak, divided into square, bold panels, by deep moulded ribs, with rosettes at the intersections. The great east window has been restored, and the incongruous oak

Grecian altar-piece that formerly stood here has given place to an elaborately carved reredos, erected by the Society of St. Stephen's Ringers (*q.v.*) in 1876. Between 1881 and 1894 the Ringers contributed upwards of £4,600 for the introduction of a chancel screen, stained-glass windows, a handsome pulpit, new stalls, carved bench ends, and various improvements into this fine church, and in November, 1901, they inserted two large stained-glass windows to the memory of Queens Elizabeth and Victoria. The stained-glass window at the west end was inserted at the expense of the Society of Merchant Venturers. The roof of the south porch is filled with elaborate fan tracery. The tower above it was erected by the sole munificence of John Shipward, a wealthy merchant, who was mayor in 1455. It is 133 feet in height without the pinnacles, and is one of the handsomest parish towers in England. It has the appearance of a Gothic version of the old Italian Campanile, and ascends from stage to stage with increasing profusion of florid decoration, and is finally crowned with a diadem of latticed battlements and pinnacles. Three of the pinnacles were blown down by a great wind that swept over the city in 1703, but these were rebuilt, and the damage done at the same time to the church and tower was repaired in a rude fashion at the expense of the inhabitants. Falling again into decay in 1822, the turrets were deliberately sawn off, and the beautiful pinnacles sadly mutilated. But in 1860, when a large subscription was made for a thorough reparation, the upper part of the tower and its graceful crown were carefully restored in accordance with the original designs. The work was finished in 1862. About fourteen years later the barbarous aisle windows introduced in 1704

were entirely reconstructed. In the church formerly existed seven chantries with endowments for saying masses for the souls of their founders.

TEMPLE (otherwise Holy Cross) was founded in the reign of Stephen by the Knights Templars, an order instituted in 1118, and afterwards came, with "Temple fee," into the hands of the Knights of Jerusalem. It is evident from its long aisles, large windows, lofty vault, slender pillars and spacious area that the present church has been erected at a much later period, yet there is no data to determine when or by whom it was rebuilt. The oldest portion of the existing fabric is the chancel, which belongs to the Decorated period of the fourteenth century. The remainder of the church, including the pillars of the nave and the north and south ranges of windows, is of the Perpendicular style of the fifteenth century. Over the chancel arch is a window with modern stained glass. The roof of the nave is pointed and divided into squares by oak ribs, with bosses at the intersections. The north aisle of the chancel is known as the Weavers' Chapel, from the Guild of Weavers having anciently adopted it for their special oratory. In the chancel a candelabrum, representing with enrichments a mail-clad knight thrusting his spear into a dragon, is an exquisitely-designed piece of fifteenth-century work. Some remains of ancient coloured glass still occupy several windows of the chancel and Weavers' Chapel. The dimensions are: Length from east to west, 159 feet; width, 59 feet; height of middle aisle, 50 feet; height of tower, 114 feet. The church underwent a judicious restoration in 1898 at a cost of about £4,000. The tower as far as the trefoil band (about two-thirds upwards) probably belongs to the year

1397, at which date a hermit named Reginald Taylor, residing at the chapel on Brandon Hill, bequeathed money towards its erection. Another authority says the tower was built anew in 1460, but it is likely this assertion applies only to the upper stage, or that above the ornamental band referred to. The interval occurring between these distinct erections is fairly attributable to the foundations of the earlier storey having sunk while the work was in progress, thus causing the remarkable inclination, which overhangs the base about 5 feet.

ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, Eastville. A large cruciform building in the Early English style, containing about 926 sittings. For some years the work of the church was helped by the congregation of St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Bishop, and the church owes much to the generosity of the late Sir George Edwards.

ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE, Thomas Street. The only portion of the ancient structure remaining is the tower, which in 1845 was shorn of turrets and battlements, but which was thoroughly restored in 1896, and the capstone placed on the summit by the Mayoress, Mrs. Symes, on May 19th, 1897. The roof of the belfry internally shows some ribs and bosses of the Early English style, but externally the buttresses and windows are of the Perpendicular period. The old church is said to have been conspicuous for beauty, and to have ranked second to St. Mary Redcliff for spaciousness and elegance. The existing building was completed in 1793, and opened on St. Thomas' Day in that year, having occupied four years in erection. Of its style it is no very bad example, there being no heterogeneous mixture of Gothic and the so-called classical modes, though the arrangement is typically that usual to the former

style. It consists of three aisles, the columns dividing which are square in section and have plain moulded capitals, from which spring semi-circular arches. The ribs of the ceiling rest on carved cherubs, with a dove at the points of intersection. The nave has a barrel roof, the ceilings of the side aisles being flat. Over the Grecian altar-piece, which is flanked on either side by a life-size statue carved in mahogany, is a large picture of the incredulity of St. Thomas, which has been much admired; it was painted by the late John King. Several chantries were founded in the earlier church, one being for the soul of Richard II. Some members of the Canynges family were interred within the earlier building. The walls are much encrusted with sepulchral memorials, but none of the inscriptions call for particular mention. The church, after a thorough restoration at a cost of £3,500, was re-opened on April 17th, 1880. A new rose window was placed in the chancel, the whole of the lights were replaced by cathedral glass, and the pillars and walls were highly decorated in the Byzantine style.

ST. WERBURGH'S, Baptist Mills. The ancient church of St. Werburgh, a Mercian saint, was situated in Corn Street, and is said to have been founded in 1190. It was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, with a noble tower, and was again reconstructed (shorn of its chancel) in 1760. In 1871, when not a single ratepayer inhabited the parish, a movement sprang up for a removal of the church to a necessitous suburban district; an Act for that purpose was obtained in 1875; the edifice was taken down in 1878; and a new church professing to be a reproduction of the old one was erected in Mina Road, Baptist Mills, and consecrated September 30th,



27. Bridget April 4 1874.

CATHEDRAL FROM THE SEA BANK, 1874.

(From drawing by GEO. FRIPP.)

1879. Many interesting monuments were replaced in the new structure, which is wholly in the Perpendicular style. The tower is of four stages, richly executed, of fine proportions, and with its open battlements and turrets presents a good specimen of the Somerset type. The interior of the church is lofty and spacious, and divided into three aisles by fluted pillars, supporting obtusely-pointed arches, on which rests the roof. George Whitefield and John Wesley both preached in the old church.

Roman Catholic.

HOLY CROSS, Victoria Street. In the year 1872 a temporary chapel was erected in Victoria Street to replace the school-chapel in Nelson's Gardens, Bedminster, which had hitherto been used for Roman Catholic worship in this district. In 1893 steps were taken by Father O'Brien, then in charge of the Victoria Street Mission, on the initiative of the late Bishop Clifford, to collect funds for a new church. Father O'Brien so far succeeded as to erect the nave and west front of a handsome church, which was dedicated by Bishop Brownlow on December 2nd, 1894.

ST. MARY'S, Quay, in the Grecian style, built originally for the Irvingites in 1840, at an expense of £15,000, was purchased by the Roman Catholics for £5,000 in 1843. It was dedicated by Bishop Baines (its title being changed to St. Mary's-on-the-Quay) on July 5th the same year. It was the last public labour of that prelate, for he died the next morning. In 1871 it was purchased by the Society of Jesus.

ST. NICHOLAS', Pennywell Road. The nave of the present church was opened on December 21st, 1850, having been erected at a cost of £1,600. An aisle was built by Canon Thomas Hoskins during his

period of ministration, and in 1873 extensive additions were made in the shape of the rectory, chancel, lady chapel and sacristy. The lady altar was erected by the late Joseph Hennessy, and members of the congregation placed the stained-glass window in the sanctuary, which had been built at the expense of Canon Coxon, the present rector. The style of the building is Early English, and with its handsome traceries, ivy-covered gables, and picturesque campanile, together with the three schools, playground and school-house, all surrounded by a stone wall and standing upon about an acre of land, it forms a striking architectural feature.

THE HOLY APOSTLES', or **THE PRO-CATHEDRAL**, Clifton. Land was acquired for the building of a church, and the foundation-stone laid in 1834 by Fathers Edgeworth and O'Farrell. Want of funds, however, delayed the work, and it was not until September, 1848, that the church, dedicated in honour of the Twelve Apostles, was opened by Bishop Hendren. The cost of the building was £6,606, towards which contributions to the extent of £3,306 were received. The schools and fitting-up of the crypt caused an additional expense of £230. In 1850 the church became a pro-cathedral, such title being given to express that it was only to be in the place of a cathedral until such time as the latter could be built and consecrated. It lays claim to have been the first church in which the confessionals were publicly erected and the stations of the cross put up since the time of Queen Mary. On April 8th, 1850, the bishop's house was begun and a portion of it taken possession of by the Bishop and his clergy in the following October. In 1857, when Bishop Clifford took possession of his Pro-Cathedral, he found liabilities on it to the extent of £3,500, and the

bishop's house unfinished. By dint of great personal generosity and exertion he raised sufficient money to pay off the whole of the debt. In 1876 he made further addition to the building, including the boys' school, which forms a handsome frontage to the Pro-Cathedral. Improvements have been wrought and presentations made to the church from time to time. The present bishop is the Right Rev. George Ambrose Burton, D.D., who was appointed to succeed Bishop Brownlow in 1902. He has recently entered into residence at St. Ambrose, Leigh Woods. This magnificent house, standing in its own grounds to the extent of one acre, has been presented to him by some anonymous donor or donors.

ST. BONAVENTURE'S, Bishopston. In the year 1890 a site was secured, leading from Egerton Road, Bishopston, and on March 23rd, 1890, a school-chapel was opened there. The Friars have since that date built one wing of their monastery, the foundation-stone of which was laid on September 12th, 1891, and also the nave and chancel of a church. They purpose in time to complete the monastery and church.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Kingswood (temporary church). Opened 1901. This property was purchased in 1900 by the Order of Redemptorist Fathers, who erected a temporary iron chapel.

ST. BERNARD'S, Shirehampton. Opened 1902. The land for a church, presbytery and school was bought from P. Napier Miles in 1901 with money subscribed for the purpose. The chancel only of the church has been built, further funds being needed to complete it. Mr. Doran Webb, of Salisbury, is the architect. The church is considered as a memorial to the late Bishop Brownlow.

Churches Destroyed.

The following is a list of destroyed churches and chapels which have never been rebuilt, numbering 14:—

ST. BRENDON'S CHAPEL, on the summit of Brandon Hill.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL, Brightbow, Bedminster, was connected with a convent and hospital there, suppressed in the reign of Henry VIII.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHAPEL, on the site of the Merchant Venturers' Hall, King Street, the society having obtained it from the grantees of the Crown. It had had a very brief existence.

ST. EWEN'S, which stood on the site of the Council House in Corn Street, had its chancel end in Broad Street. It was demolished under an Act obtained in 1788. A tradition alleges that from the east window of this church Edward IV. witnessed the procession that conducted Sir Baldwin Fulford to execution. The parish is amalgamated with that of Christ Church.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, on the north side of the Old Guildhall, Broad Street. The handsome Gothic east window was upon its demolition in 1814, re-erected at The Grove, Brislington.

ST. GILES' stood at the bottom of Small Street over a gate in the town wall, similar to St. John's. Barrett says the church was pulled down in 1319.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY VIRGIN, Bristol Bridge. This chapel had a tower 108 feet high; on each side four large windows of three lights; also an east window of stained-glass. The chapel lost its endowments about 1548, and was destroyed early in the seventeenth century.

CHAPEL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST belonging to St. Nicholas Church, stood on the Welsh Back. Being a chantry chapel it was destroyed about 1548.

ST. JORDAN'S CHAPEL, College Green, of which nothing is known but the name.

ST. LAURENCE'S stood on the west side of St. John's. The parish was incorporated with the latter in 1580, when the church was demolished.

ST. LEONARD'S, whose arch and tower formed the western termination of Corn Street, stood in a line with the entrance to Baldwin Street. It was pulled down in 1766, and the parish consolidated with St. Nicholas.

ST. MARTIN'S CHAPEL, in the outer or first ward of the castle.

ST. SPRITE'S CHAPEL, in Redcliff churchyard.

Church Aid Society. Instituted 1869. This Society endeavours to provide for the spiritual needs of Bristol and its suburbs by making grants towards mission rooms, missionary curates, scripture readers and mission women in poor and populous parishes. There are at present twelve grants for missionary curates, twelve for readers, two for mission women, and five for the rent of mission rooms. The Society does not aim at creating any new machinery of its own, nor does it endeavour to put aside existing organisations; its object is simply to assist clergymen in the performance of their parochial work. During its existence many parishes have received assistance, and the clergy have thus been able not only to minister more widely and more efficiently to large and increasing populations, but also to bestow a fuller and more individual care on those who are living in neglect of divine ordinances. The grants are assigned without any sort of party bias, it being recognised that the greater the need the weightier the claim. The present income of the Society is about £600 a year, but it could most usefully employ quite double that. President,

the Lord Bishop; hon. secretaries, Rev. Canon Tetley, 5 Apsley Road, Rev. E. A. Browne, 8 Apsley Road, and W. Wilberforce Jose, 2 West Mall, Clifton.

Church Army Labour Home. (*See Homes.*)

Church Association. Objects: The maintenance of the principles of the Protestant Church of England, and to counteract the efforts now being made to pervert her teaching on essential points in the Christian faith, or to assimilate her services to those of the Church of Rome; and further, to encourage concerted action for the advancement and progress of spiritual religion.

Church Committee for Church Defence and Church Instruction. The objects of this body are to promote among people in town and country knowledge of all matters connected with the history of the Church and with her spiritual interests and effectiveness, to combine as far as possible men and women of every shade of political and religious opinion in the maintenance of the Established Church and her rights and privileges in relation to the State, and generally to encourage the co-operation of clergy and laity in their several districts for the promotion of measures conducive to the welfare and efficiency of the Church. Questions touching doctrines or ritual are excluded. The Bristol Diocesan Branch was formed in 1897. Hon. secs., Rev. G. E. Laws, St. Clement's Vicarage, Bristol, and G. F. Webb, 34 Canynge Square, Clifton.

Church Day Schools Association. An Association formed in 1890 to assist, extend, improve, and render more efficient Church schools in the deaneries of Bristol, Stapleton and Bitton. It is now recognised as a sub-association, for the area in which it works, of the Voluntary

Association of Managers of Church of England Schools (*q.v.*) in the Bristol Diocese. Hon. sec., Rev. C. H. Dickinson, 26 Brynland Avenue, Bishopston.

Church Extension in Bristol.

A great effort on the part of the Church of England to provide for the spiritual welfare of the growing population of Bristol and its suburbs was made in the early years of the last century, and by the close of the Georgian Era there had been added to the seventeen ancient churches of the city six new ones. The next effort was made during the first twenty-five years of Queen Victoria's reign, when fourteen more churches were consecrated, providing for new parishes containing nearly 50,000 souls. The succeeding twenty years formed a third period of effort, if, for the sake of clearness, the work that was in reality continuous may be so divided. In this period twelve new churches were built, to meet a further vast growth of population. Then followed the work of the Bristol Church Extension Commission. After careful inquiry in 1881 under Archdeacon Norris, a Commission was issued, March 7th, 1882, by Bishop Ellicott, devolving considerable responsibilities and powers upon the body of clergy and laity appointed. In five years £33,000 was raised; while, including grants drawn from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and local contributions, work was carried out at a cost of £73,651. Nine sites were secured, six churches and two mission chapels were built, and five new parishes endowed. A feature of this period of work was the affiliation of certain poor districts to some of the wealthier churches. In 1890 a Supplementary Commission was issued. A sum of £3,100 was raised, and work estimated at £6,000 accomplished, including the church

and new parish of St. Bartholomew, the Mission Church in Pennywell Road, and the purchase of the Greenbank site. Work had almost ceased, when a legacy of £2,000 was received from Richard Vaughan; ultimately this was increased, by a share of the residuary estate, to no less than £8,000, which Bishop Ellicott left untouched for his successor in the See of Bristol, the division of the diocese being near at hand. The year 1897 saw the appointment of Dr. Forrest Browne as Bishop of Bristol, in itself a splendid development of Church Extension, and that at a cost of about £70,000 in gifts of loyal churchmen. Following the plan of his predecessor, he too issued a Commission, dated March 8th, 1898, and in June of that year a public meeting was held, and an extensive scheme of work undertaken. The fund has now reached £46,000, but grants and contributions and gifts bring the total value of the work accomplished to over £110,000. Eighteen sites have been secured, twelve churches and mission churches erected, and twenty additional clergy provided. Of the mission churches St. Katharine's, Redland; St. Silas' Mission in the Dings; St. Aldhelm's, Bedminster; St. Anne's, Greenbank, may be noted; and of the churches, All Hallow's, Easton; St. Martin's, Upper Knowle; St. Michael's, Windmill Hill; St. Stephen's, Soundwell; the nave of St. Thomas, Eastville; and the first portion of St. Aidan's, which was consecrated in October of 1904. The Rev. Canon Alford, Stoke Bishop, is hon. secretary to the Commission.

Church Guilds' Union, Bristol.

The object is to form a bond of union between the Church Guilds and Societies of Bristol and neighbourhood. Services and social gatherings



THE HIGH CROSS.

(As it appeared in the Seventeenth Century.)

are held and lectures arranged. Hon. sec., J. Thatcher, The Manor House, Chew Magna.

Church of England Schools, Voluntary Association of Managers of (Bristol Diocese). Formed in 1897 as a statutory association for the distribution of aid grant in accordance with the Voluntary Schools Act, 1897, and is now continued as a Voluntary Association to form and administer a common fund for the purpose of meeting the liabilities of Associated Voluntary Schools in respect of ordinary repairs and such alterations and improvements as may be required by the local authority. The Council consists of the Lord Bishop of Bristol (president), the Archdeacon of Bristol (vice-president), and thirty-three elected and co-opted members from the several rural deaneries of the diocese. (*See Church Day Schools Association.*) Hon. sec., J. B. C. Burroughs, 23 Bridge Street.

Church of England Temperance Society. (*See under Temperance Associations.*)

Church Pastoral Aid Society, Bristol Auxiliary. Established 1836. Hon. secs., Rev. G. Hemming, 39 Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton, and S. Tryon, Albion Chambers. Sermons are preached and collections made at some churches annually in aid of the Society, which is, strictly speaking, a Home Missionary Society. Grants of over £1,000 annually are made to seventeen Bristol parishes. Support is also derived from the Ladies' Home Mission Union.

City and County Arms. Gules, in base per pale: dexter, on barry wavy of six argent and azure (water) a full-rigged ship or with sails and pennons of the second (originally with one mast and sailing sinisterways, now with two visible, the third being behind the castle and sailing dexterways); sinister, on a

mount vert a castle with two domed turrets, on each a pole and pennon, masonried silver. Crest, granted in 1569: on a wreath or and gules, out of clouds two arms embowed in saltire, dexter over sinister, all proper, the sinister holding a snake vert and the dexter a pair of scales or. Supporters: on a mount vert, two unicorns sejant or, armed crined and unguled sable. Mantled, or and argent. Motto: "*Virtute et Industria.*"

City Mission Society. (*See under Missions.*)

Civic High Cross. This is first mentioned in the city annals in the year 1247, and is described as being the place near which the market was kept. It was re-erected in 1373, and within its niches were placed statues of the several kings, John, Henry III. and Edward III., to which was afterwards added that of Edward IV. In 1633, when the Corporation had more money than wit, it gave orders that the cross should be heightened to admit the erection of four more statues—those of Henry VI., Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I.—and the whole erection was plentifully decorated with gold and flaring colours. Standing at the intersection of the four principal streets—High Street, Wine Street, Broad Street, and Corn Street—the spot it there occupied, though of no visible significance, is suggestive of many memories, some of them tragical. Close to the carved imagery of the cross were hanged, drawn and quartered in 1320 Sir Henry Womington and Sir Henry Mountford, two of the barons whom Edward II. pursued and sacrificed in his fight for life. Here, too, were beheaded, at the outcry of the populace, Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bushey and Sir Henry Green, steadfast adherents of Richard II. Bolingbroke, with his great northern

army, having surrounded the town and taken both city and castle, one of the terms of the capitulation of the latter was that these three courtiers should be delivered into his hands. In Shakespeare's *Richard II.* (Act III., Scene i) there is a scene relating to the tragic event referred to at this spot:—

(*Enter Bolingbroke, York, Northumberland, Percy, Willoughby, Ross; officers behind, with Bushey and Green prisoners.*)

Bolingbroke: Bring forth these men.
Bushey and Green, I will not vex your souls
(Since presently your souls must part your bodies)

With too much urging your pernicious lives,
For 'twere no charity; yet, to wash your blood
From off my hands, here, in the view of men,
I will unfold some causes of your deaths.

You have misled a prince, a royal king,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineaments,
By you unhappy'd and disfigur'd clean.

You have, in manner, with your sinful hours,
Made a divorce betwixt his queen and him,
Broke the possession of a royal bed,
And stain'd the beauty of a fair queen's cheeks
With tears drawn from her eyes by your
foul wrongs.

Myself—a prince, by fortune of my birth,
Near to the king in blood; and near in love,
Till you did make him misinterpret me,
Have stoop'd my neck under your injuries
And sigh'd my English breath in foreign
clouds,

Eating the bitter bread of banishment;
While you have fed upon my signories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest
woods;

From mine own windows torn my household
coat,

Raz'd out my impress, leaving me no sign—
Save men's opinions and my living blood—
To show the world I am a gentleman.

This, and much more, much more than twice
all this,

Condemns you to the death: see them
delivered over

To execution and the hand of death.

Bushey: More welcome is the stroke of death
to me

Than Bolingbroke to England. Lords, fare-
well!

Green: My comfort is—that Heaven will take
our souls,

And plague injustice with the pains of hell.

Bolingbroke: My Lord Northumberland, see
them dispatch'd.

(*Exeunt Northumberland and others with
prisoners.*)

The Duke of Lancaster sent the heads in a white basket to London with a letter, which was read before all the commonalty of London:—

I, Henry, Duke of Hereford and Earl of Derby, commend myself to all the people of London, high and low. My good friends, I send you my salutation, and I acquaint you that I have come over to take my rightful inheritance. I beg of you to know if you will be on my side or not, and I care not which, for I have people enough to fight all the world for one day, thank God. But take in good part the present I send you.

The disheartening effect of the intelligence of the fate of these men upon the weak and terror-stricken King has been notably portrayed by the same supreme poet:—

Aumerle: Is Bushey, Green, and the Earl of Wiltshire dead?

Scroop: Yea, all of them at Bristol lost their heads.

King Richard: No matter where. Of comfort no man speak.

Let's talk of graves—of worms—and epitaphs;

Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.

* * * * *

Our lands, our lives, and all are Bolingbroke's.

Within recent years an attempt was made to revive the earldom of Wilts in the person of a descendant of the Lord Scrope here executed, whose attainder involved the forfeiture of the family title, including the right to wear a kingly crown in the Isle of Man. Another noble victim to the same lost cause was Lord Despencer, who met a like fate at this spot, "weeping and lamenting his sad life." Brighter scenes were the reception at the High Cross of Henry VII. (1490) and of Queen Elizabeth (1574). In relation to the former personage, here "was a pageant full of maiden children, richly beseen, and Prudentia had the speech as ensueth:—

"Most noble Prynce, our sovereign Liege Lord,
To this poore Town of Bristow that is
yours,
Ye be heartely welcom, God to record,"

with many other lines of equally inspired character. The phrase, "poore Town of Bristow," the King seems to have interpreted in its poetical sense rather than as prosaic fact. Anyhow, noticing the gay attire of the ladies of Bristol, he ordained that every man worth £20 should pay him 20s., "for the which tax there arose great grief among the Commons." Moreover, his Majesty having come to Bristol and made the exaction by the advice of Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, the apprentices arose and "made a bishop" in effigy, and went about the town singing this hymn following :—

"He that can his paternoster, his ave and
his crede,
Pray for the Bishoppe of Caunterbury that
evill may him spede."

But as soon as the mayor understood thereof he caused twenty-four of the eldest of them to be taken and carried into Newgate, and shortly after they were "grievously whipped and punished." With regard to Queen Elizabeth, here on a stage stood Fame, "an excellent boy," who, having repeated some verses hardly up to the mark of his name, "flung up a great garland to the rejoicing of all beholders." In the year 1574 the High Cross was painted and gilded at the expense of £66 13s. 8d., in preparation for the visit of Queen Elizabeth to the city, which occurred on August 14th. The height of the Cross from the ground was forty feet. Col. Fiennes, who became Governor of Bristol, came in his coach on Saturday, March 4th, 1643, being chief market day, to the High Cross, attended by a troop of horse, to see that the proclamation of the king respecting the navy was publicly burnt. At

the High Cross, also, James Naylor, the Quaker, whose religious frenzy led him to personate the Second Person of the Holy Trinity, was, with his deluded followers, laid hold of by the authorities. In accordance with the gentle spirit of the times (1656), he was condemned by the House of Commons to be whipped through the streets of London, receiving thus 310 lashes, one on crossing each gutter. Then, in the pillory, his tongue was bored by a hot iron and his forehead branded. Afterwards he was flogged through Bristol and finally imprisoned. After enduring three years' confinement he was discharged, when he at Bristol made an affecting and convincing recantation at a meeting of his friends. The Cross in 1697 was again fresh painted and gilded in a costly manner, and continued a dignified ornament to the city till the year 1733, when a timorous goldsmith, who lived opposite to it, declared that his house and life were endangered by its tottering and threatening to fall in a high wind. It was consequently taken down, and for some time lay in fragments in the Guildhall; but by the interest of some private citizens it was by-and-by re-erected in College Green. Here it contracted the animosity of a Mr. Champion and other fashionable people, who found that it interfered with their parading about abreast. At their request it was taken down, and for five years it lay neglected in a corner of the Cathedral. About the year 1768 Cutts Barton was appointed as Dean of Bristol, and although he was in no way the owner, he impudently disposed of it to his friend Henry Hoare, of Stourhead, in whose grounds it still stands. It retains its statuary of royal persons, and these, with its rich tabernacle work, venerable appearance and historical associations, make it a monument

of remarkable interest, and as such its removal is a disgraceful loss to Bristol. The foundation-stone of another cross in College Green, an imperfect reproduction of the original, was laid on the 8th of August, 1850, with full Masonic rites, by the Mayor, J. K. Haberfield. The architect was C. Norton; the ground was given by the Dean and Chapter. The erection was placed at the corner of the green, but that site being required in 1888 for the Queen's statue, the cross was removed to the spot on which it now stands. The centre supporting column is of an octagonal shape, and beneath the arches from which spring the groining are eight shields charged with the arms of the monarchs whose figures (seven were executed in 1888) adorn the niches of the superstructure.

Clergy Fund, Queen Victoria. A fund established in 1897 for the purpose of augmenting the incomes of poor benefices by annual grants. Its primary object is to impress upon all members of the Church of England the clearly defined Christian duty of contributing to the support of the clergy. Bristol Diocesan Branch: President, the Bishop of Bristol; hon. sec., Rev. R. J. Keble, 37 Cromwell Road, Montpelier.

Clergy Society, Bristol Diocesan. Founded in 1692 for the relief of necessitous clergymen and their widows and children. It is partly supported by voluntary subscriptions. Sermons and special collections are made annually at some of the churches on behalf of the Society, of which there is also a ladies' branch. Hon. secretaries, Rev. T. A. Gurney, Emmanuel Vicarage, Clifton, and W. H. Clarke, 28 Broad Street.

Clerical Agency, Bristol. Founded in 1898 to provide trustworthy, suitable, and efficient Sunday assistance, and to place incumbents in

communication with other clergymen seeking temporary resident work in the Diocese of Bristol. Application to be made to Canon Everingham, 32 Clarendon Road, Redland.

Clerical Education Society. Established 1795 for educating young men belonging to the Church of England for the ministry. Hon. sec., Rev. P. A. Phelps, 29 Berkeley Square.

Clifton. On leaving the busy wharves of Bristol and reaching St. Vincent's Rocks the prospect of the Avon opens like a romantic vision. On the one hand the wrinkled, creviced, and moss-grown precipices, with the symmetrical rows and crescents of handsome houses piled story upon story like the hanging gardens of Old Babylon, and on the other hand the serpentine range of lofty woods, broken into combs and valleys of the richest luxuriance and beauty (though unfortunately these woods are being much mutilated for quarrying purposes), make together a composition that scarcely requires improvement from fancy, and Walter Savage Landor agreed with Robert Southey in pronouncing the scene to be of its kind unsurpassed in Europe. It is a real triumph of art that the catenary bridge thrown across the chasm, instead of impairing the scenery, emphatically adds to the effect of the natural view. Clifton, staring like an eagle from her throne of rocks, is now balanced by a second Clifton on the Somerset side of the gorge, which promises to spread into that county as does the original into Gloucestershire. The defensive earthwork, or, as it is commonly called, "camp," on the Observatory Hill, together with the corresponding works on the opposite side of the Avon, are considered by antiquaries to have been thrown up by the British before the Roman conquest of the country;

and in viewing them we cannot but recall the long-past day when the wolfskin-clad Briton anxiously watched the imperial galleys coming up the yellow stream beneath, quickly to drive him and his race from their sylvan home. These works are respectively known by the names of Clifton, Bower Walls', and Stokeleigh Camps (*see* Camps), the second being on the southern summit of the picturesque glen called Nightingale Valley, and the third on the opposite promontory of the same ravine. We are told by Tacitus that Ostorius Scapula (who succeeded Aulus Plautius in the government of Britain about A.D. 50), in order to keep in subjection the conquered territories and to repel the irruptions of the tribes beyond, established a chain of fortresses between the Avon and Severn. Subsequently the camps on the Avon were made to form part of a system of military defences that stretched from Clifton forty miles N.E. to Bredon Hill, in Worcestershire. Like the flying torch from Ida to Lemnos, which finally told the watchman on the palace roof of Argos that Troy had fallen, a sudden attack could be signalled by fires from Clifton to Blaize Hill and Deorham, or Sodbury, and onward, till assistance came to the beleaguered post. Bower Walls' Camp has been almost obliterated to provide materials for the modern builder, a great quantity of limestone in the structure being converted into mortar, and the rest pounded into gravel for roadmaking. Happily the more extensive earthwork on the opposite side of Nightingale Valley is as yet untouched, and it is to be hoped that the educated intelligence of the modern hill-tribes of the district will be sufficient to ensure its protection. How so lace-like a fabric as the Suspension Bridge appears from 250 ft. beneath could be woven in upper air is a

problem that many who did not witness the gradual process of its construction are unable to explain, unless they imagine it was done, as has been sagaciously suggested, in balloons. The descent of the manor of Clifton has for the first time been made clear by A. S. Ellis, in a paper of much research in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. iii., and a further paper, clearing up some obscurities, by the late John Latimer, appears in vol. xvi. of the same work. The first record appears in Domesday, where it is said that Lewin, the Provost of Bristol, had held the manor of Clistone (Clifton) under King Edward, but that Robert Fitz-Ralph was tenant of the same manor under the Conqueror. The inhabitants were three serfs, six villanes and six bordars, none of whom had liberty to remove beyond the manor. Of these three classes the *servi*, or serfs, were the lowest; they were servile labourers, and, with their children, belonged to the land, like cattle. The villanes were the original farm-servants of the ville; the bordars were tenants of cottages. At a subsequent period there were two manors of Clifton—one in lay hands, and the other belonging to the Dean and Canons of the College of Westbury, suppressed at the Reformation. For more than two centuries the manors and manorial rights have been in the hands of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, who acquired them by purchase.

Clifton College. A company styled the Clifton College Company Limited was formed on September 13th, 1860, with a capital of £10,000. The magnificent site now occupied by the college, consisting of about fifteen acres, was purchased for £14,000. The Council expended £100 in prizes for suitable designs, and that of C. Hansom was

approved. In about a year the schoolroom (which will accommodate 600) and class-rooms, together with the head master's house, were completed. These buildings, with the subsequent additions and the chapel (*see* Guthrie Memorial Chapel), form a quadrangle facing the close. The college was opened on September 30th, 1862, by the Rev. John Percival, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford (now Bishop of Hereford), as head master, and with sixty-nine boys, many of whom had attended the preliminary school. Subsequently a junior school and later a preparatory school were attached, and the boarding arrangements extended; several large boarding-houses, a residence for the bachelor masters, physical and chemical science schools, a library, a museum, a gymnasium, additional class and lecture rooms, swimming baths, five courts, workshops, a music school, armoury, etc., were added from time to time, in order to meet the growing requirements. In 1889 a magnificent tower and gateway, providing a council room, museum of natural history, and a sixth form school, practically completed the buildings, and was in 1890 styled the Wilson Tower, as a memorial of the Rev. J. M. (now Archdeacon) Wilson, the second head master, who contributed £2,000 towards the cost. Upwards of £120,000 have been expended in establishing the college, of which sum about £13,000, besides the gift of the chapel by Mrs. Guthrie, were contributed by private benefactions from members of the Council, masters, parents of boys, and other friends. The college having achieved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of its promoters and grown into a great public school, it was resolved in December, 1876, to apply to the Crown for a charter of incorporation. This was obtained

on March 16th, 1877, and the shareholders became original governors of the newly constituted Corporation. £50 was the monetary qualification for a new governor. Each governor is entitled to have one boy in the college on his nomination. The original governors have a right to nominate someone to replace them in lifetime, or to succeed them after death. The college is a public school open to all boys of good character passing the necessary entrance examination. The religious instruction is in accordance with the teaching of the Church of England, but no boy is compelled to attend services to which his parents conscientiously object. The college now consists of 560 boys, under the headmastership of the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook, D.D., who was appointed in 1890 on the retirement of the Rev. J. M. Wilson. Music and the fine arts are cultivated assiduously. All boys have their places in the varied sports, and the result has been that the college has excelled in athletics. Honours almost innumerable have been obtained by the college in the open scholarships and exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge; and great numbers of the pupils have obtained admissions to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; to the Royal Indian College, Cooper's Hill; to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst; to the Indian Civil Service; to the Foreign Office and other Government departments. The scholarships founded in connection with the school are very numerous and vary in yearly value from £20 to £100. The head master supplies information and forms of application.

Clifton Conference. Annual conferences of Christians of all denominations are held in October at the Victoria Rooms, Clifton.

Clifton and Bristol Friendly Society. (*See* Benefit Societies.)

Clifton Improvement Association. This body, formed in 1900 endeavours to promote the artistic and material improvement of Clifton, and to make the attractions of the locality more widely known. It does much valuable work in perpetuating the memory of famous men who have lived in Clifton in the past by the erection of tablets on the houses in which they dwelt. The attractions of the place are advertised both at home and abroad in order to draw visitors hither. During the summer months band concerts are held under the auspices of the Association on Clifton Down Promenade and in the public gardens. A committee has recently been formed for the preservation of the Avon banks from quarrying and the protection of the beauties of the river gorge. Sec., Christopher W. Stevens.

Climate. The climate of Bristol is mild, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere is generally high; in winter it is rarely subject to extreme colds, or in summer to extreme heats. The air in the lower parts of the city is soft and relaxing rather than bracing; but, as the city lies on so many different levels and so many different soils, no general description will apply to the whole. The lower parts are situated on alluvial overlying the new red sandstone, but the newer and more elevated parts are on the new red sandstone and millstone grit and other allied formations. The elevation above sea level varies considerably; the lower parts are but a few feet above high water level, whilst the upper parts of Clifton are 315 feet above. The air on the higher levels is very pure and bracing, and readily shows the presence of ozone on the application of the proper test. It is exceedingly well adapted for invalids, who can here choose the

climate most suitable to their constitutions. Those who require a soft, mild atmosphere have for their selection the lower and sheltered slopes, and those who require highly ozonised and bracing air, fresh from the Bristol Channel, can get all they desire on Clifton, Durdham Down, and Redland. With respect to rainfall, the annual average for the fifty years ending 1904 was 34.60 inches. The minimum was in 1864, when only 23.20 inches were recorded, while the maximum year was 1882, with 48.46 inches. The monthly rainfall from February to June is on the average only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, whilst in August, September and October it reaches a mean of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches each month. As to temperature, the average in January is 38.7 degrees, and in July 62.

Clubs.

The following are some of the principal clubs in Bristol:—

BRISTOL NORTH UNIONIST CLUB was established by the Unionists in 1891 as a result of the break in the Liberal party caused by the Home Rule question. It is composed now of members of both Liberal Unionist and Conservative parties. The premises are situated in Stokes Croft. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour is the president of the club, and A. J. Knight the hon. secretary. The membership is about 500, and the subscription 10s. 6d. per annum.

CLIFTON CLUB, The Mall, Clifton, stands on the site of the Royal Mall Hotel and Clifton Assembly Rooms. It was originally started in 1856, under the name of the Clifton Subscription Rooms, by several gentlemen who felt the want of a first-class club. The shares were of the value of £50 each (afterwards increased to £60 each). Ladies were admitted as members, and at its formation several availed themselves of its privileges; but, although

up to 1882 the rule admitting them had not been repealed, after the first year or two the club was used only by gentlemen. In 1882 the buildings, together with some others adjoining, were purchased by a limited liability company called the Clifton Club Company, from whom the club now rents its premises. The committee incurred a great outlay in alterations and improvements, and the club will now hold its own with any for compactness and comfort. On the first floor are dining-room, reading-rooms, a billiard-room and a card-room, besides the necessary offices, and on the floor above a reading-room and second billiard-room. On the ground floor are bath and dressing-rooms. The subscription is £4 4s. per annum, with an entrance fee of £5 5s., or a subscription of £5 5s. without any entrance fee. A reduction of £2 2s. per annum is made to members holding a share in the Clifton Club Company. The number of members is about 350. Visitors to Clifton may be elected as temporary members for periods of six months, three months, one month, or two weeks. Secretary, H. Reid.

CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB. The premises of this club in St. Stephen's Street were built for its especial accommodation by the late Mr. John Lysaght, and were first occupied in July, 1885. The membership is 611, and the subscription £3 3s. for town and £1 11s. 6d. for country members. President, the Duke of Beaufort; hon. secretary, S. Pim Jackson.

LIBERAL CLUB. About twenty years ago the need began to be felt of a club which should serve as the headquarters of Liberalism in Bristol. The Athenæum becoming vacant in 1888, the premises were acquired for this purpose, and the club was opened on March 22nd, 1889. The President of the club is the Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., the hon. sec., Brigstocke Hitchings,

and the membership about 620. The subscription is £3 3s. per annum to town and £1 11s. 6d. to country members.

LIBERAL REFORM WORKING MEN'S CLUB, Brunswick Square, was founded about 1881, being the first Liberal Club in Bristol. It is affiliated to the Clubs Union of London and has a membership of about 200. Subscription, 6s. per annum, with an entrance fee of 1s. Secretary, Charles Liscombe.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHIC CLUB. A movement for the establishment of a club for persons of literary and scientific tastes was started in September, 1890, and speedily found considerable support. Negotiations were soon afterwards opened with the promoters of the scheme for the revival of the Bishopric of Bristol, to whom the Rev. H. Daniel had presented two houses in Berkeley Square for an episcopal palace, and the premises having been acquired for what was then expected to be a temporary term, the club was opened there on January 1st, 1891. Subsequently, Bishop Browne thought it desirable to build a residence at Redland, and the Berkeley Square property was purchased in 1898 by some members of the club for its permanent accommodation. There is an entrance fee of £1 1s., and a subscription of £2 2s., and the club has about 350 members. The secretary is Joseph Rogers.

ST. AGNES WORKMEN'S CLUB AND LIBRARY, Newfoundland Road. This club was founded in 1883 by the masters and boys of Clifton College, the moving spirit being the Rev. J. M. Wilson, who was at that time head-master. Its objects are to promote social intercourse and opportunities for mutual improvement and amusement, and the means for attaining these objects are a club-room, a lending and reference library, reading-room, and games of

various kinds. The club is open in the evening from 6 to 10.30; Saturdays, from 3 to 11 o'clock. The entrance fee is 6d. and the subscription 4s. per annum. Annual subscriptions of 10s. and upwards, or a donation of £5 and upwards, entitle a person to honorary membership with all the rights of ordinary members. The following games are permitted:—Chess, billiards, and draughts, subject to special rules framed for the purpose. No gambling whatever is allowed, nor are any intoxicating drinks sold on the premises. Secretary, A. Hodge.

ST. PHILIP'S CONSERVATIVE CLUB, Old Market Street, was founded in November, 1880, by John Lysaght for the benefit of working men, and everything is done to contribute to their social improvement. The premises comprise the Salisbury Hall with ante-rooms and seating for 400, dining-room, smoking-room, reading-room, billiard-room, skittle alley, shooting range and committee rooms. An ordinary is served daily at one o'clock. There is no admission fee, and the present annual subscription is 6s. W. J. Parry, hon. secretary.

Cocoa and Coffee Taverns, etc.

This movement was commenced by a committee building a comfortable room for the navvies at Lovers' Walk during the construction of the Clifton Extension Railway. The next step was to open a shed at the Black Rock end of the tunnel of that railway. These, on the completion of the railway, were closed, and a cocoa-room was opened on the Grove, where over 700 gallons have been sold per week. The timber merchants on the Sea Banks have provided a cocoa shed for the accommodation of their men, and in the goods sheds and yards at the railway station the men are supplied with refreshing beverages. There

are over 100 coffee taverns of a miscellaneous character in the city; some belong to public companies, and are conducted on first-class principles.

Coinage. (*See* Mints at Bristol and Bristol Tokens.)

College Green. (*See* Open Spaces.)

College of Preceptors. The local examinations for the various certificates granted by the College of Preceptors usually take place at University College, Tyndall's Park. The pupils' examinations for the first, second, third and lower class certificates are held in July and December; the professional preliminary examinations for certificates recognised by the Board of Education, the Incorporated Law Society, the General Medical Council, the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Institute of Chemistry, and other bodies, in March and September; and the examinations of teachers for diplomas in January and July.

Collieries. Bristol has long been celebrated for its coalfields. The coal raised is similar to that obtained from the South Wales coalfields, of which the Bristol coalfields originally formed a part. Gas, house and steam coal is produced here, the seams varying from 2 ft. to 6 ft. in thickness. They are highly inclined and much faulted, which render them far more expensive to work. The annual output is about 550,000 tons, giving employment to 2,500 men. The coal measures are to a large extent covered by the New Red Sandstone. The pits therefore are deep, the deepest being 700 yards. The collieries at present at work are as follows: South Liberty, Ashton Vale, Dean Lane, Easton, Kingswood, Hanham, Parkfield, and

Coalpit Heath. On June 20th, 1851, fifty colliers were buried alive in a Bedminster coalpit; after being in the pit forty hours they were all, by great exertions, brought alive to the surface.

Colonial and Continental Church Society. The Bristol and Clifton auxiliary of this association has been established forty years. Its object is to convey the Gospel to Englishmen, whether travelling on the Continent or living in the Colonies. There is also a Ladies' Association in connection with the Society. Hon. secretary, Rev. Canon Wallace, 3 Gloucester Row, Clifton Down.

Colston Commemoration Societies. In commemoration of Edward Colston the bells of St. Mary Redcliff ring a muffled peal at midnight on November 12th in each year, and many other of the city church bells follow in turn till dawn of day, and so continue throughout the 13th. The following societies have been founded in memory of the great philanthropist :—

PARENT SOCIETY, originally called the Colston Society. This was the first Society to be established in memory of Colston. Its first meeting took place on November 13th (November 2nd, old style), 1726, when the sum of £34 4s. was subscribed by twenty-three individuals "for a sermon to be preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary Redcliff on the 2nd November yearly for ever; and the interest of the surplus money, if any, shall be paid for the use of the charity school of the said parish for ever." On November 2nd, 1729, they met again "for raising a sum of money to be paid into the Vestry of St. Mary Redcliff, the profit thereof to be given to the poor in bread on the 2nd November for ever." The amount subscribed on this occasion was £50 18s. No further subscrip-

tions are recorded, but it became the custom to fine members who declined the office of president, and sums varying from £5 to £50 were occasionally received in this way. Early in the nineteenth century the amount of fine was fixed at 30 guineas, and so often was the honour of the presidency declined, that by 1840 the funds of the Society amounted to over £2,300. The Parent Society has maintained more of the character of a private association than the others, and it has not been customary to publish the proceedings of its yearly meetings. Each year on Colston day the members attend service at St. Mary Redcliff Church and dine together in the evening. The funds are now devoted to education and the relief of the sick and poor of the parish. Hon. sec., W. Proctor, 13 Cambridge Park, Durdham Down.

DOLPHIN SOCIETY (Conservative). This Society was established by the Tories in 1749. The original object was political rather than philanthropic, for not until 1751 was anything collected for the poor, and then but a trifling amount. The members of this Society on the morning of Colston day attend divine service at the Cathedral, accompanied by the boys from Colston Hospital and Temple School, with the apprentices; after service each apprentice is presented with 3s. 6d., and each schoolboy with 1s. In the evening a dinner is held, which is, as in the case of the Anchor, of a political character, and is attended by some prominent member of the Conservative party. In 1904 the dinner was held at the Victoria Rooms, Lord Selborne being the guest of the evening. The collection amounted to £1,515. A large portion of the funds is devoted to annuities of the value of £13 each to aged and deserving persons. Subscribers may recommend fit objects of charity for

relief at Christmas by the committee to the extent of 10s. for each guinea subscribed, in sums of not less than 5s. each. The committee also receive recommendations, signed by five subscribers, for apprenticing poor boys. Subscribers not recommending a person for a money gift are entitled to a double number of votes at the election, in March, of annuitants for each guinea subscribed. A fine window, filled with stained glass, was placed in the north transept of the Cathedral as a memorial of Edward Colston in 1890, by means of a subscription raised by this Society. Hon. sec., L. C. Danger, St. Stephen Street.

GRATEFUL SOCIETY (neutral). The Grateful Society was apparently established as a protest against the strictly party complexion of the Dolphin, and was founded in the year 1758. Though entirely non-political in character, it has flourished from its foundation, and still continues to do so. For many years in succession it raised larger sums than either the Anchor or Dolphin. As is the custom of this Society, the members attend morning service at All Saints' Church, and in the evening dine together. The yearly collection averages about £900; in 1904 it amounted to £940. The bounty of this ancient Society yearly relieves upwards of 1,100 poor and deserving married women in childbirth. Annuities of £13 per annum are also granted to persons of not less than 65 years of age. Hon. treas., J. H. Woodward, 2 Windsor Terrace, Clifton.

ANCHOR SOCIETY (Liberal). The Grateful Society having failed in its object of suppressing the political character of the Dolphin, the Whigs in 1769 founded the Anchor, which speedily absorbed all the leading men of the Liberal party in Bristol, and became the great rival of the Dolphin. A new arrangement has

recently been adopted with regard to the annual dinner, which is now followed by a big Liberal meeting in the Colston Hall, at which the principal speaker is some distinguished member of the Liberal party. The collection made in 1904 amounted to £1,320, a record sum, and the guest of the evening was D. Lloyd-George, M.P. The funds of the Society have for some years past been applied in granting annuities of £13 a year (5s. weekly) to deserving, aged and necessitous persons, and there are now on the books ninety-eight annuitants. The committee, thinking they would do honour to the memory of Edward Colston, and at the same time confer a benefit on the city, by the appropriation of part of the Society's funds to the Sustentation Fund of Bristol University College, as recognising the fact that Edward Colston took no less interest in the great cause of education than in work of a purely charitable nature, for some years made an annual grant to the University, the total sum given amounting to £1,350. This grant is no longer made now, since the University College Colston Society fulfils its purpose.

COLSTON FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION, established in 1853, assists those who were once scholars of Colston's Hospital. The supporters of the Association dine annually on Nov. 12th. Office, Caxton Rooms, Bristol Bridge. Secretary, J. W. Millier.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COLSTON SOCIETY. It had long been felt by several prominent citizens that it would be carrying out the spirit of Colston's generosity if a certain portion of the charities collected in memory of him were devoted to furthering the cause of education, which he himself was ever ready to assist. A movement in this direction resulted in the foundation in 1899 of the University College Colston

Society, whose object is to promote the cause of higher education by assisting University College in such manner as the committee of the Society shall approve. The first annual dinner was held at the Clifton Spa on December 7th, 1899, under the presidency of Dr. Percival, Bishop of Hereford and President of the College, who expressed the wish that Bristol should become the home of a University for the West of England. The movement was warmly approved by the Lord Mayor and other guests, and the collection amounted to over £400. The results in the succeeding years have been equally satisfactory, and in 1905 the sum of £486 was reached. The annual dinner is now held in the Lecture Hall of University College, and some prominent educationalist always attends the dinner, which has become an extremely popular function. In 1901 Sir William Henry and Sir Frederick Wills offered £1,000 each provided that £3,000 in further sums of £1,000 should also be contributed towards the funds of the College in the course of 1902. As this could not be managed, Sir William Henry Wills and Sir Frederick Wills extended their offers to 1903, with the less difficult condition that £3,000 additional should be raised in sums of varying amounts. £3,500 was quickly collected, so that a total of £5,500 was obtained for the funds of the College. The hon. secretary of the Society is J. W. Arrowsmith, 11 Quay Street, Bristol.

Colston Hall, in Colston Street, stands upon the site of the Carmelite Friary, which was afterwards known as the Great House (*q.v.*), and became the original home of Colston's School. On the removal of the latter to Stapleton in 1861, the property was purchased by the Colston Hall Company, who, at a cost of

£40,000, built and opened a magnificent building on September 20th, 1867. It then contained a hall accommodating about 2,500 persons seated and 6,000 standing, and two other halls, one with sitting accommodation for 700, the other on the ground-floor for 400. The organ in the great hall was by Willis, of London, and cost over £3,000 when constructed in 1870. Four medallions of well-beloved citizen shareholders, who will not soon be forgotten in Bristol, Conrad Finzel, George Thomas, Henry Overton Wills, and Robert Charleton, were placed in the spandrels over the arches of the great hall. On the morning of September 1st, 1898, a fire broke out in an extensive clothing factory adjoining the hall, and the fierce flames soon communicated to the roof of the building, and next to the organ and wooden orchestra, eventually reducing the principal hall to ashes. The proprietors, with praiseworthy alacrity, faced the serious difficulties of the situation. It was resolved not merely to rebuild the hall but to construct it on a grander scale; additional ground was purchased; and prizes were offered to architects for suitable designs, the best of which, by Messrs. Hall-Jones and Cummings, of London, was adopted with such modifications as the directors, after inspecting the best halls in the provinces, thought necessary. Sir William Henry Wills, Bart., in the meantime gave an order to Messrs. Willis & Co. for a new organ, which cost £5,000. The new hall, a great improvement on its predecessor as regards elegance, acoustic properties, and means of ingress and egress, and capable of accommodating 4,000 persons seated, was opened on November 27th, 1900, with a grand reception and ball, attended by 1,000 guests. A considerable sum has recently been

expended upon alterations and additions to the organ, which is now one of the finest in the world. (*See Organs.*)

Colston Statue, Colston Avenue, This bronze statue, designed by John Cassidy, of Manchester, was unveiled on Colston Day (November 13th), 1895, by the mayor (W. Howell Davies), in the presence of Bishop Ellicott, the members of the Corporation, and a large concourse of citizens. A subscription to meet the cost (upwards of £800) had been started some time previously, but there was a considerable deficiency, which it was hoped would be supplied at the usual banquets in the evening. The sum raised, however, was at the Anchor dinner £12 and at the Dolphin gathering £1 10s. The remaining balance, about £150, was given anonymously by a gentleman who had been one of the promoters of the design.

Commercial Rooms, Corn Street, are the daily rendezvous of merchants and others for the discussion of commercial, imperial, and local events. Many local schemes are given birth to in these rooms, and not a few civic secrets are revealed there. All the London and local daily newspapers and a number of provincial dailies, in addition to the weekly, monthly, and quarterly journals, are on the tables. Telegrams giving the state of the markets in various parts of the kingdom and other news, also Stock Exchange prices, etc., are posted at intervals during the day. Local shipping intelligence is received by private wire from Shirehampton. In addition to the large room, which is 69 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high from floor to dome, there are also a library, consultation and writing rooms, etc. The building was designed by C. A. Busby, and opened September 30th, 1810. The front of the building

consists of a Grecian Ionic portico, supporting a pediment. The *bas-relief*, which is by Bubb, represents Britannia, Neptune, and Minerva receiving tribute from the four quarters of the globe, whilst symbolical figures of commerce, navigation, and the city of Bristol adorn the summit. This commodious structure belongs to a body of shareholders, and was erected by creating 710 shares at £25 each. Proprietors pay £2 and non-proprietors £2 10s. per annum. In 1897 the proprietors passed a resolution that no person should in future be permitted to acquire more than five shares. A gentleman who was stated to have bought upwards of thirty shares raised an action in the High Court in 1899, alleging the resolution to be illegal, but his suit was dismissed with costs. The rooms are opened on week-days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Manager, Walter Vaughan.

Commercial Travellers' Association, United Kingdom, Incorporated (Bristol Branch). Headquarters, Royal Hotel, College Green. Meeting of Executive Committee on second Saturday in each month. Hon. sec., W. J. Ford, 28 Baldwin Street.

Commissionaires, Corps of. This body was founded in February, 1859, by Capt. Edward Walter, and is formed of discharged sailors and soldiers of good character, who can be obtained for almost any sort of employment. The Bristol branch, whose present strength is about 60, was established on October 1st, 1901. The superintendent in charge is Sergt.-Major Baker, Shannon Court.

Common Lodging-houses. Bristol is well provided with these establishments. There are a few at the Hotwells, at Bedminster, and elsewhere, but in St. Philip's the

bulk are to be found. In Gloucester Lane, Lamb Street, and Great Ann Street the curious observer may, if it please him, obtain an insight into the private life of some of those individuals whose importunities force the knowledge of their existence upon the public, but upon whose doings beyond the present moment scarcely a thought is bestowed. Here may occasionally be seen the professional beggar, whose petitions have succeeded in extracting enough copper coin from the pockets of the charitable to set him up for the rest of the evening, contentedly eating a savoury supper of meat and potatoes, while the man who was singing duets with his wife in the street a short time before finds time to recruit exhausted nature with a huge pile of hot buttered toast and a jug of tea, his partner meantime toasting a red herring before the fire to serve as a second course. Here also is seen to advantage the gentleman who hangs around street corners and solicits a copper to "help a poor man willing to work, but unable to obtain employment," and who, having appeased the cravings of the inner man, calmly smokes a contemplative pipe while he meditates upon the sympathetic character of mankind. It is not to be expected that the accommodation provided by the proprietors is of a very high-class order. The price paid precludes any consideration of that kind, and the lodgers must be satisfied with what is offered them. In most of the houses the general living-room is a large apartment at the back of the premises, a sort of half-kitchen, with generally a stone or brick floor thickly strewn with sawdust. The chief desideratum is a good fire and plenty of it, and whatever other complaints may be alleged by the lodgers against their landlords, that of providing insuf-

ficient firing cannot be made. A huge boiler holding some gallons stands upon one of the hobs, and from it is drawn the hot water required for making tea, etc., while at the fire cooking of all sorts of provisions goes on throughout the evening, giving off odours which appear to be highly appreciated. The furniture is of a very rough-and-ready kind, and chiefly consists of forms and long trestle-tables, the tops of the latter scored with lines for playing that exciting game, "shove halfpenny." In some cases a few rough attempts have been made at introducing artistic effects in the shape of a few almanacs and theatrical bills on the walls, and in one house, painted on a board, there is a roughly-written parody of a set of rules for the guidance of visitors; the poet, with a laudable desire to elicit a proper amount of sympathy with the unfortunate and the veneration due to old age, concludes one of his verses with the following choice lines:—

"Don't torment the fools that 's here,
Or make the aged curse and swear."

The sleeping accommodation is not so good as that which is offered in the sitting-rooms, but as the charge which is made is very small, ranging from twopence a night for half a bed to fourpence and fivepence for the luxury of a whole one, complaints are not often made. In most of the rooms there are four bedsteads, generally of the old four-post pattern, with a bed and covering lying upon it. Each bed holds two lodgers, so that there are often eight, and when there are more than four beds ten and twelve, persons sleeping in one small room. But in cold weather this is looked upon as an advantage rather than a disadvantage, whatever might be the opinion of a sanitary officer upon the subject. In two or three instances the glass is entirely

gone from the window-frames, and the cold night air flows uninter-ruptedly into the room—a free-and-easy kind of ventilation which, however desirable in the dog-days, must prove somewhat unpleasant in December. The facilities for washing are very limited, and in many instances beyond the tap in the yard there is no other accommo-dation, but as some of the lodgers look upon soap and water as a superfluity the landlord is not often troubled in this respect. To the credit of the majority of the lodging-house keepers, it must be said that they evidently do their best to keep their premises as clean as circum-stances will permit, and preserve a certain amount of order. Proper provision for the separation of the sexes they are compelled to make, in accordance with the supervision of the sanitary authorities; and in each case the houses are licensed to receive a certain number of lodgers, although this regulation is not always strictly adhered to. The placing of the common lodging-houses under inspection has been extremely useful, but whether the regulations are in all respects complied with is a matter worthy of investigation. The Health Committee of the Council being dissatisfied with the present condition of common lodging-houses, and of opinion that the Corporation should by example as well as by admonition endeavour to raise the general tone of the accom-modation in Bristol, felt compelled to deal with the subject, and pre-sented a report in September, 1899, recommending that they might be empowered to build a municipal common lodging-house. Having obtained information from various other towns where municipal lodging-houses had already been adopted, and having been authorised to pro-ceed with the scheme, the Committee secured a piece of land at the

junction of Wade Street and River Street, on the banks of the River From. The building, which pro-vides accommodation for 120 persons, is in the shape of the letter L with the public entrance at the junction of the two sides. It consists of basement and four floors, with a roof of Bridgwater tiles. In the base-ment are situated a laundry, linen-store, baths, boiler-house, and other offices. The ground floor com-prises, in addition to entrance lobby, vestibule and superinten-dent's residence, a reading-room and large dining-hall. There is also a kitchen with necessary ranges, etc., in which lodgers do their own cooking. Round the walls are fitted 120 lockers, one for each lodger. Eatables must be procured before entering the building, as no store at which they can be obtained has been provided owing to restriction of space. On the first, second, and third floors is provided sleeping accommodation, consisting of forty cubicles on each floor, each cubicle having a separate door and window, and holding one lodger only. Emergency iron staircases have been provided from each floor to the open yards on the ground level. The ventilation and sanitary arrange-ments of the building have received special attention, and altogether the lodging-house is a model of its kind. It was opened for use in the spring of 1905, the total cost, exclusive of furniture, having been over £7,000. The terms for accommodation are sixpence per night. For the use of the slipper baths a small extra charge is made; otherwise the above-mentioned fee makes the lodger free of any part of the establishment. Accommodation is provided for men only.

Conciliation Board. This Board has been established for averting disputes between employers and

workmen in regard to wages, hours of labour, etc., by means of arbitration. It meets at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce. Hon. secs., J. Curle and H. J. Spear.

Conduits. Many of the conduits were given by the old monks, who helped to mould the life of Bristol in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. All Hallows, in All Saints' Lane, was from a spring on the north side of Maudlin Street, opposite the Moravian Chapel. Redcliff Hill and St. Thomas' Lane were supplied from a spring on Knowle Hill. The Quay pipe, at the eastern end of the Tontine Warehouses, flows from two springs not far from Ashley Hill Railway Station. Under the north side of St. John's Church was an old conduit leading from a spring on Brandon Hill. Jacob's Wells, two in number, near Brandon Hill, are very ancient; they date back to the time when the Jews buried their dead on the slope of Brandon Hill. One of them, until about 1860, provided water for two little baths near the spring, and the other, belonging to the Corporation, supplied numerous dwellings in College Green. At present the former, or Dean and Chapter Spring, provides part of the water required for the Hotwells public baths.

Congregational Church Extension Committee, Bristol, was founded in 1899 to arrange for the co-operation of the Congregational churches of the city in the National Congregational Twentieth Century Fund Movement. Its main object is to raise funds and to establish Congregational churches in the new suburbs of Bristol. In five years, as the result of the efforts of the committee, nearly £25,000 has been spent, most of which has been raised by subscriptions. The hon. secretary is G. H. Wicks, 10 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down.

Congregational College. (*See* Western College.)

Congregational Council, Bristol, was constituted in 1893, and is composed of ministers, deacons and representatives from the Congregational churches within the borders of the city, with the addition of a few from churches just outside, and certain *ex-officio* members. Its duties are consultative and fraternal, without any administrative functions. It, however, serves a useful purpose as a local bond of union, and for the discussion of matters of denominational interest. Meetings are held thrice a year regularly, and otherwise as special occasion may require. The hon. secretary is F. Clarkson, 67 Claremont Road, Bishopston.

Congregational Union, Bristol District. The Bristol division of the Congregational Union of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire comprises all the churches of the Congregational order extending from Wotton-under-Edge to Weston-super-Mare. The membership of the Union consists of ministers and delegates representing these churches, together with the ministers residing within this area and without ministerial charges. The objects are the cultivation of fraternal intercourse, the inculcation of Congregational principles, and the promotion of home missionary interests. Hon. secretary, Rev. John James, 2 Ashley Court Villas, Ashley Hill.

Consuls in Bristol.

Austria—B. A. Baker, 38 Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Belgium—M. Whitwill, Grove, Queen Square.

Brazil—B. A. Baker, 38 Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Denmark—N. K. Smith, 12 Narrow Quay (Vice-Consul).

France—John Fowler, 40 Queen Square.



CLARE STREET SHOWING ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH,)

circa 1865.

German Empire—Gustav Nebendahl, 12 Narrow Quay.

Greece—W. H. James, 8 Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Italy—John Fowler, 40 Queen Square.

Mexican Republic—Jas. Wallace, 11 King Street (Vice-Consul).

Netherlands—John Fowler, 40 Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Portugal—J. A. Fraser, Middle Avenue, Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Russia—Gustav Nebendahl, 12 Narrow Quay.

Spain—J. A. Fraser, Queen Square (Vice-Consul).

Sweden and Norway—Gustav Nebendahl, 12 Narrow Quay.

United States of America—Lorin A. Lathrop, Shannon Court; Vice-Consul, G. Mosely, 28 Baldwin St.

Uruguay—Mark Whitwill, Grove.

Convalescent Home. (*See* Homes.)

Convents.

ARNO'S VALE. "The Good Shepherd" community (Notre Dame de la Charité, a filiation from the mother house of Angers), established July 22nd, 1851. The nuns have under their charge a Reformatory School for Girls and a Penitentiary.

COTHAM HILL. St. Joseph's Home, a French community, established about 1863, called the "Little Sisters of the Poor," take charge of the old, poor and infirm—about 120 old people of both sexes are at present under their care—and the Sisters beg from door to door in support of the Home. They possess about three acres of land and an extensive building with a convenient chapel, opened in 1876, and since rebuilt. The buildings cost over £10,000. Originally the work of this convent was carried on in Park Row.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, Gordon Road. A small community of sisters live here, and keep a school for girls,

in which higher grade instruction is given. Boarders are taken as well as day girls. The sisters also visit in the parish.

DIGHTON STREET, St. James'. A large range of buildings and school for children, dedicated to "Our Lady of Mercy." The nuns teach in the poor schools and the high school. They regularly visit the Infirmary, the Hospital, and the Union, and the poor at their homes.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. A branch house of the Dighton Street Convent, opened in 1896. The sisters manage an orphanage of sixty girls taken chiefly from workhouses, also a high-class boarding school for young ladies, the two being kept entirely separate.

REDCLIFF, Somerset Square. The Sisters of St. Joseph. They teach in the schools of the Holy Cross Mission, Victoria Street, and visit the poor in the parish.

Cookery, School of. (*See* Education.)

Cook's Folly, over Durdham Down, near Sea Walls, is an ivy-clad tower, once attached to a house which has given place to a castellated villa. A story invented about a century and a half ago alleges that a gipsy foretold Goodman Cook that his unborn son would not survive his 21st birthday, but die from the attack of some silent, secret foe. To avoid the catastrophe the father built this tower and immured his son therein on his 20th natal day. Huge were the walls, massive the locks, and strong the bars that guarded the old man's treasure, his only son. Round rolled the year without incident, the dawn of the last day found the youth hearty and well; singing like a bird at the near prospect of escape from his wearisome cage, he hauls up his last faggot of sticks to cook therewith his part-

ing dinner and cheer the sombre night with a flickering flame. The father bids him good-night with a joyous heart, and is early astir on the coming morn. Alas! all too soon is the gipsy's prediction verified. There on the threshold of maturity lies all that is left of his son—a pallid corpse. A viper from the faggot had bitten him, and his destiny was fulfilled. The simple facts are that the tower was built about 1696, as an ornament to his country residence, by John Cooke, an ex-Master of the Merchant Venturers' Society and Treasurer of the Corporation of Bristol, who, so far as can be discovered, quitted this district soon afterwards, and is not known to have had any family. The legend was probably borrowed from the story of some other ruin.

Co-operative Societies. There are at present in Bristol two retail distributive Societies, viz. the Bristol and District Co-operative Society Limited, with central offices at Lawrence Hill, and fourteen branches north of the Avon; and the Bedminster Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, with central offices at East Street, Bedminster, and six branches south of the Avon. The membership of the former is 8,000, and of the latter 2,819. At the time of going to press there is a scheme on foot for amalgamating these two distributive Societies. There is also a small productive Co-operative Society in Colston Street under the name of the Co-operative Pianoforte Society Limited. The Co-operative Wholesale Society, whose operations are confined strictly to Co-operative Societies, have selected Bristol as a chief distributing centre, and have just erected an imposing pile of buildings on the Broad Quay.

Coopers' Hall, King Street, is a noble freestone building; the front stands on a low rustic basement and

is ornamented with four columns, with Corinthian capitals that support an attic story and lofty pediment, on which are the arms of the now defunct Coopers' Company. In 1856 it was used as a Dissenting place of worship; it is now a warehouse.

Corn Market. (*See* Markets.)

Coroner. (*See* Courts of Justice.)

Corporation Property. It is a fact not very widely known that the Corporation of Bristol possesses landed property of very considerable value within the city itself and in the counties of Somerset and Gloucester, the total income which is derived from this source amounting to over £20,000 annually. At various periods in the history of the city the Corporation has acquired large estates, but at other times it has disposed of portions of its property in order to pay off liabilities, retaining a residue from which the above-mentioned income flows yearly into the municipal treasury. Some of the properties now belonging to the Corporation were originally acquired during the years immediately following the dissolution of the monasteries. In 1540 the Corporation obtained from King Henry VIII. an extensive grant of the estates of dissolved religious houses. These included lands formerly belonging to Gaunt's Hospital, the Bristol houses of the Grey and Carmelite Friars, Athelney Abbey, and the Magdalene Nunnery on St. Michael's Hill. The Red Maids' School in Denmark Street now occupies the site of Gaunt's Hospital, and the lands formerly belonging to it are situated in the immediate vicinity. The site of Orchard Street is supposed to have once been what the name indicates, and the Lord Mayor's Chapel in College Green was originally the chapel of Gaunt's Hospital. There were also country

estates belonging to Gaunt's Hospital which were held by the Corporation until 1836, when they were sold for nearly £60,000. The buildings of the Grey Friars were in Lewin's Mead, while the Carmelite Friary occupied the site of the present Colston Hall. The Carmelite Friary and ground connected with it were sold by the Corporation soon after the estate had been acquired from the King. In 1544, or a year or two after acquiring the monastic estates, the Corporation obtained from the King a grant of the lands which had belonged to the Order of Templars, and were known as Temple fee, together with the advowson of Temple Church, and at the same time secured a grant of the estate in Bristol then lately belonging to Viscount Lisle, but fallen into the King's hands. Bristol Castle and its precincts were purchased by the Corporation from the Government in 1630, and a few years afterwards the buildings were demolished, and Castle Street was laid out, forming a new and direct thoroughfare between Peter Street and Old Market. The Corporation still derives a considerable revenue from its property in this neighbourhood, but part of the estate has been disposed of. Within sixty years of the original purchase a portion was sold for £3,000, which was a large sum in those days, and the properties sold after the riots of 1831 included a number in the Castle district. Another large area of Corporation property is Queen Square and the surrounding streets. This compact piece of land, almost entirely surrounded by water, was originally outside the city walls. It was known as "The Marsh," and was a place of resort of the people for purposes of recreation. It was not till the end of the seventeenth century that building began. The following minute of a City Council meeting,

held in 1670, is quoted in Latimer's *Annals of Bristol*: "Towards discharging the heavy debts of the Corporation, ordered that the Mayor and surveyors view the void ground in the Marsh, and consider how it may be leased in plots for the uniform building of houses by persons willing to accept leases of the same for five lives. Reserved rent 12d. per foot at the least for the frontage." The ground, however, does not appear to have been actually laid out for building until 1699. Most of the property in the Queen Square neighbourhood is held by the tenants on leases from the Corporation, which are perpetually renewable every fourteen years on payment of one year's value of the premises, and some of the Corporation property in other parts of the city is also let on these terms. In 1835, when the English municipal corporations were reformed, the commissioners who visited Bristol reported that no accounts of corporate revenue had been published until 1832. In addition to city estates the Corporation then possessed estates consisting chiefly of the three manors of Portishead, Stockland, and Ercott, and lands at Hinton and Woodmancote. The financial operations undertaken at this time to raise the compensation payable to sufferers from the riots of 1831, and to wipe off old debts, involved the sale of a large quantity of Corporation property. Nearly £12,000 was raised by the sale of fee farm rents and properties in Bristol itself, and some country property was also disposed of. This last included the two manors of Stockland (a place beyond Bridgwater) and Ercott (in Gloucestershire), which had at one time belonged to Gaunt's Hospital, and had been transferred to the Bristol Corporation on the dissolution of the monasteries as already men-

tioned. The circumstances under which the Corporation became possessed of its extensive property within the city having been thus outlined, something may now be said as to the country estates.

The principal estate in Somerset now belonging to Bristol is at Portishead, though there are others at Ham Green, at Bishop's Sutton, in the parish of Chew Magna, and at Long Ashton. The Corporation began buying land at Portishead and North Weston in 1608, and continued to invest surplus revenue in that way for some years. The manor of Portishead was purchased, and an annual manor court was held with considerable ceremony and feasting. The estate at North Weston no longer belongs to Bristol, having been one of those sold during the financial re-arrangements which ensued on the reforms of 1835. At a recent meeting of the Bristol City Council it was mentioned that the Corporation now has 600 acres of land at Portishead, and that the place is steadily progressing. The Corporation has made a number of roads to develop its estate, and at the meeting referred to confirmation was given to an arrangement between the Corporation and the Portishead District Council regarding the making up and maintenance of the roads. The Ham Green estate, which abuts on the south side of the Avon, was a comparatively recent purchase. As is well known, a hospital has been built on the land, and the rent which is received is paid by the Bristol Sanitary Authority. The land at Bishop's Sutton, near Chew Magna, yields a comparatively small amount. It was purchased with moneys arising from the sale of premises sold under an Act of Parliament passed in 1760 for the re-building of Bristol Bridge. The Gloucestershire estates comprise lands at Woodmancote, near

Dursley, at Hinton, at Filton, and at Shirehampton, Henbury, and Westbury-on-Trym. The Woodmancote estate became city property through the munificence of Sir Thomas White, born in 1492, who was Mayor of London, and founded St. John's College at Oxford. In 1566 he gave a sum of money to the Corporation of Bristol to purchase estates and raise a fund from which loans might be made to industrious tradesmen in twenty-four different towns in rotation, Bristol being included. From Ralph Bigland's *County of Gloucester*, published in 1791, it appears that Woodmancote is an ancient manor, and that the name is derived from the cote or dwelling-house of a woodman or wood-ward. Bigland quotes from an earlier writer, who mentions that "Here are dyvers lands and tenements called Clifford's landes, some time the land of Fontes, in some recordes and evidences called a manor, holden of this manor of Woodmancote, now the inheritance of certain feoffees to the use of the Citie of Bristol, whoe, by their attorney, doe suite at the court of the Hundred of Berkeley, and pay the yearlie rent of 4d. to the Lord Berkeley's Manor of Came." The Hinton estate has also belonged to Bristol for between three and four hundred years. It lies a few miles south from Chipping Sodbury, and, according to Ralph Bigland, the Russel family disposed of this land "by sale to Thomas White, sq.," who was Mayor of Bristol in 1530; and which, then producing £22 12s. per annum, he gave by deed, Jan. 14th, 1541, to exempt the Severn vessels from the customs of the port of Bristol and other charitable purposes. The donor of the Hinton estate must not be confused with Sir Thomas White, whose name is associated with Woodmancote, nor with Dr. Thomas White, the founder of Temple Hospital. All three lived



THE KNIGHTING OF BRISTOL'S FIRST LORD MAYOR,

NOVEMBER 15TH, 1899.

about the same time, and bore the same name, but they were three distinct individuals. It will be noticed that the receipts from the Woodmancote and Hinton estates were to be devoted to specific objects. The report of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners of 1835 mentioned that these lands were charged with charitable payments, but the revenue from them now appears to be devoted to general public purposes, with the exception of an annual sum of £104, which is still paid by the Bristol Corporation to the municipal charities of twenty-four towns in rotation, under the terms of Sir Thomas White's gift. The Filton estate was originally given by the will of Mr. Humphry Brown, dated 1629, for charitable purposes. Those purposes now absorb only a small part of the income, and the balance passes into the general funds of the city. The property at Shirehampton is an old possession of the Corporation, being situated along the margin of the Avon, and known as Warth Land. From these particulars it appears that the Corporation of Bristol became possessed of its landed property in a variety of ways. It may safely be assumed that the extensive grants obtained after the dissolution of the monasteries were not made without the King receiving a substantial amount from the Corporation in return for the lands, though Mr. Latimer was unable during his researches to find a record of the payments. The castle and its precincts were bought and paid for, but the buildings round Queen Square appear to have been mostly erected on "made ground," reclaimed from the marshy border of the river. Looking at the Corporation property in the city as it exists to-day, it becomes somewhat unimportant to ascertain the original cost with any degree of exactitude,

because the value has so greatly increased in recent years that the original cost is in any event represented by a comparatively insignificant figure. The country estates, some of which were obtained by gift, and others by purchase, have, of course, not grown in value as much as the urban property, but they have shared to some extent in the upward tendency, particularly those situated near the mouth of the Avon.

Council. The Council consists of twenty-two aldermen (*see* Aldermen) and sixty-six councillors, the former being elected for a term of six years, and the latter for a term of three years, agreeably with the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act. Any gentleman elected to the office of alderman or councillor and refusing to serve is liable to a fine of ten shillings. The meetings of the Council are presided over by the Lord Mayor. The city is divided into nineteen wards, three of which (Bristol, Clifton, and Redcliff) return six members each, and sixteen (Bedminster East, Bedminster West, District, Easton, Horfield, Redland, Somerset, Stapleton, St. George, St. James, St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Michael, St. Philip and Jacob North, St. Philip and Jacob South, and Westbury-on-Trym) return three each. For the purposes of regulating the working of the city, committees—of which the Lord Mayor is an *ex-officio* member—are appointed. (*See below.*) These committees are appointed annually after the municipal elections in November. All, with the exception of the Sanitary, Education and Health Committees, sit with closed doors, but minutes of the business of others are forwarded to the press. The quarterly meetings of the Council are held on the second Tuesday in February and May, the last Tuesday

in July, and November 9th; meetings are also held on January 1st and on the second Tuesday in March, April, June, July, September, October and December. The following is a list of the standing committees with their duties:—

Finance Committee is entrusted with the raising of all moneys required to be borrowed by the Corporation, whether by mortgage or the issue of stock, with all powers conferred upon the Council by Part V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890, and the control and management of all the banking arrangements of the Corporation.

Estates and General Purposes Committee has the regulation and management of all property of the Corporation not entrusted to any other committee of the Council.

Watch Committee is appointed for carrying into effect the provisions of the Police Acts 1839 to 1893, and all other Acts and Orders which have from time to time been entrusted to the management of the Committee.

Docks Committee. The City Docks were originally constructed out of the rivers Avon and Frome by a private company of citizens, under an Act of Parliament passed in 1803; but by the Docks Transfer Act 1848 (*see* Docks) they were transferred to the city, and became the property of the citizens, together with all their liabilities, for a rent charge since redeemed by the Corporation. The duties of the Docks Committee are to regulate and manage the dock undertakings of Corporation, and to carry out the purposes of the Bristol Dock Acts 1848 to 1903, and all other Acts in relation to docks, wharves and harbours as have been from time to time entrusted to the management of the Committee.

Parliamentary Bills Committee is formed for the consideration of

the provision of such Bills in Parliament as may appear to interfere with or affect the local interests of the city or its inhabitants.

Pilotage Committee has the control and management of the affairs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Bristol as a pilotage authority. Certain gentlemen, not being members of the Council, also sit on this Committee.

Downs Committee consists of elected councillors together with certain representatives of the Society of Merchant Venturers. Its duties are to carry into effect the provisions of the Clifton and Durdham Downs (Bristol) Act 1861.

Sanitary and Improvement Committee exercises and performs all the powers, rights, duties and obligations of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol under the Public Health Acts (except such powers as are exercised by the New Streets and Health Committees), and carries into effect the provisions of the Bristol Improvement Acts 1840 and 1847. (*See* Public Health Organisation.)

New Streets Committee has under its control the regulation and management of all the powers of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Bristol, under the Public Health Acts (except such powers as are exercised by the Sanitary and Health Committees), with reference to the widening, opening, enlarging, or otherwise improving any streets (but not the maintenance and repair of public streets) and the making of any new streets with the exception of those powers which are exercised by the Sanitary and Improvement Committee.

Health Committee exercises and performs all the powers, rights, duties and obligations of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of

the City of Bristol as an Urban Sanitary Authority and as a Port Sanitary Authority (except such powers as are exercised by the Sanitary and New Streets Committees). [See Public Health Organisation.]

Baths Committee controls and performs such of the powers of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses as a Sanitary Authority under the Baths and Wash-houses Act 1846 to 1899, and under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act 1891 relating to gymnasiums, as can be regulated and managed by means of a committee.

Museum and Art Gallery Committee is appointed to carry into effect and to regulate and manage such of the powers of the Sanitary Authority under the Museums and Gymnasiums Act 1891 relating to museums as can be regulated and managed by means of a committee, and to carry out the provisions of the Public Libraries Act 1892 to 1901 so far as they relate to an art gallery.

Libraries Committee has in its hands the management of the libraries and the exercise of the Public Libraries Acts 1892 to 1901.

Electrical Committee is appointed to carry into effect and to regulate and manage such of the powers of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the City of Bristol as an Urban Sanitary Authority under the Electric Lighting Acts 1882 and 1888, and the Bristol Electric Lighting Order 1883, and for lighting the streets by electricity as can be managed by means of a committee.

Visiting Committee of Lunatic Asylum is appointed under the Lunacy Act of 1890 to carry out the duties indicated in its title.

Diseases of Animals Act Committee exercises all the powers, except the power to make a rate, conferred on the Lord Mayor and Alder-

men and Burgesses acting as the local authority by the Diseases of Animals Acts 1894 and 1896, and also to exercise the powers of a local authority under the provisions of any Act of Parliament or Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in relation to diseases in animals except with reference to Section 34 of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act 1878.

Burial Board Committee performs such of the powers of the Council as a Burial Board as can be carried into effect by a committee, except the power to raise money by mortgage or otherwise.

Education Committee consists of twenty-one elected councillors, together with ten co-opted members, of whom at least two shall be women. Its duties are to carry out the Education Acts of 1870 to 1902. (See Education.)

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR AND SHERIFF. Formerly, about the time of election of the Lord Mayor in each year a few leading members of the party enjoying predominance in the Council, and to whom the sobriquet was given of the "Warwick Committee" (an allusion to the famous king-maker), met for the purpose of choosing the Lord Mayor and Sheriff for the ensuing year; as the sobriquet indicates, they elected the gentlemen whom they had induced to take office. On October 4th, 1904, a specially appointed committee was formed to select and recommend to the Council at their meeting in November the Lord Mayor and Sheriff for the ensuing year. This more equitable method will in future be adopted. The remuneration attaching to the office of Lord Mayor has been fixed at 1,000 guineas, with an additional 120 guineas for a private secretary, the upkeep of the state coach being defrayed out of the borough funds.

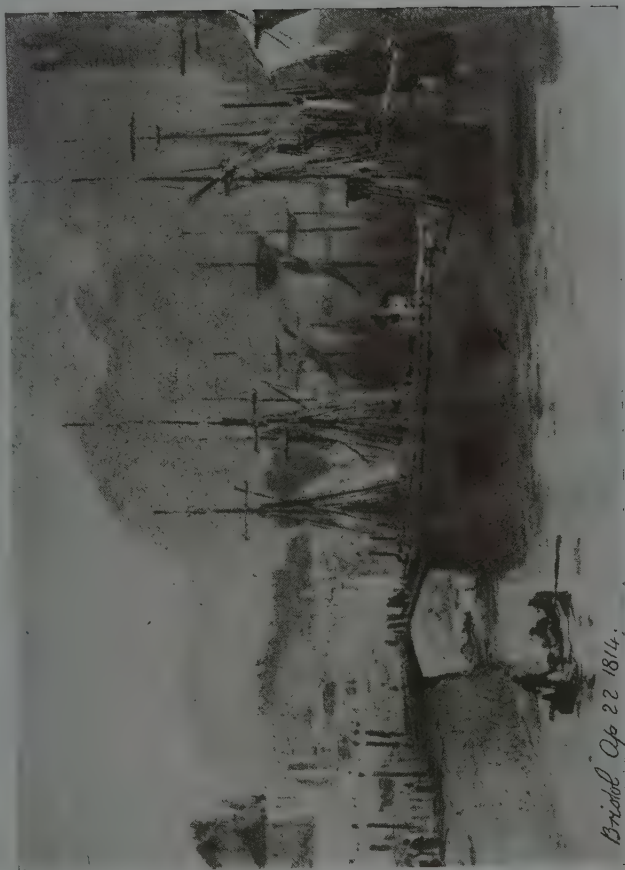
CIVIC CUSTOM. On Whit-Sunday the Lord Mayor and Corporation attend service at St. Mary Redcliff Church in full civic costume, when the church is decorated and strewed with rushes and flowers. The custom dates back to 1494, when William Spencer, who had been three times Mayor, gave a tenement to the Corporation, the rent of which was to pay for an annual sermon on the feast of Pentecost, before the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol and other devout people who might repair thither. For this the preacher was entitled to 6s. 8d., and the Mayor was enjoined to invite him to his table and give him a good dinner, for which the giver was allowed 3s. 4d. The residue was for strewing the church with flowers and rushes, ringing the bells, etc. The dinner has fallen into disuse, but the other items of the injunction are still regarded.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE. The income of the Corporation is derived principally from rents of city properties, tolls of markets, dues on goods and ships, fines in police courts, and payments from Government towards local purposes, the deficiency being made up by a borough rate, a sanitary rate, a school rate, and a poor rate (*see* Rates), all of which are collected by corporate officials, or are voluntarily paid into the Rates Office in Broad Street.

OFFICIALS.—*Sword Bearer.* This official is the only individual who is allowed to remain covered before Royalty. The cap he wears and the sword he bears symbolise inflexible justice, and the Lord Mayor's right and readiness to maintain the cause of the burgesses whenever necessary. He accompanies his Worship, bearing the sword on all civic occasions. He also attends the Judges when visiting the city for assize purposes. *Town Clerk.* The first Town Clerk was John Joce, who held office in

1409. Several notable men have filled the post, the best known perhaps being Robt. Ricart (1479–1506), the founder of the Mayor's Kalendar. *Treasurer.* This office was created in 1499 under the title of Chamberlain, but since the passing of the Act 5 and 6 William IV. the name of Treasurer has been adopted. Other important civic functionaries are the Magistrates' Clerk, the Clerk of the Peace, the General Manager of the Docks, the City Engineer, the City Valuer, the Chief Constable, the City Librarian, the Under Sheriff, the Coroner, the Water Bailiff, the Medical Officer of Health, the Electrical Engineer, the Docks Engineer, the City Accountant, Medical Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum, and others.

PLATE. It was decided, February 15th, 1836, that the City Treasurer should have the charge of the plate, and that the Lord Mayor should have the use of it when desired. In 1876 it was transferred to the Mansion House, and has remained there ever since under the custody of the Lord Mayor for the time being. The decorative and other plate preserved in the Council House consists of a silver gilt ROSE WATER BASON and EWER, both pieces bearing the hall-mark for 1595–6, weighing 7 lb. 6 oz. 10 dwts., the gift of Robert Kitchen, alderman. An elegant double-gilt silver GRACE CUP and COVER, weighing 30 oz., presented by Alderman Bird in 1597. A richly-chased MONTEITH and collar of silver, weighing 266 oz. 11 dwts.; in 1821 this handsome ornament, being offered for sale at public auction by the descendants of Captain Pitts (to whom it was presented by the Society of Merchant Venturers), was purchased by the Corporation for £148 16s. A pair of massive silver-gilt TANKARD-FLAGONS, 13½ in. high, date 1634–5, weighing 152 oz. 8 dwts., presented



Bristol Apr 22 1814;

ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE, 1814.

(From drawing by GEO. FRIPP.)

by Recorder Doddridge in 1658. The year 1709 was prolific in gifts. G. Smyther, an alderman of London, presented to the city a silver PUNCH-BOWL weighing 105 oz. 17 dwts. Mrs. Mary Boucher presented a silver TANKARD of the weight of 52 oz. 10 dwts. Mrs. Searchfield gave four handsome silver CANDLESTICKS, a SNUFFERS and STAND, of the weight of 100 oz. 10 dwts.; and Mrs. James gave a silver SALVER of 35 oz. 9 dwts. Alderman Peloquin, of London, gave in 1770 a silver CANDELABRA that weighs 99 oz. 7 dwts. The INSIGNIA of the City Exchange keeper and the city bellman are of wood, silver mounted, the weight of metal being about 48 oz., date 1715; two silver TRUMPETS of the same date weigh 54 oz. 12 dwts. The GOLD CHAIN OF OFFICE worn by the Lord Mayor is elaborate in ornament and peculiarly handsome; it weighs 26 oz. 4 dwts., and was purchased by the Corporation in 1828 at a cost of £285. Early in the reign of Elizabeth four silver BADGES and CHAINS were purchased by the Corporation to be worn by the city waits; these weigh 28 oz. 13 dwts. In 1745 the water bailiff had an OAR enriched with silver bought for his badge of office; it is so loaded with metal that its weight cannot be correctly ascertained, probably the weight in silver is about 36 oz. About the same time a silver BADGE and CHAIN were purchased for the deputy water bailiff, the hall-mark on the badge being 1757-8. In 1722 eight MACES of silver were purchased by the Corporation for the use of the officers in civic processions; these are in the 17th century style of art, and weigh 208 oz. The CITY TREASURER'S MACE borne as the insignia of his office is of 17th century work, and is of copper gilt. The SACRAMENTAL SERVICE in use at the Lord Mayor's Chapel consists of a paten, two chalices and two dishes, of silver, weighing 129 oz. 1 dwt.,

and was the gift of Thomas Camplin, mayor and alderman of the city. Among later gifts the following may be mentioned: In June, 1851, a magnificent SILVER DESSERT SERVICE was presented to Sir John Kerle Haberfield, Knt., on the completion of the sixth year of his mayoralty; on November 7th, 1871, his widow, Lady Haberfield, presented the service to the Corporation: it consists of nine pieces—a centre ornament with emblematic figures of Justice, Generosity, and Commerce; two high fruit-stands for corner dishes, two fruit-baskets with sportive boy figures, four corner dishes with figures emblematic of the seasons: the weight is 132 lbs. 13 oz. 9 dwts., and the total cost was £580. A SILVER SALVER was given on November 7th, 1871, by J. M. Kempster, for many years councillor for the ward of Clifton. In January, 1887, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Charles Wathen presented two large and valuable PIECES OF PLATE, weighing 395 oz. In May, 1888, a lady named Saint gave a SILVER EPERGNE, weighing 90 oz., which had been presented to her deceased husband, a Bristolian, in Australia. In 1891 John Evan Davies presented a SILVER SALVER given many years previously to Sir J. K. Haberfield by the members of the Corporation of the Poor. Finally, in December, 1893, a very interesting gift was made by the late Sir George Edwards, in the shape of a SILVER SALVER, two feet in length, offered in 1775 to Henry Cruger, M.P., by his friends in acknowledgment of his services.

PORTRAITS. Among the portraits in the Council House may be enumerated those of Lord Burleigh (died 1598), which cost £3; King Charles I., by Jansen, and the Earl of Pembroke (life-size), by Vandyck. The family are stated to have offered to purchase the

latter picture by giving as many sovereigns as would cover its surface. To this the worthy Chamberlain, it is said, replied: "Put them edgeways, and then we will begin to think about it." William and Mary, for which Chevalier Moor was paid, in 1681, £13 8s.; Queen Anne cost £24 15s.; George I., George II. and Queen Caroline; the picture of Edmund Burke, M.P. for Bristol, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; the Duke of Portland, by Sir Thomas Lawrence—this, with the frame, cost £149; Lord Clare, by Gainsborough; and George III., by E. Bird, R.A. Other, and principally local, portraits are:—The Rev. Dr. Thomas White; Robert and Nicholas Thorne; Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury; Robert Kitchen; Alderman Whitson; George Harrington, Mayor in 1617; Charles, Earl of Dorset; Edward Colston; Sir Michael Foster; Sir Vicary Gibbs; Aldermen Lane and Noble. A painting of James II. was discovered in a singular way. Being dirty, it was sent to be cleaned, and was then, apparently, a portrait of Charles II. But the artist discovered another face underneath; obtaining leave, he carefully removed the surface daub and discovered this valuable painting. The fact of James' portrait having been painted over may be accounted for by his extreme unpopularity at the time of the Revolution. In addition to the foregoing there are also a number of portraits of mayors of recent date.

SALARIES OF CHIEF CITY OFFICIALS:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---------------------------|-------|----|----|
| Town Clerk | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| City Treasurer | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Magistrates' Clerk | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Recorder | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Clerk of the Peace | Fees | | |
| Chief Constable | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Surgeon of Police | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Dock Officials— | | | |
| Secretary and General | | | |
| Manager | 1,200 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---|---|
| Dock Officials (continued)— | | | |
| Assistant General Manager | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Engineer | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Engineer | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| Water Bailiff... .. | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Haven Master | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| City Engineer | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant City Engineer | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| City Accountant | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Officer of Health | 900 | 0 | 0 |
| Medical Superintendent of | | | |
| Bristol Lunatic Asylum | 550 | 0 | 0 |
| Coroner | Fees | | |
| City Valuer | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Electrical Department— | | | |
| Electrical Engineer | 700 | 0 | |
| Second Engineer | 350 | 0 | 0 |
| Third Engineer | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Secretary | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| City Librarian | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Under Sheriff | Fees | | |
| Gas Inspector | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Inspector under Diseases of | | | |
| Animals Acts... .. | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Inspector of Weights and | | | |
| Measures | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Food and Drugs Inspector, &c. | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| City Analyst | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Assistant Overseer | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Sword Bearer | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Curator of Museum | 300 | 0 | 0 |
| Superintendent of Art Gallery | | | |
| and Antiquities | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Secretary of Education Com- | | | |
| mittee | 650 | 0 | 0 |
| Chief Superintendent of Baths | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Inspector of Nuisances | 250 | 0 | 0 |

Council House, in Corn Street, contains the Council Chamber, the City Treasurer's and the Town Clerk's offices, the Lord Mayor's Parlour and committee rooms. The magistrates' office was some years ago transferred to Bridewell Street. The building is from a design by Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., and was erected in 1827 at a cost of £16,000. It is surmounted by a statue of Justice without her scales, with the city arms on one side and the royal arms on the other, sculptured on a panel in relief, from the chisel of E. H. Baily, R.A., who was a native of Bristol. The main staircase is very handsome, the steps being inlaid with brass devices and coloured enamel. The original Council Chamber being found much

too small for a civic body that had doubled in number since its erection, was condemned in 1898, and now serves as a committee room. A new and spacious chamber, erected at the rear of but adjoining the Council House, was opened on July 11th, 1899. A reference to some interesting letters, shown in a committee room, will be found under Autographs. The new chamber was adorned in 1900 with a fine portrait of the late Queen Victoria, and in 1901 with one of the knighting of the first Lord Mayor, Sir Herbert Ashman. Both these pictures have recently been transferred to the Art Gallery. This is the third Council House that has been erected. On the present site once stood St. Ewen's Church. In a niche between the windows of the Council Chamber of the former Council House was a statue of Charles II., which one of that monarch's mistresses pronounced on her visit to the place to be more like a clumsy porter than a crowned monarch. The figure is now in the Guildhall. For many years past it has been generally felt that the municipal buildings of the city are unworthy of its dignity and opulence, and compare most unfavourably with those of other great centres. When the water space above the old Drawbridge was covered over, several members of the Council urged that the site should be made available for a suitable building, but the proposal was rejected. In 1898 a project for appropriating the entire area from Denmark Street to Pipe Lane, and from St. Augustine's Place to Orchard Street, met with many supporters, but was ultimately defeated by 34 votes against 31. In April, 1900, another scheme was propounded for clearing away all the old property situated on St. Augustine's bank, from the corner of Colston Street to the west end of

Rupert Street, but this was rejected without a division, chiefly in consequence of the heavy burden of local rates, then 7s. 8d. in the pound.

County Court. (*See Courts of Justice.*)

County of Bristol. So highly did Bristol rank as a port in the fourteenth century that at the Siege of Calais (1347) Edward III. was provided by her burghers with twenty-three ships and 608 men, London itself being required to send only two ships and fifty-four men more. This naval patriotism did not go unrewarded, for it gained to the town the distinguished charter that made it a county in itself, dated August 8th, 1373. Among the privileges in this grant were that the town and county should not send more than two representatives to Parliament, and the empowering of the mayor and sheriff to elect successively from time to time forty of the better and more honest men as a Council to govern the town and to assess and levy taxes.

County Ground. A movement was started in 1888 for securing a piece of ground in the suburbs suitable for the matches of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club and other athletic sports. Some fields on Ashley Down, about fifteen acres in area, were subsequently purchased by the promoters of the design, who formed themselves into a company and expended a considerable sum in laying out and enclosing the land, erecting stands for spectators, etc. The place soon became, and continues to be, highly popular, and interesting matches always attract many thousands of spectators. The ground is used for cricket, football, cycling, lawn tennis, bowls, quoits, and other athletic sports. Secretary, H. J. Spear, Small Street.

Courts of Justice. Bristol had in past times an unusually large number of local courts with various powers and jurisdictions, and a glance will be taken at the ancient tribunals before dealing with present-day arrangements for the administration of justice. In most old towns there still exist (though generally dormant) the old borough courts. At the time of the Norman Conquest Bristol had not quite attained to the dignity of a borough, and therefore, when the town began to grow, its local tribunal was developed out of the ordinary "Hundred Court" of the district. (A hundred was a subdivision of a county.) By the reign of Edward III. there were two courts. One was the Mayor's Court, and the other the Court of the Tolzey, afterwards sometimes called the Sheriff's Court. The latter appears to have developed from the original Hundred Court, and is therefore not only the earliest but also the longest lived of Bristol courts, for it still sits. Both these tribunals are mentioned in Edward III.'s charter of 1373. By reason of being then made a county of itself, the town received a sheriff, and the charter directed that officer to hold a court, as all sheriffs did then. The development of a sea-borne trade gave rise to the setting up of another court. It appears that Bristol suffered in an especial degree from the delays and expense in the Admiralty Court, and a petition was presented to Henry IV. praying for exemption from the admiral's jurisdiction. This was granted, and the privilege of a local Admiralty Court was highly prized. Eventually, however, the right ceased to be of value, and was allowed to lapse. We also find mention in the old records of a Court of the Staple, dealing solely with mercantile disputes, but it has long ceased to exist. The Mayor's

Court also has gone. Between it and the Tolzey Court there was long carried on a contest for jurisdiction, and the former ultimately became quite disused, leaving the Tolzey Court supreme. The name of this latter court gives us a hint from which we may assume the nature of its business. Anciently revenue was largely collected in the form of tolls, and the Tolzey, where they were collected, was a gathering place of the civic officials. The Tolzey was also known as the Compter. Under Edward IV. the town (in 1461) bought from the king the absolute right in its own revenues, and the court then became annexed to the corporate jurisdiction. The court itself was probably held at the Guildhall. It was in later times held under the authority of the sheriff. Another tribunal must be noted—the Court of Pie Poudre. Such a court belonged to every fair in the land, to settle summarily market disputes. There was at various times a number of fairs and markets in or near Bristol, but it is not altogether clear with which of these the surviving Court of Pie Poudre was originally associated. Latterly the Pie Poudre Court was held in the Old Market during fourteen days, commencing on the last day of September. For centuries this and the Tolzey Court have been practically one. The Tolzey Court was suspended during the holding of the Pie Poudre Court at the fair, and anything unfinished in the Pie Poudre Court was at the end of a fortnight adjourned into the Tolzey. The Pie Poudre Court was at one time held before the Steward of the Tolzey Court, but when municipal corporations were remodelled in 1835, the judgeships of courts in towns were transferred to the recorders. At that time the Recorder of Bristol was Sir Charles Wetherell, who will always be

remembered in connection with the Riots of 1831. He opened the Pie Poudre Court with full ancient ceremonial before the Stag and Hounds Inn, and the procession and opening performance were kept up for a number of years; but the consumption of liquor, which was a prominent feature in the ceremony, led to such riotous scenes, that after 1870 the affair was suppressed. Technically, the court continues to exist at the present day. An annual proclamation is still regularly made in the Old Market by which it is declared open, and at once adjourned into the Tolzey. The last-named court had thus absorbed or supplanted all the other ancient courts. Of more modern creation than those already referred to were the Courts of Request and Conscience—small debts courts that preceded the modern county courts, and are now abolished. This completes the list of old local civil courts. Bristol was, of course, also visited by the judges of assize, and it had, besides, its courts of criminal jurisdiction, the recorder holding a gaol delivery every year, when he had, and often exercised, the power of condemning felons to death. The present-day courts are as follows:—

CIVIL COURTS. (1) *High Court.* Assizes for civil business are held twice a year at the Guildhall (February and July). The District Registry of the High Court is at St. Werburgh's Chambers, Small Street. The District Registrars for High Court business are the Registrars of the County Court. District Registrar of the Probate Division, W. Hurle Clarke, 28 Broad Street.

(2) *County Court.* The modern county courts, established in 1846, comprise the whole of England and Wales in fifty-five circuits, each with its separate judge. Bristol, Axbridge, Wells and Weston-super-

Mare form a circuit under his Honour Judge Austin (appointed in 1892). The sittings in Bristol are held at the Guildhall, and generally occupy about a fortnight in each month. The present Registrars are E. A. Harley and C. E. Wright. High Bailiff, R. L. Austin. The County Court offices are at St. Werburgh's Chambers, Small Street. In addition to the ordinary county court jurisdiction, the Bristol court exercises jurisdiction in Admiralty matters, and also in Bankruptcy. The office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy (F. L. Clark) is at 26 Baldwin Street, and his district comprises Bristol, Wells, Bath, Frome and Bridgwater.

(3) *Tolzey Court.* It has been already remarked that most of the old borough courts have become disused. One of the principal causes of this has been that their procedure has remained unreformed, and become obsolete. In Bristol, however, the modern rules of procedure under the Judicature Acts were applied to the Tolzey Court in 1878. Alterations have also been made by several Orders in Council in more recent years. This has enabled the court to continue in activity. The procedure is similar to that of the High Court, and the jurisdiction is unlimited in amount, but the cause of action must arise and process must be served within the city. It should be understood that the jurisdiction is merely concurrent, and in no way exclusive. Intending litigants can choose whether they will proceed in this court or in one of the ordinary tribunals. The Recorder (E. J. Castle, K.C.) is judge, and sittings for the trial of cases take place four times a year. The office of Registrar was long held by the late A. H. Wansey. After his death in 1901 there was considerable discussion in the City Council on the question of

appointing a successor, and the whole question of the future of the court was considered by a special committee. The Town Clerk (E. J. Taylor) is now Registrar, and the court office is at 51 Prince Street. Mention must be made of the remarkable procedure of "foreign attachment" which exists in the Tolzey Court, and sometimes enables satisfaction to be obtained by seizure, within the city, of the goods of a stranger who owes money to a citizen, but who through absence cannot be served with the process of the court. The forms required to be followed in this ancient procedure preserve the Anglo-Saxon practice of compurgation. In addition to the ordinary civil tribunals, courts were held in Bristol in 1879 and 1904 under Commissions of Escheat. Such courts are only held where an owner of land has died without a will, and an heir cannot be found. The land then escheats or reverts to the Crown, and to ascertain the facts an inquiry takes place before a commissioner specially appointed and a jury.

CRIMINAL COURTS. (1) *High Court.* Assizes for criminal business are held three times a year at the Guildhall (February, July and November).

(2) *Quarter Sessions.* These are held at the usual quarterly periods at the Guildhall before the Recorder, E. J. Castle, K.C. Clerk of the Peace, F. F. Cartwright, St. Stephen Street.

(3) *Police Court.* Bristol differs from many other large towns in having no stipendiary magistrate. The duties of Justice of the Peace are discharged by the ordinary unpaid magistrates, sitting in petty sessions at the Police Courts, Bridewell Street, where the accommodation has recently been extended at a cost of over £20,000. Magistrates' Clerk, T. Holmes Gore. (See Magistrates.)

Although within the city, Lawford's Gate Police Court is a county police court. The extension of the Bristol boundaries has left it so isolated that proposals are under consideration for a removal to a position in the part of Gloucestershire which it serves.

(4) *Coroner.* Early in 1903 the Coroner's Court and Mortuary in Quakers' Friars, erected at a cost of about £2,000, was opened. Coroner, H. G. Doggett; deputy coroner, A. E. Barker.

Crafts' Guilds. In the eighteenth century, when the mediæval system of trading companies was hastening to decay, the following twenty-six guilds existed in this city: Butchers, bakers, brewers, barbers, bowers, carpenters, cardmakers, corvesers, cutlers, dyers, farriers, fletchers (arrowmakers), hoopers, lockyers, masons, skimmers, smiths, shearmen, tailors, tuckers, tanners, tylers, weavers, waxmakers, whitawers, and wire-drawers. The weavers', tuckers', and tailors' guilds were the largest, but all have long been extinct, the Society of Merchant Venturers being the only guild in existence. (See Merchant Venturers' Society.)

Cricket. (See Sports.)

Cruelty to Animals, Bristol and Clifton Society for the Prevention of. This useful organisation was started in the year 1844. Its objects are: The circulation of suitable publications gratuitously or by cheap sale, particularly among persons entrusted with cattle, such as drovers, cabdrivers, carters, etc.; the introduction into schools of books calculated to impress on youth the duty of humanity towards the inferior animals; frequent appeals to the people through the press, awakening more general attention to a subject so interesting,

though too much neglected; the periodical delivery of discourses from the pulpit; the employment of officers to render all needful assistance to check the commission of offences and to prosecute cases of flagrant cruelty; and, particularly, to encourage and aid any parties witnessing acts of cruelty in the prosecution of offenders. Anyone who sees an act of cruelty to a domestic animal can, upon giving his or her name and address to any police officer who may be at hand, require him to take the offender into custody. If no constable be available, an exact account of all material facts that can be proved, the nature of the act of cruelty complained of, the time when and place where committed, names and addresses of any witnesses, what facts each can speak to, the name and address of the offender, number or badge of driver, name or number on vehicle, and what was said at the time, should be forthwith sent to the secretary. The Society is managed by a committee, and is supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations. Hon. sec., Francis Sturge, 17 Small Street. In addition to this Society there is a ladies' association, which, whilst working in harmony with the former, has its distinct sphere of labour (by means of lectures, publications, meetings and otherwise), to teach the humane and intelligent treatment of animals in elementary schools. Hon. sec., Mrs. R. F. Sturge, 101 Pembroke Road.

Cruelty to Children, National Society for the Prevention of. A local branch was formed several years ago to inquire into cases where cruelty is suspected, and, if found necessary, to prosecute the offenders. Two inspectors are appointed for these purposes, and many hundred cases are dealt with annually. Persons knowing of

assault, ill-treatment, neglect, abandonment or exposure of children in a manner likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health should communicate immediately with Mr. Francis Sturge. All further steps will be taken and expenses borne by the Society. Names of informants will be kept strictly private (except in cases where malice is proved). Hon. secs., H. C. Trapnell, Corn Street; Francis Sturge, 17 Small Street.

Cumberland Basin. (*See Docks.*)

Curfew. The custom of covering up all fires and extinguishing all lights in the city at eight or nine o'clock, at the ringing of the curfew bell, "*couvre feu*," was introduced by William I.; and from the tower of St. Nicholas Church it has continued to boom out its warning every night down to the present time. The curfew was also rung at St. Werburgh's until the demolition of that church in 1878. It is a curious survival of the Norman age.

Custom House, Queen Square. The foundation-stone of the present Custom House was laid November 22nd, 1834, on the site of the former building, which was destroyed during the memorable riots of 1831. The Government allowed £6,700 towards the cost of rebuilding, which was carried out under the direction of Sydney Smirke. The officers are:—A collector, who is also receiver of wreck, and substitute for the Marshal of the Admiralty. In Long-room: Chief clerk, one first-class clerk, and five second-class clerks. The out-door branch consists of three surveyors, thirteen first-class examining officers, thirty second-class examining officers, and sixty-eight assistants, preventive officers, boatmen and watchers. In 1904 the amount of Customs collected in Bristol was £3,382,718. Collector, Henry C. Manners.

Cycling. (*See Sports.*)

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Tyndall's Park. This institution was established in 1841, and formerly occupied premises in Park Row, but in August, 1874, removed to the commodious building, in the Domestic Gothic style, at the entrance to Tyndall's Park. The building and site cost £7,000. There are at present about fifty children in the school, most of whom belong to the poorer class, the contributions of £20 a year, required toward the expenses of board and maintenance, being in many cases paid by City and County Education Committees. For children in better circumstances the charge is £25 per annum, and for private pupils £50 per annum. Children are eligible between the ages of seven and twelve, and are at present elected by the committee, though in case there should be more candidates than there are vacancies in the institution, the election would be by poll; annual subscribers of one guinea and upward, and life governors (who have given donations to the funds of ten guineas or upward), having votes. The school is open to the inspection of visitors on Tuesdays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. There are vacations at Midsummer and Christmas. The system of instruction is that known as the "Combined," both the sign and the oral methods being employed. Head master, W. Barnes Smith; hon. sec., W. Moline.

Deaths. (*See Registration.*)**Debating Societies.**

The oldest recognised society in Bristol was the Athenæum Debating Class, which was instituted in 1855 and existed about twenty-five years.

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL PARLIAMENTARY DEBATING SOCIETY was founded originally in 1880 and

used to meet at the old Athenæum, Corn Street. At first it flourished, but later fell into decline and became defunct. In 1903 it was reorganised and began its career afresh. It is established as a medium for parliamentary debate and for the purpose of discussing political and social topics according to the rules and forms of the House of Commons, as far as may be practicable. The Society consists of members subscribing not less than 2s. per session, payable in advance. The present number of members is about 60, who meet every Tuesday evening from October to April (inclusive) at the Shepherd's Hall, Old Market Street. Clerk and treasurer, G. T. Wilson, 77 Barton Hill Road.

LAW STUDENTS' SOCIETY meet at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton, every Tuesday at 8 p.m. from October to April. The present membership is about 230, consisting of 180 honorary members (solicitors and barristers), and 50 ordinary (students). The objects of the Society are the promotion of the general interests of law students and of the legal profession, the acquisition of information upon subjects connected with the study and practice of the law, the cultivation of the art of speaking, and the establishment and carrying on of suitable law lectures. The Society annually offer prizes for the best essay on a given subject. Hon. secretaries, J. Green and H. G. Redman c/o E. J. Taylor, the Council House.

MEDICAL DEBATING SOCIETY was formed in 1895 by the students of the Medical School. The object of the Society is to encourage public speaking among the students by debating on subjects which are, for the most part, of medical interest or importance. The number of meetings which take place during the year are as a rule four during the winter session and one or two

during the summer, including an annual debate with the Law Students' Debating Society. The hon. secretary of the Society is P. C. Field, Medical School.

Y.M.C.A. LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY. The meetings of this Society are held in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, St. James's Square, every Tuesday at 8 o'clock, from the end of September to the end of March. The aims of the Society are to help and encourage young men in public speaking; to inculcate an ideal standard in meditation, conversation and writing; to foster a love of books and the assimilation of what is best in them; all tending to the benefit not only of the individual himself, but to society in general. Hon. sec., T. Kickham, 21 Hillgrove Street.

There are Debating Societies in connection with many of the schools and colleges, and also in connection with some of the churches and chapels.

Denny, a small, uninhabited island of carboniferous limestone, nearly in the centre of the Channel north of Portishead, and in a line which would appear to connect the calcareous chains of Somerset and Monmouthshire.

Dickens Society, Bristol and Clifton. This Society was founded in April, 1902, by lovers of the famous author, to form a bond of friendship among his many admirers, and to spread the love of humanity inculcated in his works. Meetings of a literary and social character are held at regular intervals, and from time to time excursions are arranged to places which Dickens introduced into his writings. An annual dinner to celebrate the anniversary of the great novelist's birth has recently been instituted. The Society was affiliated in October,

1903, to the Dickens Fellowship. The subscription is a minimum one of 2s. 6d. per annum. President, Rev. A. N. Blatchford; hon. secretary and treasurer, C. Andrews, 36 Beauley Road, Southville, Bristol.

Diocesan Mission. (*See Missions.*)

Diocesan Society, Bristol. The objects of this Society are the building and restoration of churches, spiritual aid, and the maintenance and improvement of church voluntary schools. Hon. secs., Rev. G. E. Laws and H. H. Palairat.

Diocesan Trust, Bristol. The objects of the Trust, briefly stated, are the acquiring of real and personal property, and the holding, investing and applying the same for the maintenance and furtherance of the interests of the Church of England in the Diocese. Hon. secretary, W. Sefton Clarke, 28 Broad Street, Bristol.

Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The objects of this Society are to aid prisoners on their discharge from prison by affording them temporary lodging and maintenance, assisting them in obtaining work or returning to their homes and subsequently exercising friendly supervision over them; also to receive and administer the gratuities of liberated convicts, and to assist them and other discharged prisoners as may be advisable. It acts mainly in respect of persons of both sexes discharged from Bristol Prison, and employs two agents in Bristol, one for men and one for women, to administer aid under the direction of the committee, a special ladies' committee acting for the women. It also has agents in Bath and Cardiff. It deals with about 250 men and 50 women each year. President, The Lord Mayor of Bristol. Hon. secretary, D. Macpherson. Office, 8 Queen's Parade, Brandon Hill.

Discharged Soldiers. National Association for the Employment of (Bristol City and County of Gloucester branch). The object of this Association is to introduce to employers of labour and others soldiers of good character who have recently returned to civil life on completion of their service with the colours. The majority of these men are from 22 to 26 years of age, strong and active, and, by their few years of military life, have been trained to habits of regularity and discipline, while their characters have been thoroughly inquired into before being placed on the books, and are kept up to date. A large proportion belong to the Gloucestershire and Somersetshire Regiments, and are natives of Bristol. Young men to serve in almost any capacity may be had usually at short notice. Since the formation of the Bristol branch about 800 men have been registered, for about 590 of whom employment has been found. Secretary, Col. A. M. Handley, 29 Queen Square.

Dispensaries. (*See Hospitals.*)

Docks.

PORT AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT PLANS. Up to the early part of last century Bristol was the second port in the United Kingdom. The position of the port was favourable both for foreign and coastwise trade; but with the development of great manufacturing industries in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and other parts of the country, and with the facilities which could be given for vessels of large size, Liverpool and several other ports were better situated, and Bristol does not now hold the prominent relative position that was once hers. It is, however, hoped and believed that the vast works now in course of construction at Avonmouth will restore her lost prestige.

To give anything like a full account of the various plans which have from time to time been propounded for the improvement of the port would necessitate a volume of itself; it is therefore intended simply to record here briefly, in chronological order, the principal schemes that have from time to time been put forward. The first notice we have of any engineering work being carried out for the improvement of the port was in 1239, when the ground for the trench in the Marsh of St. Augustine's was purchased by the city from the Abbot of St. Augustine's Monastery. That trench, which was made wide enough to accommodate shipping, was an enlargement of the course of the Fromm from its junction with the Avon, opposite what is known as Prince's Wharf to Stone Bridge, about half a mile higher up, and was completed in 1247 at a cost to the city of about £5,000, a large sum of money in those days. It was one of the first works of the kind carried out in England, and was looked upon as a very great undertaking. In 1712 a dock was begun at Sea Mills, about four miles below the city. It did not, however, prove a success. From time to time during the eighteenth century new wharves were erected, the most important undertakings being the "mud dock" at the Grove and the quay wall at the Welsh Back. A new wet dock, called the Merchants' Dock, was begun on the north side of the Avon near the Hotwells, and finished in 1768. It was admitted, however, that the shipping accommodation was unsatisfactory, and various schemes were proposed. In 1802 it was decided to apply to Parliament for powers to make a new course for the river from Rownham to Totterdown, and to turn the old course for a length of 2½ miles into a wet dock with

entrance locks and basin. A company was formed and an Act obtained in 1803, the estimated cost of the works, including land, being £300,000. The works were completed in 1809; but the difficulties proved unexpectedly great, and the total cost was £600,000. The work was an unprecedented piece of engineering for the period, and removed the greatest objection to the port of Bristol—the necessity of grounding vessels, with the consequent liability to injury. It comprised the damming-up of that portion of the old river running through the city and extending from Rownham to Totterdown, the construction of the present Floating Harbour and basins, and the formation of a New Cut (*q.v.*) for the tideway and of the Feeder Canal (*q.v.*) connecting the Floating Harbour with the Avon at Netham. These improvements yielded accommodation sufficient for the shipping frequenting the port for many years, until the size of vessels both in regard to length and beam increased to such an extent that it became evident that something must be done if Bristol was to retain its trade. Many schemes for improved accommodation were brought forward.

In November, 1852, J. M. Rendel, C.E., proposed an important design for a dock at the mouth of the Avon, eighty acres in area, the erection of two piers there, and other works in connection; but nothing was done.

In 1853 C. F. Thomas proposed the conversion of Wood Hill Bay, Portishead, into an outer harbour and docks, by cutting a channel through Portishead Hill. In the same year W. R. Neale, C.E., proposed the construction of a dock in Portishead pill.

In 1859 T. Howard, C.E., simultaneously with G. Thornton, C.E.,

proposed an elaborate plan for the dockisation of the Avon from its mouth. Prior to this the latter gentleman suggested an abridgment of J. M. Rendel's scheme, and in 1860 he proposed the construction of a small dock, etc., at Avonmouth for ocean-going steamships. Several other minor schemes were put forward about this time, amongst which may be mentioned one for the formation of a landing-stage and dock at Dunball Island. The Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the citizens generally were actively engaged in discussing the question of docks, and Messrs. Parkes and Green published their respective ideas on the capability of port improvement. The former suggested a widening, and in some places a deepening, of the existing channels of the river, including the diversion of the tidal currents at the mouth of the river into the old narrow channel north of Dunball Island. The latter proposed, as far as possible, the restoration of the entrance of the river to its original course, by running out embankments from the mainlands on the Somerset and Gloucestershire shores, and the general widening and deepening of the river. T. Howard expressed his opinion of the practicability of turning the whole of the river into a floating harbour. In the same year the Council referred the subject to Sir William Cubitt, C.E., and T. Page, C.E., with a request that they would report generally as to the advantages of the various plans which had been presented for consideration. John (afterwards Sir John) Hawkshaw was later on substituted for Sir William Cubitt. Mr. Hawkshaw gave the preference to J. M. Rendel's plan as being of good general arrangement, though too large and costly, but spoke in high terms of T. Howard's scheme for dockising the river, as also did

T. Page; the latter, however, did not coincide in the opinion that the Avon ought to be turned into a floating harbour, and suggested as an alternative the construction of a dock at Avonmouth.

Shortly after this the Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution asking the Council to construct a dock at the mouth of the river, with a railway to connect it with Bristol, and during 1860 and 1861 the Council held several meetings on the subject, but finally resolved, by a majority of 32 to 17, "that it is not expedient to incur any further liability on the fixed property of the city for the purpose of making dock accommodation for ocean steamers at the mouth of the river." The Corporation, however, were of opinion that improvements to the existing dock accommodation ought to be provided, and in 1861 they applied to Parliament for powers for widening and improving the river, but did not succeed in obtaining their bill at that time. Meanwhile other parties had suggested various schemes for improving the accommodation of the port, and a company known as the Port Railway and Pier Company sought powers to construct a railway from Hotwells to Avonmouth with a pier at the latter place. In 1862 they succeeded in obtaining a bill to this effect, and constructed the railway and a short pier running out into the passage of the Old, or North, channel of the river, which at that time flowed between the Gloucestershire side and Dunball Island. The pier, however, was soon rendered useless by a remarkable physical phenomenon. (*See* Dunball.) Notwithstanding the resolution of the City Council above referred to, many of the leading citizens were determined that additional dock accommodation should be provided within the port area, and in 1864 the Bristol Port and

Channel Dock Company was formed, several of the directors of which were leading citizens. Powers were obtained for the construction of a dock at Avonmouth, which, owing to financial difficulties, was not begun till 1868. In 1863 the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company, which had been promoted by the opponents of the Port and Channel Dock Company, obtained an Act of Parliament for constructing a railway between Bristol and Portishead, with a pier at Portishead. In 1866 they obtained further powers to construct a dock also at Portishead. Avonmouth Dock was opened in 1877 and Portishead in 1880. In 1866 the Great Western, Bristol and Exeter, and Midland Railway Companies (the latter withdrawing later on from the undertaking) obtained parliamentary powers to construct a railway wharf on the Floating Harbour and a railway between that wharf and Temple-Meads Station. This was the first real attempt to provide railway accommodation at the docks. In the meantime the Corporation had, in 1865, succeeded in obtaining powers from Parliament to improve the entrances to the Floating Harbour at Cumberland Basin, and to improve the waterway of the Avon. Several of the rocky points in the river were removed, and a new entrance lock, 350 feet long and 62 feet wide, was constructed, with a junction lock of the same dimensions but of lesser depth, permitting vessels of 23 feet draught to enter the harbour. The Bathurst and Prince's Wharves were constructed by the Corporation about the same time, and the total length of the new quays exceeded 1,000 yards.

In 1871, in accordance with clauses contained in the new dock companies' Acts, the Board of Trade nominated D. Stevenson, C.E., and J. Ball to investigate the position and

prospects of both the Avonmouth and Portishead Docks. Their joint report was that both schemes were fitted to effect the object in view, viz. the accommodation and the loading and unloading of ocean-going steamers and sailing vessels of large dimensions; and that, as they were indispensable to the interests of the port of Bristol, it was recommended that the Corporation should subscribe to the share capital of both. On June 18th and July 1st, 1872, this important question came before the Council, when it was resolved, by 33 votes to 22, not to contribute to the Avonmouth Docks, but, by 36 votes to 19, to subscribe £100,000 to the capital of the Portishead Docks Company.

In November, 1877, the question of the dockisation of the river was again raised, and the Chamber of Commerce memorialised the Council to give the matter prompt and effective attention. A committee was appointed soon after, to whom Mr. Howard again reported that dockisation was practicable. The Council, however, on July 1st, 1879, passed the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this Council, the creation of large docks at the mouth of the river has rendered it inexpedient at the present time to adopt any scheme for dockising the river." In 1880-1 the question of dockisation was again revived, also that of the purchase by the city of one or both docks at the mouth of the river, but no progress was made in either direction. At this time a disastrous competition commenced between the Avonmouth and Portishead Docks, by which a large amount of traffic was deflected from the old city docks, which the Corporation were powerless to prevent. A Corporation Act was obtained in 1881, enabling the city to meet more effectively this competition, to consolidate the dock capital and loans

and to convert them into perpetual debenture stock.

In 1882 another committee was appointed to inquire into the practicability of the dockisation of the river, and on April 30th, 1883, their report was issued. This was an elaborate argument for dockising at a cost of £1,736,875. After reiterating the opinion of the Docks Engineer and the proposals of Sir John Coode, whose services they had engaged, the committee stated that "the reports and memoranda go far to prove the practicability and desirability of dockising the river, and they recommend the Council to authorise the further expenditure for a new survey and a thorough and complete investigation of all the physical conditions requisite for an exhaustive consideration of the question in all its bearings at a cost of about £3,000." The chairman of the committee (Chas. Townsend) moved a resolution in the Council on May 25th, 1883, to that effect, but it was rejected in favour of an amendment, moved by W. Pethick, to the effect that until some arrangement be made for placing all the docks of the port under one management, and the Council have decided whether it is desirable to undertake the expenditure estimated for dockising the river, it is not expedient to incur the expense of any further engineering investigation. This amendment was carried by 34 votes to 8.

In the meantime the competition for traffic between the city dock and those at the mouth of the Avon had become aggravated to a degree which a later generation can hardly realise. In 1880 the ancient town and wharfrage dues were practically abolished as regards grain coming to the city docks, and certain payments were made to importing merchants to defray the cost of discharging. The vacuum thus

created in the corporate treasury was supplied by imposing additional taxation on the inhabitants to the amount, it was asserted, of £25,000 a year. Whilst this system, condemned in 1884 by the High Court of Justice as utterly illegal, was in full operation, a body of eighty influential merchants and tradesmen proposed the establishment of a harbour trust, with the object of uniting the docks into one property, but the ruling party in the Council vigorously opposed the Bill introduced into Parliament for that purpose in 1882, and succeeded in defeating it. The discontent of the ratepayers towards the corporate policy, however, became so extreme that its supporters began to fall off, and the Council in the spring of 1882 requested the Mayor (J. D. Weston) to enter into negotiations with the directors of each concern with a view to an equitable arrangement. His Worship's intervention, in which he displayed great tact and ability, soon put an end to a discreditable conflict. On May 9th he was enabled to report the conclusion of a provisional scheme to extend over a year. The details of this temporary arrangement are now uninteresting. It will suffice to say that the matter was restored to a common-sense footing, and that the Council, in reviving the dues, consolidated the Bristol charges, so that a single payment superseded the dock, town and wharfage imports, whilst ships were required to pay only one due instead of five. Mr. Weston's plan worked so well that he was desired, in 1883, to undertake another negotiation for a definite settlement, and after making a full investigation he advised the Council to promote a Bill to purchase the two rival concerns. A difficulty arose at this point owing to the refusal of the Portishead Company to sell their

dock unless their pier and railway were also purchased, but this was overcome by Mr. Weston's success in inducing the Great Western Railway Board to take over those properties. The issue of the whole negotiations was laid before the Council in February, 1884. The nominal capital expended at Avonmouth was £718,000; but the proprietors consented to accept £550,000, of which £450,000 were to be paid in September in 3½ per cent. bonds; £75,000 were to be taken in deferred bonds bearing no interest for five years, and the balance in other bonds to bear interest in seven years. The nominal outlay on the Portishead Dock and warehouses had been £375,000, but the company accepted £250,000, one-tenth of which was to be received in bonds bearing no interest for five years, and the rest in 3½ per cent. bonds. Mr. Weston's scheme was cordially approved, and he was honoured with a banquet and presented with a massive piece of plate in recognition of his services. The Bill empowering the Corporation to carry out the plan passed without opposition, and on September 1st, 1884, the two docks were transferred to the city. The original shareholders in both concerns lost heavily on their investments. After satisfying the debenture holders only £30,000 were left for division amongst the Avonmouth proprietors, while those of the Portishead Dock recovered only about 25 per cent. The £100,000 advanced to the latter by the Corporation ranked with the shareholders, so that three-fourths of the money were lost. The ratepayers were called on to meet the deficiency of the docks revenue for covering the working charges; but against this was to be set the marked improvement that was soon apparent in the trade of the port.

In 1885 the Council adopted a report of the Docks Committee

recommending further measures for improving accommodation at a total outlay of £340,000. Amongst the proposals were the construction of a deep water wharf at Canons' Marsh with storage accommodation on the city quays (£85,000), extensions and reconstructions at Avonmouth (£165,000), and the purchase of a powerful dredger (£30,000). An Act authorising these schemes received the Royal Assent in 1886. Since the acquisition of Avonmouth and Portishead Docks by the Corporation, considerable sums have been expended in improving the river.

In the course of a few following years a new and serious impediment to local progress became steadily more formidable. When Avonmouth Dock was designed, there were scarcely any commercial ships in existence above 400 feet in length, and a lock of 435 feet was anticipated to meet all requirements. But as time went on, shipowners found that vessels of much increased tonnage were the most economical to work, and steamers whose length far exceeded that of the lock fast increased in number, and necessarily avoided Bristol until accommodation was provided for them. In September, 1892, the Docks Committee urged on the Council the necessity of action, and recommended the construction of a new dock at Avonmouth with a lock 730 feet in length (subsequently increased to 800). The cost of these works was estimated at £800,000, and upwards of £200,000 more was recommended to be laid out in erecting a half-tide landing-stage at Dunball, an additional granary, a bridge near Cumberland Basin, and coal tips near Rownham. After prolonged discussions, the Council resolved in October, by a majority of 42 votes against 2, to apply to Parliament for the necessary powers. A few

days later the Docks Committee made a further recommendation for the construction of a railway to connect the harbour railway of the Great Western Company with the Portishead line by means of a bridge near Cumberland Basin, and for making extensive improvements at the Butts and St. Augustine's. Both projects were approved by an overwhelming majority at a statutory meeting of the ratepayers, and the Bill to promote them was approved by the Council in January, 1893, by 43 votes against 1 dissentient. But in the following June, when the Bill had made some progress, the Council were informed that the engineers of the Great Western and Midland Companies, in signing their approval of the plans, had added the words: "Terms of user to be arranged hereafter." It was deemed imprudent to proceed further with the Avonmouth schemes under this condition, and a resolution was passed to withdraw that part of the project. At the instance of the old non-progressive party the Council also determined to abandon the harbour extension works that six months before had been adopted unanimously, and all that was left of the Bill were the clauses for improvements at St. Augustine's.

In September, 1895, the Council adopted a report of the Docks Committee recommending the expenditure of £120,000 on the construction of a wharf 1,570 feet in length from the harbour railway to Cumberland Basin, chiefly for the benefit of the timber trade. The work included a railway and bridge from the harbour line to the Portishead branch. Difficulties cropped up, however, with the Great Western Board, and the scheme was ultimately dropped, but it was revived in the following year with some modifications, an extension of the pier at Avonmouth, at a cost of £5,000, being an additional proposal. Under arrange-

ments concluded with the Great Western Board, that body was to be empowered to make a railway from the harbour line along the towing path on the New Cut, paying £17,500 for easements, and it was also to contribute £18,000 towards the cost of a swing bridge connecting this line with the Portishead Railway. The Council sanctioned this scheme by 51 votes against 2, and the approval of the ratepayers was obtained in November by 16,905 votes against 4,437. The necessary Act passed in 1897, and the works are now proceeding. (*See Harbour Junction Railway.*)

In February, 1896, Mr. (now Sir) J. Wolfe Barry, to whom the various schemes for port improvements had been referred, presented a report on them to the Council. Mr. Barry was of opinion that the dockisation of the Avon, including indispensable works for sewerage and other incidents, would entail a cost of £2,580,000; that a new dock at Avonmouth would require an outlay of £1,308,000; and that extensions at Portishead would need £850,000; whilst in each case he thought a deep-water pier ought to be added at an estimated charge of £350,000. But he deemed none of these schemes advisable unless with the aid of the railway companies and the promise of trade from some great shipping company. On the other hand, he thought that the Avon might be improved and further dock space provided at Bristol at a cost of £330,000. This report, never acted upon, cost the Corporation upwards of £2,500.

In December, 1896, the Council gave orders that the lock at Avonmouth should be provided with a "caisson," so as to accommodate vessels of 480 feet in length, at an estimated cost of £20,000. This appliance was brought into operation in September, 1898, on the arrival

of a ship laden with a Canadian cargo of nearly 8,000 tons.

In August, 1897, directions were given for the erection of another huge granary at Avonmouth, the outlay, with some minor improvements, being estimated at £44,000. The new building was completed in July, 1899, when the cost was stated to have been £65,000.

A weekly line of steamers to and from Canada had been established at this date, and the inadequacy of Avonmouth Dock to provide for the increased traffic was loudly proclaimed by merchants and brokers. The urgency of vigorous action to maintain the position of the port began also to be recognised by many who had previously resisted progress. But a majority of the Docks Committee being still unwilling to move forward, the Council, in September, by 36 votes against 21, requested the committee to give instructions for the promotion of a Bill in Parliament authorising the construction of new works capable of receiving the largest class of vessels. Accordingly in the following month Mr. McCurrich, the engineer of the docks, produced a plan for a new basin at Avonmouth of forty acres in area, having an entrance lock 850 feet in length, the estimated outlay being £1,535,000. An amendment practically advising indefinite delay was rejected by 39 votes against 8, and a resolution to proceed with the Bill was supported by 47 members, 5 others declining to vote. In November, however, it was announced that the railway boards, alleging want of time for considering the scheme, would not assist in its promotion, and the subject was again postponed.

In June, 1898, the chairman of the Docks Committee (Ald. Proctor Baker) presented alternative plans by Mr. McCurrich—for a new dock estimated to cost about a million



BASCULE BRIDGE (PRESENT ST. AUGUSTINE'S BRIDGE) *circa* 1789.

and a half and a dockisation scheme costing nearly two millions. The chairman stated that his committee had passed no opinion on these designs, but reiterated his previous assertions that the existing resources of the port were amply sufficient for its trade. The Council, by 39 votes against 15, returned the plans to the committee, requesting the production of a definite scheme. The demand was responded to in the following month, when the committee recommended the construction of new works at Portishead at an estimated cost of £350,000. The chairman's motion for the adoption of the proposal was carried without a division, an amendment in favour of dockisation being rejected by 41 votes against 20. But the committee's plan caused much public discontent, and in September, when a motion was made to lay it before Parliament, the resolution failed to obtain a statutory majority, and the scheme therefore was abandoned. In October a motion that parliamentary powers should be obtained to construct another dock at Avonmouth was rejected, and a committee was appointed with instructions to report on the lowest cost of dockisation.

On January 2nd, 1899, the Council approved of a report from the Docks Committee recommending the construction of an enlarged wharf and increased shed accommodation in the harbour at an estimated outlay of about £20,000. About the same date a purchase was made of nearly twelve acres of waterside property on the Floating Harbour for about £70,000. In September, on the recommendation of the Docks Committee, the above vote of January was rescinded, and on urgent representations from the owners of a coastwise line, which trade is being conducted in vessels of much larger dimensions, for

increased accommodation, it was resolved to build a new wharf and shed, fitted with hydraulic cranes, on a neighbouring site (the "east mud dock"), at a cost of £25,000, a firm having undertaken to lease the place at a rent of £700. It was subsequently ascertained that the work could not be carried out unless a purchase was made of Guinea Street Ferry, and it was accordingly acquired for £2,000. In October the Docks Committee reported to the Council that an influential firm of shipowners, which was in expectation of securing a contract for conveying oversea mails, had expressed an intention of adopting Bristol for this service providing provision was made for the reception of vessels 570 feet in length. The committee were of opinion that the only speedy means of effecting this object was to lengthen the lock at Portishead, and to make other improvements there as they had proposed in 1898; and they recommended that parliamentary powers should be obtained to carry this out. The report was approved by 40 votes against 27. The estimated cost of the works had increased to £462,500. But a few days later the chairman of the committee announced that the hopes upon which the scheme was based had faded away, and the project was thereupon abandoned.

The unwillingness of many members of the Council to recognise the urgent need of extended port accommodation, and the difficulties to be contended with in the schemes which had been devised, necessitating their abandonment, were viewed with apprehension by the more progressive body of citizens. Early in 1900 the Chamber of Commerce appointed a special committee to press the question forward and to visit some of the principal ports in the kingdom with a view to pro-

pounding a scheme based on the latest modern improvements. Whilst this body was actively pursuing its inquiries at Liverpool, Manchester, Barry, and other places, the Dockisation Committee appointed by the Council in 1898 received an elaborate report from the three eminent engineers whom (after a year's delay) it had engaged to make surveys and estimates—Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir B. Baker, and Mr. A. C. Hurtzig. These gentlemen stated that whilst dockisation was practicable, important changes had occurred in the conditions to be dealt with since Sir J. Wolfe Barry's report. New ships were rapidly increasing in size, and as a necessary consequence, whilst those proceeding up to Bristol were fast decreasing in number those making use of Avonmouth Dock had nearly doubled in a few years, and there was no probability that these conditions could be reversed by dockisation. Elaborate estimates were then given as to the cost of such an undertaking, which was put down at £2,775,000, exclusive of the necessary works for carrying off sewage and of a low-water passenger pier, which would require a further outlay of £820,000; while the cost of dredging would involve a further yearly expenditure of £36,600. Except amongst a handful of extreme enthusiasts, this report was a death-blow to dockisation, and nearly all the advocates of progress united in an agitation for enlarged accommodation at Avonmouth. In the meanwhile the Council, on the recommendation of the Docks Committee, voted nearly £2,000 for new sheds at St. Augustine's and upwards of £90,000 for purchases of land near the Floating Harbour, chiefly to carry out the construction of a vast wharf for the timber trade. These sums brought up the dock expenditure at Bristol since May, 1897, to £231,000. At Avonmouth

the outlay in the same period had been £129,718. In October, 1900, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Sir B. Baker, and Mr. Hurtzig, in pursuance of instructions from a special committee of the Council, forwarded a report recommending the construction of a new dock on Dunball "Island," 25½ acres in area, capable of extension to 40 acres at a future time, having an entrance lock 850 feet in length, with sills eight feet deeper than those of the existing lock and with approach piers, enabling steamers drawing 30 feet to discharge passengers into railway trains for four hours at every tide. The outlay for these works, including deviations of railway lines, purchase of surrounding lands, a graving dock, and £129,000 for sheds, etc., was estimated at £1,804,700, exclusive of a yearly outlay of £5,000 for dredging. The above committee reported in favour of promoting a Bill to carry out this design, and on October 30th the Council expressed its approval. On November 20th the Council, by a majority of 65 against 5, resolved to promote two Bills, one authorising the construction of the new dock and the other for acquiring further land in Canons' Marsh for harbour improvements. On the 26th a statutory meeting of the ratepayers was held which approved of these projects by a great majority, but a party of dissentients demanded a poll, the result of which was declared on January 8th, 1901, when it appeared that 25,251 ratepayers had approved and 9,377 disapproved of the corporate policy. A statutory meeting of the Council followed on January 22nd, when 70 members voted for proceeding with the Dock Bill, whilst 2 refused to vote. The measure received the Royal Assent during the Session of 1901. No time was lost by the Docks Committee in taking measures to carry the scheme into effect, and in February, 1902, they

accepted a contract from Sir John Aird and Sons, who undertook to construct the reclamation embankments (providing a site of 250 acres), the approach channel and piers, the dock ($25\frac{1}{2}$ acres), the lock (850 feet by 85 feet), the graving dock (850 feet in length), 3,200 lineal feet of broad quays, and a junction cut connecting the new with the old dock. Some of these dimensions were subsequently increased (*see* Royal Edward Dock). With the approval of the King, the new basin will be known as the Royal Edward Dock. To inaugurate the work their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were pleased to accept an invitation to visit the city and Avonmouth on March 5th, 1902, when the Prince, setting in motion a gigantic machine called a "steam navy," cut the first sod for the immense excavation in the presence of the civic body and a vast number of ladies and gentlemen. At a subsequent luncheon His Royal Highness, in a felicitous speech, applauded the enterprise of the citizens, and cordially wished them the success they deserved.

AVONMOUTH DOCK, or as it was at first called, the Bristol Port and Channel Dock, was commenced on August 26th, 1868. It is situated about six miles from the city on the Gloucestershire side, at the junction of the Avon with the Severn, and less than a mile from the fine anchorage at Kingroad. It is connected with Bristol by the Clifton Extension Line, and another railway (opened February 5th, 1900) connects with the Great Western system near the Severn Tunnel. Vessels of a large class can be accommodated. The approach to the lock forms a tidal basin of 350 yards in length by an average width of 70 yards; it has a depth at high water equinoctial spring tides of 44 feet

6 inches and of 40 feet at ordinary spring tides. Its position is in a direct line with the fairway of the channel leading to Kingroad. The lock is 454 feet in length and 70 feet in width, the depth of water over the sills at high water of mean spring tides is 38 feet, and of mean neap tides 28 feet. A "caisson" attached to the lock, by which vessels of 475 feet in length can be admitted into the dock, was brought into operation on September 27th, 1898. The depth of water, together with the safe and easy approach, affords to vessels of heavy draught advantages that cannot be obtained at many other ports. The dock is 2,180 feet in length, and 500 feet in width, giving an available water area of 19 acres, and the depth of water constantly maintained is not less than 26 feet. The total length of wharfage is 4,800 feet. The appliances for discharging vessels are very complete. There are extensive covered quays of considerable length amply provided with railway lines, hydraulic cranes, and elevators, which enable the large vessels laden with either grain or mixed cargoes to be discharged rapidly. The shed accommodation contiguous to the quays is about 20 acres in extent. On the east side of the dock are 2,000 continuous feet of shedding 140 feet wide, fitted with hydraulic cranes, and on the west side are commodious transit sheds with double floors. A fruit store and warehouse has been provided for the West India trade at the south-west end of the docks. The land reserved for extension of the dock works was 50 acres. Much of this has since been covered with granaries, warehouses, refrigerating stores, and other conveniences, on which the Corporation (which acquired the property in 1884 for £550,000) has laid out large sums (*See* Port Improvement Plans.) On

Saturday, February 24th, 1877, the dock was formally opened by the Mayor, Alderman George William Edwards, who with a large party of invited guests sailed on board the *Juno* steamship from Cumberland Basin to the dock. An immense assembly lined the banks of the river to Avonmouth, the shipping of the harbour was gaily decorated, the church bells rang merry peals, and there were other abundant proofs that the event was regarded as one of the utmost importance to all Bristolians.

BATHURST BASIN is named after one of the parliamentary representatives of Bristol at the time of the completion of the basin, which was part of the original Floating Harbour scheme completed in 1809. It was constructed on the site of a pond at Treen Mills, formerly belonging to the Abbey of St. Augustine.

BRISTOL DOCKS, known as the Floating Harbour (purchased by the Corporation in 1848 from a private company for over £500,000) are two and a half miles long, and have an area of over 83 acres, of which about 55 are available for large vessels, and are connected by the Harbour Junction Railway with the Great Western system, and by means of barges with the Midland Railway, which has a wharf at St. Philip's. The depth of water on the sill at high water of mean spring tides is 33 feet, and at high water of mean neap tides 23 feet. The length of wharfage is 10,059 feet. Extensive warehouses, transit sheds, elevators, granaries, etc., have been erected from time to time. The old channel of the Avon and the lowest reach of the Frome were converted into the Harbour, while a new tidal channel was made for the Avon known as the Cut. The Harbour, which will accommodate vessels 322 feet in length, is entered by two half-tide basins—Cumberland Basin, having an area of about four acres

and locks 54 and 55 feet wide; and Bathurst Basin, having an area of about two acres and locks 36 feet wide. There is also a single lock at the eastern extremity for barges and small craft bound inland. As regards a partial curtailment of the Frome branch see Bridges: St. Augustine's Bridge.

Feeder Canal. This Canal forms part of the Floating Harbour, which it connects with the Avon above Netham. It enables small vessels and barges to pass from the Avon above Netham to the Floating Harbour at Totterdown, and it also affords a means of supplying the Floating Harbour with water to compensate for loss by leakage and by the use of locks and basins. A lock was made at Totterdown to allow of small craft entering the Feeder or Floating Harbour direct from the river.

New Cut. When the construction of the Floating Harbour was determined upon it was thought necessary to excavate a new channel for the tidal waters of the Avon extending from Netham to Rownham. This huge and costly undertaking was begun on May 1st, 1804, when the first sod was turned near Wapping, each of the workmen receiving a shilling "to drink success" to the undertaking. The Avon was diverted into its new bed in January, 1809. During the excavation a large quantity of trees was discovered about twenty feet below the surface embedded in clay; they were lying mostly in one direction, and appeared as though they had been swept suddenly down by a hurricane. To celebrate the successful conclusion of the undertaking, about 1,000 workmen who had been employed were regaled with a dinner in a neighbouring field.

CUMBERLAND BASIN, so called in compliment to the Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover). The old



FLOATING HARBOUR, FROM STONE BRIDGE, *circa* 1890.

entrance lock to the Floating Harbour was opened in 1809. When first designed these works were considered of a bold character and in advance of those of any existing port. After the introduction of an increased size of vessels, however, and especially long steamers, the angle of juncture of the old locks with the river was found to be both awkward and dangerous. To remedy this, as well as give increased facilities for admitting a larger class of vessels, a new entrance lock was opened from the river to Cumberland Basin on July 19th, 1873. An enlarged lock between the basin and the Floating Harbour had been completed somewhat earlier. The whole of the work was designed and carried out under the personal superintendence of the then engineer of the Docks, Thomas Howard, C.E., and involved an expenditure, including some improvements in the Avon, of over £300,000.

Gates. In the junction lock are a pair of tide gates to exclude the high tides from flowing into the harbour, as the level of equinoctial spring tides occasionally rises six or seven feet above the level of the float. The large lock gates built for this work are two pairs of timber and three pairs of wrought iron—the latter are of somewhat peculiar construction, the whole of the wrought iron ribs and skin being subject only to a compressive strain, so that they resist the pressure of water on the principle of an arch, whereby a considerable saving of material, both as regards weight and cost, is obtained. The gates turn upon large solid gun-metal balls, working in cups accurately fitting the bottom of the heel post, and have proved to work easily and to be perfectly tight under extreme pressure such as a continuous body of water from the basin to Hanham Mills.

Hydraulic. The gates, as well as the large sluice valves and the machines for opening the bridge and the capstans at the pier heads for the use of vessels, are all worked by hydraulic pressure, or in case of need by hand. The gain in time by this machinery is very great. The old lock gates took a quarter of an hour to open or shut, those in the new locks can be shut or opened in a minute and a half. As one result of this speedy and effective working combined with the improved entrance lock it may be mentioned that vessels, instead of having to wait a long time in the basin, can go at once into the Floating Harbour, and thus save several hours which were formerly wasted; while vessels can be admitted to the basin from the main channel at any state of the tide that will enable them to get to the lock gate.

Landings. At the end of the lock is an inclined plane 212 feet long, used as a landing-place either for cattle or passengers. Below this again is placed a floating iron pontoon landing-stage for passengers, 205 feet long, rising and falling with the tide, and connected with the shore by a movable iron bridge, suspended at the top to a timber jetty on a level with the roadway. On the back of this jetty and closing it in are waiting-rooms for the accommodation of steamboat passengers.

Locks. The dimensions of the new locks are as follow: The junction lock between the River Avon and Cumberland Basin is 350 feet long and 62 feet wide, having the upper sill 23 feet 6 inches and the lower sill 26 feet below the float level. The junction lock in use up to the time of the completion of the new works was only 182 feet long by 45 feet wide. The entrance lock between the basin and the river is of the same dimensions as the new

junction lock, having its upper sill 29 feet 4 inches and its lower sill 30 feet 4 inches below float level.

Sluices. The sluices for filling the locks and for scouring purposes are a great improvement upon the old plan; they have been designed so as to be independent of the lock gates, and are built in the solid masonry of the lock walls, so that the mud and silt is carried out behind the gates instead of being drawn up against the sills during scouring or the ordinary operation or filling the locks.

GRAVING AND DRY DOCKS. The graving docks connected with the Floating Harbour are: G. K. Stothert & Co.'s dock, dimensions, 300 feet long and 57 feet wide; the Wapping Dry Dock or Corporation Commercial Dry Dock, owned by the Bristol Corporation, 319 feet long and 48 feet wide; Charles Hill and Son's Albion Dock, 540 feet long and 52 feet wide. Outside the harbour in the tidal river is the Gridiron, 260 feet long, and a heaving slip 97 feet long. At Avonmouth there is a floating pontoon dock, 365 feet long and 60 feet wide, with a lifting power of 4,300 tons. There is also a graving dock in course of construction in connection with the Royal Edward Dock at Avonmouth, 850 feet long by 100 feet wide at the entrance.

PORTISHEAD DOCK, on the Somerset side, was said by its promoters to be the best, most easily accessible and sheltered harbour in the Bristol Channel, having an entrance from Kingroad, with excellent anchorage at any state of tide. Vessels can enter or leave in any weather, and steamers can enter direct from the deep fairway of the Channel without the assistance of tugs. The entrance is to the north-east looking up the Severn and sheltered from every wind excepting those from E.N.E. A

considerable number of ships of large dimensions have used the dock, and many captains have expressed their satisfaction with its access, shelter, and accommodation generally. Steamers can lock out of Portishead Dock and into Newport or Cardiff docks on the same tide. Rails run along pier and dock quays^o in connection with all parts of the kingdom, via Bristol, and railway wagons are loaded under cover direct from the ship. The length of the dock is 1,800 feet and the width 300, the area being 12 acres. The lock is 444 feet long and 66 feet wide. The length of wharfage is 2,829 feet. There are three very spacious and convenient sheds, each 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 20 feet high to the eaves. The dock is formed out of a natural harbour, called formerly the "Pill." There are two timber ponds, one five acres and another six acres; and the Corporation have just constructed a magnificent timber wharf, with the most modern appliances, and with extensive stacking ground behind. A large granary has been built and transit sheds are also provided. The sills are six feet above low water, mean spring tides affording a depth at high water of 34 feet, and mean neap tides a depth of 24 feet. An Act for the construction of this undertaking was obtained by a private company in 1871, and operations were commenced in the same year. At special meetings of the Council held in June and July, 1872, that body resolved by 33 votes to 22 not to contribute to the Avonmouth Docks, and by 36 votes to 19 to subscribe £100,000 to the capital of the Portishead Docks undertaking, the Corporation thus becoming the principal shareholders. Water was let into the dock on May 3rd, 1879, and the *Lyn* was the first vessel that entered. The dock was opened in 1880, and

in 1884 was purchased outright by the Corporation for £250,000. (See Port Improvement Plans.)

● ROYAL EDWARD DOCK, Avonmouth. On March 5th, 1902, the first sod was cut by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales of a new dock which will when finished cover an area of 30 acres and provide accommodation for vessels much larger than any at present afloat. It is connected with the existing Avonmouth Dock by a junction cut 525 feet long and 85 feet wide. As at present sanctioned it will have a length of quay of 3,730 feet, and be equipped with transit sheds covering over half a million square feet. A graving dock 850 feet in length, on blocks, is also in course of construction, divided into two compartments 550 feet and 300 feet respectively. The depth of water in the Royal Edward Dock on the inner sill is at mean spring tides 40 feet, and at mean neap tides 30 feet. The length of the dock is 1,120 feet, and the width 1,000 feet. The entrance lock is 875 feet long and 100 feet wide. On each side are piers at which steamers will be able to land mails and passengers, who will reach London over an almost straight line in 2½ hours.

BRISTOL DOCKS TRANSFER ACT. This Act received the Royal assent on June 30th, 1848. Its objects were to release the port from the hands of a company by transferring all its right and property to the city, and to reduce the dues. The principal reductions which were proposed to be made immediately after the passing of the Act were rendered compulsory by the intervention of the Board of Trade during its passage through Parliament; and the Act (Sec. 57) provides for the surplus of ordinary income over ordinary expenditure being applied in every future year to the further reduction of the dock dues.

This Act was obtained through the instrumentality of the Free Port Association, of which the late Robert Bright was president and Leonard Bruton secretary; and to the passing of this statute must be attributed the subsequent progress in the trade of the port. The City seal was affixed to the Docks Transfer Deed August 26th, 1848. Soon afterwards large reductions were made in the dues, and the charges on about 530 out of 600 articles in the dock schedule were abolished. The wharfage dues on all goods exported, and on home goods exported from Ireland or coastwise, were extinguished, and those on foreign goods were reduced to a maximum of 6d. per ton. These alterations left all outward-bound vessels and goods for export free from all port charges. The town dues on 300 out of 325 articles in the schedule were also greatly reduced. In 1851 the dock rate on sugar was reduced from 3s. to 1s. 6d. per ton, and on tea, coffee and cocoa about 50 per cent. From February 1st, 1856, the 530 articles struck out of the dock schedule in 1848 were reinserted, and the tonnage rates on vessels and the dock dues on goods were raised generally, the total additions being equal to about 20 per cent. on the amount then collected. The plea for this proceeding was that the trade of the port had fallen off, in common with that of other ports, in consequence of the war with Russia. In 1861 the dues were again reduced to the same level as in 1848-9 and 1851, with the exception that the 530 articles on which dues were re-imposed in 1856 were retained in the Dock Dues Schedule. The capital laid out on the various docks by the Corporation up to April, 1904, was £3,656,800; but a sinking fund had accumulated to £209,620.

DOCKS RATE IN AID. The receipts from dock dues do not suffice to

meet the expenditure upon the various undertakings, and the deficit is paid out of the borough rates. The balance so contributed in 1903-4 was £29,000. Against this, however, may be set off the large sums received by the Corporation from town dues, mayor's dues, wharfage, anchorage, etc., amounting to practically the same sum.

DOCK STATISTICS (taken from the Annual Report of the Docks Committee) showing the total tonnage of ships entering at all the docks in the following years, ending April 30th:—

| | Foreign. | Coastwise. | Total. |
|----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1850 ... | 129,754 ... | 513,663 ... | 643,517 |
| 1860 ... | 206,723 ... | 504,970 ... | 711,693 |
| 1870 ... | 355,921 ... | 593,130 ... | 949,051 |
| 1880 ... | 521,797 ... | 651,576 ... | 1,173,373 |
| 1890 ... | 624,222 ... | 669,151 ... | 1,293,373 |
| 1900 ... | 847,632 ... | 764,098 ... | 1,611,730 |
| 1905 ... | 1,006,469 ... | 1,071,874 ... | 2,078,343 |

The dues on shipping and goods, including those payable to the Corporation, for the year ending April, 1903, amounted to £130,434, and for the year ending April, 1904, to £149,834. The total for 1883 was only £44,947.

Dogs' Home. A home for the reception of animals found straying in the streets was established in 1887 by a society of humane persons, and has proved of much utility. It is now located in Albert Road, St. Philip's, where a building specially erected for it was opened by the Lord Mayor in June, 1901. A list of the animals brought to the home is posted daily at the police stations. During the holiday season, when many dwellings are closed, dogs are boarded at the home, at a weekly charge of 2s. 6d. Stray cats are received at the home and cared for, but are not taken as boarders in the same way as dogs. Over 86,000 animals have passed into the home since its opening. Hon. secretary, E. T. Parker, St. Stephen's Street.

Dolphin Society. (*See* Colston Societies.)

Dorcas Societies. There are several in connection with various places of worship. That established in connection with Bridge Street Chapel being the first, was named "The Bristol Dorcas Society."

Downs.

CLIFTON AND DURDHAM. The former contains 230 acres and the latter 212 acres. About the middle of last century, owing to the constant encroachments made upon what was regarded as common land, an agitation arose for the acquisition of both Clifton and Durdham Downs by the Corporation, and by the Clifton and Durdham Downs Act of May 17th, 1861, they were secured to the citizens as places of recreation for ever. Previous to this Clifton Down was in the hands of the Society of Merchant Venturers, who practically abandoned their rights over it gratuitously. The rights over Durdham Down belonged to the lords of the manor of Henbury, who received from the Corporation for the surrender of these rights the sum of £15,000.

Clifton Down is unlike Durdham Down, though adjacent to it. The ground, being undulating, is more agreeable for promenade, and the scenery of the locality is rife with the romantic associations which belong to the wild and picturesque in Nature. The perpendicular precipices with suspending trees shooting their branches over the brink, the beetling rocks, the narrow gullies, the unvarying sound of birds, the shrill whistle of the steamers and trains echoing amongst the rocks, all combine to produce an effect whose equal it would be difficult to find anywhere, in such close proximity to a large town.

Durdham Down is about 300 feet above the level of the old city, and

is admirably suited for sports, such as cricket, football, hockey, lacrosse and golf. A portion of it is reserved to the members of the Clifton Cricket Club. The greater portion of this down is an open plateau of grass, intersected with pleasant drives. From the Sea Walls a profusion of objects bursts upon the view in all their interesting variety of wood and dale, river and rock, mansion and hill. The reservoir, which occupies a prominent position on the Down, was erected in 1848 by the newly-formed Water Works Company for the supply of Clifton and the high-level districts. Under the Bristol Corporation Act 1904 the Corporation have power to expend in any one year in carrying the Clifton and Durdham Downs Act 1861 into execution any sum or sums not exceeding in the whole the sum of £500, the limit previously being £300. There has recently been set on foot an agitation to procure accommodation on or near the Downs for those taking part in the various games thereon on Saturday afternoons, but hitherto nothing has been decided. Various agricultural shows have been held on the Downs from time to time, for information as to which see Shows. Lavatories for both sexes were erected on Durdham Down in 1892, at a cost of £3,200.

Dramatic Clubs.

BRISTOL AMATEUR OPERATIC SOCIETY. (*See Music.*)

BRITISH EMPIRE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY is a branch of a London institution, started in 1901, the president of which is Sir Henry Irving. The local president is the Lord Bishop of Bristol, and the vice-presidents are the Rev. Canon Glazebrook, D.D., and Prof. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S. The objects of the Society are to extend through the British Empire the knowledge and

appreciation of Shakespeare's works. The methods adopted are the giving of Shakespearian dramatic readings to more or less public audiences, and the representation of Shakespearian plays with full costume and scenic effects. The hon. sec. is R.W. Mercer, 29 Manor Park, Redland, Bristol.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' DRAMATIC SOCIETY (Bristol Branch) was formed in 1899, its object being mainly to give performances for charitable purposes. The Society has produced pieces at the Prince's Theatre and elsewhere, and has altogether been able to devote over £500, earned by performances, to various charitable uses. Stage manager, J. G. Holt, 7 Brynland Avenue, Bristol.

HISTRIONIC CLUB was established in 1862 for giving performances in aid of charitable and patriotic objects. Since its formation it has raised about £4,000. Hon. sec., F. W. Gibaud, 115 Chesterfield Road.

MEDICAL DRAMATIC CLUB, in connection with the Medical School, University College, gives annual performances. The money realised is devoted to the funds of the Clubs Union of the Medical School. Inquiries may be addressed to the hon. sec. at the Royal Infirmary.

ST. AGNES AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY was founded in November, 1899, and has recently given its 200th performance. It has raised for charities the sum of £350. The membership of the Society is twenty-five, which is the limit, and the repertoire consists of twenty-five pieces. Hon. secretary and Acting-manager, E. C. Bishop, 204 Newfoundland Road.

Drinking Fountains. There are over forty fountains in different parts of the city, the following being the principal:—

ALDERMAN PROCTOR'S, Clifton Down, near the Promenade, is one of

the prettiest designed fountains in Bristol; it has the following inscription engraved at its base on a white marble slab in black letters:—"Erected by Alderman Thomas Proctor, of Bristol, to record the liberal gift of certain rights on Clifton Down made to the citizens by the Society of Merchant Venturers under the provisions of the Clifton and Durdham Down Acts of Parliament, 1861, whereby the enjoyment of these Downs is preserved to the citizens of Bristol for ever." The fountain also bears the arms of the city, of the Society of Merchant Venturers and of Alderman Proctor. Erected in 1872.

BATH STREET. Erected in 1860.

BEDMINSTER BRIDGE. Erected 1861.

BRANDON HILL. Erected in 1882.

CLIFTON DOWN, Gloucester Row.

COLSTON'S AVENUE. Erected in 1901 at a cost of £220 as a memorial of the services of W. R. Barker, chairman, J. W. Arrowsmith and E. G. Clarke, hon. secretaries, in promoting the success of the great Industrial Exhibition held on that site in 1893-4.

DURDHAM DOWN, near the reservoir. Erected by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society in commemoration of their show in 1874.

HAMPTON ROAD, near Highbury Chapel. Erected by S. and A. Tanner as a thank-offering, November, 1882.

HAYMARKET, St. James' Churchyard.

HIGH STREET, St. Nicholas Church. Erected by some iron merchants of this city, November, 1859.

HOTWELL. Underneath the Suspension Bridge and near the site of the old Hotwell House is a cavity cut in the rocks, and an ornamental iron structure erected, from which the water of the famous Hotwell spring

is now procured. (See Hotwell.) Inscribed on a board is the following:—"This spring belonging to the Society of Merchant Venturers, is opened to the use of the public. Any person is free to drink of the water of this spring and to carry it away in jugs or bottles without payment." In order to prevent injury, the Society have arranged with the Bristol Docks Committee, who have appointed an attendant to take charge of the pump and spring. Such attendant may sell minerals, etc., and charge one halfpenny to any person requiring from time to time the use of a glass for drinking the water. Owing to the great distance of the pump from the spring, the title of *hot well* is now a misnomer.

LOWER BERKELEY PLACE, near the City School. Erected 1850.

NEAR CLIFTON PARISH CHURCH.

NEPTUNE, Victoria Street. The figure of Neptune was cast by one Randall, a founder by trade, in 1723, the story of its connection with the Armada being a pure fiction. (See Neptune.)

NICHOLAS STREET. Erected by John Payne Budgett, 1859.

OLD KING STREET. 1859.

REDLAND GREEN. In memory of John Bryant and Emily Clifford.

SIMON SHORT MEMORIAL. This fountain was erected in 1904 by friends of the late Mr. Simon Short at Hotwells.

ST. PHILIP'S BRIDGE, St. Philip's City fountain. 1859.

ST. VINCENT'S SPRING. During the restoration of the towpath almost immediately under the Sea Walls about 1894 this ancient spring, near the bottom of the Gully, was again brought to light after remaining in obscurity for many years. Through the instrumentality of W. W. Hughes the well was cleansed and enclosed, and a fountain erected for public use. The temperature of the water is

about 70 degrees. It is interesting to remember that the spring proved of considerable benefit to John Wesley, who sought a cure from its waters when worn out with ministerial toil. (*See* Hotwell.)

STOKE ROAD, Stoke Bishop. Presented to Stoke Bishop in memory of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign by Francis Tagart, of Old Sneyd Park.

TRIANGLE, Queen's Road. The gift of Robert Lang. Wills Brothers, sculptors, London. Cast by the Coalbrookdale Co. 1859.

URIJAH THOMAS MEMORIAL. A handsome fountain surmounted by a clock with four dials was erected in memory of the Rev. Urijah Rees Thomas in 1904 on a triangular piece of land at the top of Blackboy Hill. A fountain erected in 1863 by T. W. Hill on the ground immediately adjoining was removed at the same time.

WELSH BACK. City fountain. 1859.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. In June, 1897, a fountain was erected here by the parishioners of Westbury to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Combined drinking fountains and cattle troughs, to the number of ten, have been erected in the last twenty-two years in various parts of the city by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the one at Jacob's Wells, which was opened on Sept. 7th, 1883, being the first.

Ducking Stool. Many ingenious methods of punishment were devised by our ancestors, and among the strangest and most interesting of which we have any record was that inflicted by means of the ducking stool (or cucking stool, as it was also called). This instrument consisted of an upright post, across which was placed a beam turning on a swivel

with a chair at one end of it, and was set up by the edge of a pool or river. The offender to be punished was strapped into the chair, whirled out over the water and immersed by the tilting of the pole. Three duckings were usually administered for each offence. The instrument was devised originally for the correction of people who gave short measure or sold adulterated articles of food, and also of women convicted by a jury of being common scolds. In course of time the former contrived to escape by payment of a fine, and the stool remained as a source of castigation for vixenish females alone. The Bristol Ducking Stool was set up in the mill-pond in Castle Ditch, at the junction of Ellbroad Street and Lower Castle Street. Although a very ancient institution, dating back probably to the fifteenth century, it is not until the seventeenth century that we hear much about it; from this time many instances of its use are recorded, the spectacle proving at all times a source of unfailing delight to the youthful population of the city. The last local case, of which we have any record, of judicial proceedings against a woman for being a scold took place in 1731, when a verdict of not guilty was returned. The stool continued to be kept in good order, however, for in 1754 the sum of £9 8s. was paid "for making the Ducking Stool." The last remains of it were removed probably about the year 1785.

Dunball. This was until about 1867 a small island at the mouth of the Avon, and its formation is a curious geographical phenomenon. It was until about 1760 part of the *terra firma* of the county of Somerset, and a farmer at Easton-in-Gordano, in which parish it then stood, used to graze sheep on it. But about the above date

the Avon began to take a new course, gradually cutting a channel called the Swash between the Dunball promontory and the southern mainland. This constantly deepened until the end of the promontory became an island. About 1867 the ancient mouth of the Avon between Dunball and the Gloucestershire shore began to silt up very rapidly, the Swash soon becoming the only outlet to the Severn. A million cubic yards of silt accumulated within ten years, and Dunball became indissolubly part of the northern mainland. Its twenty-five acres by a recent Act have become part of the city and county of Bristol. About 1857, whilst the place was still isolated, it was purchased by an eccentric publican named Hooper, from whom it was acquired in 1860 for £850 by the Corporation. A Bill was introduced into Parliament in 1901 for constructing a large dock upon this site. (*See* Royal Edward Dock.)

Dun Cow. In St. Mary Redcliff Church, on the left hand of the western entrance, is a rib of a whale, which was placed in the church in 1497, and is supposed to have been presented by John Cabot to the Corporation as a trophy of his enterprise in discovering Newfoundland. The bone, by a stupid tradition, is vulgarly attributed to the fabulous Dun Cow slain by Guy of Warwick.

Ecclesiastical Court. The Registry of the Diocese of Bristol grants marriage licenses for the City and Deanery of Bristol, and for the Deaneries of Malmesbury, Chippenham, and Cricklade, Wilts. Licenses required on day of application must be applied for before twelve o'clock. The Chancellor is the Worshipful Arthur B. Ellicott, M.A., and there are four Surrogates for the Bristol

district. Diocesan Registry, 28 Broad Street; Registrar, W. Hurle Clarke.

Education in Bristol. The educational establishments in Bristol may be roughly divided into two groups: (A) those which are under the authority of the Education Committee of the Council; and (B) those which are not. With regard to the latter, it should be stated that annual grants are made to some of them by the Education Committee. The whole of the free elementary and some of the higher education is now under the authority of the City Council, and a detailed account of the working of the Education Committee is here given, followed by an account of (A) Schools under the authority of the Education Committee; (B) Schools not under the authority of the Education Committee; (C) Scholarships. Educational establishments such as Baptist College, Clifton College, Moravian College, University College, Western College, which do not come under the category of institutions reviewed in this article, are dealt with under their respective headings. (*See also* Homes and Orphanages.)

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

During the Parliamentary Session of 1902 the Government introduced their Education Bill, which after prolonged discussion finally received the Royal Assent on December 18th, 1902. One of the principal provisions of this comprehensive measure was to hand over the control of all education, both primary and secondary, to a committee of the Town and County Councils. This action, therefore, abolished School Boards as separate administrative bodies, and placed the various Education Committees in precisely the same positions as any other committee of the Councils, except that they were appointed by statute in accordance with a scheme

approved by the Board of Education, and that their accounts were to be audited annually by an officer of the Local Government Board. As a consequence of this Act, the Bristol School Board ceased to exist on March 31st, 1903. When it commenced its work in 1871, the ratable value of the city was £719,237 5s., the population 182,000, and the number of children in average attendance in the Elementary Schools in the city was 13,385. For the carrying on of its work the Board received from the ratepayers during its first year a sum of £2,760, equal to rd. in the £. In 1903 the ratable value of the city had risen to £1,610,276 15s., the population to 337,405, and the number of children in average attendance in the Elementary Schools to 52,822. During this year there was received from the rating authorities a sum of £87,500, or 1s. 2½d. in the £. It will thus be seen that an enormous increase had taken place in the work which the Board had to do, and that although costly it was efficiently done. During the existence of the School Board it had borrowed a total amount of £507,269 for the purchase of land and the erection and furnishing of school buildings, but of this sum there was an outstanding balance of £416,723 11s. 3d. on March 31st, 1903. This liability is, of course, represented by the value of the school sites and buildings which are spread over the city. The total area of the sites is approximately forty-five acres, and as almost all of these are in densely-populated districts, their value may reasonably be taken to be more than when they were purchased. The last meeting took place on Monday, March 30th, 1903, and on the following day the members held a reception at the Pupil Teachers' Centre. At this meeting all the past members who were residing within reach of Bristol

were invited, as well as the officials of the Board. All the former chairmen were present with the exception of the late Rev. Urijah R. Thomas. Valedictory speeches were made, and an illuminated address presented to the clerk, Mr. William Avery Adams. On April 1st, 1903, the Bristol Education Committee came into existence. Previous to this its composition had received the careful consideration of the Town Council, and it was not until after many anxious meetings that its personnel was finally decided upon. At the meeting of the Council on January 13th, 1903, a special Committee, consisting of the Lord Mayor (Sir Robt. Symes), Aldermen Board, Hall, Jose, Lowe, Pearson and Townsend, Councillors Chandler, Cook, Davies, Elkins, James, Jones, Parsons and Twiggs, was appointed. This Committee had "to consider the Education Act 1902, and to make a recommendation to the Council as to the measures to be adopted for carrying such Act into effect, and as to the constitution of, and the powers to be entrusted to, the Committee to be appointed to administer the provisions of the Act." The first meeting was held on January 20th, when Dr. E. H. Cook was appointed chairman, and Alderman Townsend, J.P., vice-chairman. Several meetings were held at which many knotty points were discussed and decisions arrived at. The result of these labours was a report to the Council on February 10th. This report contained a scheme prepared in accordance with Section 17 of the Act, which the Committee recommended the Council to adopt, and to apply to the Board of Education for approval to its provisions, as laid down in the Act. The terms of this original scheme were as follows:—(1) For the purpose of the Education Acts 1870 to 1902, and in pursuance of Section 17 of

the Education Act 1902, there shall be established an Education Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") of the Council of the City and County of Bristol (hereinafter called "the Council") for the area of such city and county, consisting of thirty-one members to be appointed by the Council as follows: (a) Twenty-one members, who shall be members for the time being of the Council. (b) Ten other members (of whom at least two shall be women) selected by the Council as being persons having experience in education or being acquainted with the needs of the various kinds of schools within the said city and county, all of whom shall be appointed by the Council without reference to the nomination or recommendation of any outside body. (2) The chairman and vice-chairman or vice-chairmen of the Committee shall be members of the Council. (3) The first members of the Committee shall be elected at the first meeting of the Council after approval of this scheme, and shall hold office until the 8th day of November, 1904. (4) The Council shall on the 9th day of November, 1904, and on each succeeding 9th day of November, appoint an Education Committee, constituted as prescribed by Clause 1 hereof. (5) Every member of the Committee shall at or before the first meeting of the Committee which such member shall attend after the first or any subsequent entry into office sign a declaration of acceptance of office in the form set out in the schedule hereto, and until after signing such a declaration shall not be entitled to act as a member of the Committee. (6) Nine members of the Committee present at any meeting shall form a quorum, provided that at least six of such members shall be members of the Council. (7) The Committee shall deal with all the educational

work of the Council, and administer all the funds applicable to educational purposes subject to the restrictions contained in the Act, and to such limitations as the Council may from time to time prescribe. The Committee shall be authorised to affix the city seal to all contracts for the supply of materials which are necessary for efficiently carrying on educational work, such contracts to be reported to the Council at their next meeting; but the Committee shall not be at liberty to enter into contracts for the purchase or sale of lands or buildings, or for any other purpose without the consent of the Council. (8) In appointing sub-committees or managers no persons other than members of the Education Committee shall be appointed without the consent of the Council. (9) The Committee shall in the month of May, 1904, and in each succeeding month of May, present a report upon the work of the Committee for the twelve months ending on March 31st preceding, and they shall half-yearly furnish to the Council an estimate of the income and expenditure for the succeeding half-year to enable the Council to make a rate accordingly. (10) Any member of the Education Committee who shall become incapacitated to act, or shall notify in writing to the Town Clerk of the city of Bristol his intention to resign, or shall be for six months continuously absent from all meetings of the Committee, or who, having been a member of the Council shall cease to be a member, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Committee, and any vacancy in the Committee shall be filled up by the Council as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy has occurred. The Committee also recommended that the Board of Education be asked to fix the 1st of April, 1903, as the date

upon which the Act shall come into force in Bristol, and that the Town Clerk be appointed clerk to the Education Committee. After a full discussion the report was unanimously adopted. The next step was to obtain the sanction of the Board of Education to the scheme. This, however, caused some difficulty. The Board, whilst agreeing to the general principles of the scheme, pointed out that Clauses 6, 7, 8 and 9 were not necessary in a scheme framed under Section 17 of the Act, but could be made equally binding on the Committee by introducing them in any orders which the Council may make for regulating the proceedings of the Education Committee. This particular point had been provided for in the Act in the first clause of the first schedule. Upon this being brought before the members of the Special Committee, it was decided that the clauses might be omitted from the scheme but introduced in the regulations of the Council. A second point of somewhat more importance and which required more discussion was raised by the Board. This was in reference to Clause 1. The education authorities seemed to think that the co-opted members might be selected with reference only to one particular branch of education, and that therefore some other branch might be totally omitted. This seemed reasonable, but it was pointed out that the Committee had no such intention, and in order to make the meaning of the clause more definite they agreed to modify it. The absolute right of selection of the persons was, however, still retained by the Council. The amended scheme was brought up at the Council meeting on March 3rd and received the approval of the Board of Education on March 28th. The scheme under which the Committee carries on its work is

as follows:—(1) For the purposes of the Education Acts 1870 to 1902, and in pursuance of Section 17 of the Education Act 1902, there shall be established an Education Committee (hereinafter called "the Committee") of the Council of the City and County of Bristol (hereinafter called "the Council") for the area of such city and county, consisting of thirty-one members to be appointed by the Council as follows: (a) Twenty-one members, who shall be members for the time being of the Council. (b) Ten other members selected by the Council as being persons having experience in education and acquainted with the needs of the various kinds of schools within the city and county. Of the above members, two shall be women having experience in the education of girls; two shall be selected having special regard to the needs and interests of Secondary Education; two shall be selected having regard to the needs and interests of Technical and Industrial Education; and four shall be selected with special reference to the needs and interests of Elementary Education in Council and Voluntary Schools. (2) The chairman and vice-chairman or vice-chairmen of the Committee shall be members of the Council. (3) The first members of the Committee shall be elected at the first meeting of the Council after approval of this scheme, and shall hold office until the 8th day of November, 1904. (4) The Council shall, on the 9th day of November, 1904, and on each succeeding 9th day of November, appoint an Education Committee, constituted as prescribed by Clause 1 hereof. (5) Every member of the Committee shall at or before the first meeting of the Committee which such member shall attend after the first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a declaration of acceptance of office in the form set out in

the Schedule hereto, and until after signing such a declaration shall not be entitled to act as a member of the Committee. (6) Any member of the Education Committee who shall become incapacitated to act, or shall notify in writing to the Town Clerk of the City of Bristol his intention to resign, or shall be for six months continuously absent from all meetings of the Committee, or who, having been a member of the Council shall cease to be a member, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Committee, and any vacancy in the Committee shall be filled up by the Council as soon as conveniently may be after such vacancy has occurred. The first members of the Committee were appointed at a meeting of the Council held for that purpose, on March 31st. They realised the magnitude of the work and the extraordinary mass of detail which had to be encountered. In order to cope with this and to divide the labour as much as possible various committees and sub-committees were appointed. The work was divided between five principal committees whose duties were allotted as follows:—

(1) *Higher Education.* To have general control of all matters relating to Higher Education, and to manage the various institutions under the control of the Committee for giving instruction of an advanced character, such as the Higher Grade Schools, Pupil Teachers' Centre, etc. This Committee also organises and conducts the various evening classes, gives help to institutions either in the form of direct grants or in that of scholarships, and manages the Municipal School of Cookery and the School of Art. Alderman W. W. Jose, who had been chairman of the Technical Instruction Committee of the Council, was appointed chairman, and he has nineteen members to preside

over. Prof. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., the Principal of University College, Bristol, was co-opted in June, 1903, as a member of this Committee, and several ladies and gentlemen were co-opted on the committees of the School of Art and School of Cookery. In the first annual report of the Education Committee, which was presented to the Council on May 31st, 1904, it was stated that so far as could at that time be ascertained (the books in some cases not having been closed) the income of the Committee during the year April 1st, 1903, to March 31st, 1904, amounted to £13,732; whilst the expenditure for the same period was £19,461. This latter sum included an amount of £1,447 in repayment of principal and interest on loans. On the other hand, a sum of £1,300 was due to Committee under the Customs and Excise Act which had not been received.

(2) *The Elementary Education Committee.* This Committee, the largest and most important, may be considered as having to do exactly the same work as the late School Board with the addition of the portion relating to Voluntary Schools, and without the portion dealing with Industrial and Higher Grade Schools. It is upon this Committee that the bulk of the labour of introducing the difficult portions of the Act has devolved; and as this was realised at the beginning of the work, no less than twenty-two members were appointed. Dr. Cook, the chairman of the full Committee, was appointed chairman of this also. The number of separate school departments under the Committee, excluding Manual Training and Domestic Science and special classes, is 112 Council and 99 Voluntary, or a total of 211, or 101 more than the maximum under the School Board. The teaching staff reaches a total of 1,245 in Council, and 710 in Voluntary Schools, and in addition

there are seven officers whose duties are akin to those of inspectors. One of the early acts of the Committee was to place all teachers in the Voluntary Schools in exactly the same position as regards payment as those in the Council Schools. In doing this it was found that the strict application of the scale of salaries which was in force would involve, in some few cases, a reduction of the amount hitherto paid. In such cases no alteration whatever was made, but no new appointments will be made outside the scale. In every case when the application of the scale involved an increase of salary, and of course this was the case in the majority of cases, such increase was made to depend upon a satisfactory report on the teachers' work from the managers of the school. When the managers reported unfavourably, the Committee's inspectors were sent to make an investigation; but it is gratifying to record that out of the whole of the Voluntary teachers employed in the city an increase had to be declined in five cases only. An important branch of the work of the Elementary Committee is that of school attendance. To aid them in securing the presence of the children in school the Committee has a staff of twenty-eight officers whose duties are to see that all children between the ages of five and fourteen are in regular attendance at school. The efficient working of any Education Act must obviously depend upon the presence of the children in the schools, and hence the Committee has given very careful attention to this portion of the work. It is gratifying to record a great success, for we find that in the year ending March 31st, 1903, the average number of children in attendance at the Elementary schools of the city was 52,822, or 85.3 per cent. of the number on the registers;

in the year ended March 31st, 1904, the average number was 54,332, or 87.6 per cent., and in the year ended March 31st, 1905, the average number was 55,393, or 87.9 per cent. The training of the children in physical exercises has been carefully attended to. Systematic and regular instruction is given by the teachers to practically the whole of the children in attendance. The whole of the teaching is under the control of a superintendent who has had considerable experience in such work. Special instructors are engaged to teach swimming to both boys and girls, and certificates of proficiency are given for both physical exercises and swimming. Special importance is given to the teaching of domestic subjects and needlework to the girls. Centres fitted with all necessary requirements for cookery, laundry work and housewifery are scattered throughout the city, and thousands of girls are taught these important subjects during their school lives. That the instruction is of first-rate quality is shown by the fact that educationists from other towns visit Bristol in order to adopt the Bristol system in their own towns.

(3) *The Industrial and Special Schools Committee* was appointed in order that the particular kind of work which has many special features might not be neglected. This Committee has to manage the Carlton House, Truant and Day Industrial Schools and the Deaf Institution, as well as the special schools for defective children, and generally to deal with all matters relating to the education of mentally and physically defective children, and children committed to Industrial Schools. In addition to this the Committee carries out the provisions of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893, and the Elementary Education (Defective

and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899. Miss Townsend is chairman, and eleven members work with her, but in addition there are several co-opted members (ladies and gentlemen) who help in the management of the institutions. During the year 1903-04 the following capital sums were voted by the Committee, and subsequently approved by the full Education Committee and by the Town Council: (a) £7,500 towards the erection of a Nautical Industrial School at Portishead to replace the *Formidable*. (b) £500 to the Park Row Industrial School towards providing a new playground, etc. The financial results of the working for the first twelve months shows that approximately the expenditure exceeded the income by £6,000.

(4) *The Sites and Buildings Committee*. The enormous amount of property owned by the Education Committee necessitated the appointment of this special Committee. The duties include the finding and negotiating for sites, authorising the preparation of plans, reporting upon estimates for building, plumbing, heating, and ventilating, and the carrying out of the erection, enlargement, alteration and repair of all school buildings for which the Education Authority is responsible. Mr. W. H. Elkins was appointed chairman. Nine other members, in addition to the chairman and vice-chairmen, who are *ex-officio* members of every committee and sub-committee, constitute the Committee. A large amount of difficult and delicate work fell to the lot of this Committee during the first year of its existence. Section 7 (1) (d) of the Act of 1902 is certainly one of the parts which requires very delicate handling in order to avoid friction. It enacts that the local Education Authority shall make good such damage as they consider to be due to fair wear

and tear in the use of any room in a Voluntary School-house which has been used for the purpose of a public Elementary School. This clause of the Act made it necessary that a record of the condition of the school buildings at the time the Act came into force should be made and filed for reference. The City Valuer was therefore instructed in March, 1903, to make the necessary inspection and to report. These reports were forwarded to the school managers in due course, and it is gratifying to remark that in the great majority of cases the defects pointed out were either wholly or partially made good. In the few other cases the managers expressed their readiness to put the alterations and repairs in the builder's hands immediately. Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the managers of Voluntary Schools in reference to caretakers, fuel, gas, water, etc., and in short, although the settlement of the details has sometimes involved considerable correspondence and negotiation, yet in every case the Committee has been met by an earnest desire to reduce the difficulties as far as possible and to work the Act in the best manner for the interests of the children. The increase of the population, as well as the migration from the central portions of the city to the suburbs, makes it necessary that an ever-increasing number of school places must be found in the more densely-populated areas. As a result the wants of the Committee cannot be met by small operations such as those just recorded. Several large schemes are in hand at the present time, and new schools will be opened at Wick Road and at Air Balloon Hill in July of this year. The former will provide accommodation for 1,080 children, and the Local Government Board has sanctioned a loan of £16,788

for site, buildings, etc. The latter will provide 1,050 places as well as a manual instruction workshop and cookery room, and the loan sanctioned is for £17,594. Sites have also been purchased for large schools of about the same capacity as those at Rose Green, St. George, and Parson Street, Bedminster, whilst negotiations are proceeding for building one good and large school in the Kingsdown district to replace two small and inconvenient ones. The proceedings of the Sites and Buildings Committee are necessarily costly, and no income in the shape of grants is available. During the year 1903-04 £23,000 was spent in repayment of principal and in payment of interest upon loans raised before the formation of the Education Committee. A sum of £57,170 was sanctioned by the Home Secretary or the Local Government Board for capital expenditure, and out of this amount £20,672 was received. The total amount spent on capital account during the year was £23,225.

(5) *The Finance Committee.* The last of the principal committees is that of finance. Its duties are to have general control of all matters relating to finance, to pay all salaries and accounts, audit the annual statement of receipts and expenditure, and to prepare the estimate of the Committee's requirements out of the rates. In addition the direct control of all matters relating to the offices is in its hands. Mr. George E. Davies is the chairman, and a committee of ten assist him. The City Treasurer, Mr. Tremayne Lane, is the treasurer of the Committee, but the work is directly under the control of Mr. B. B. Wilson (son of the first clerk to the School Board), who is the accountant to the Committee. In order to carry on the work of the Education Committee, the income from Government and

other sources was supplemented by a contribution of £84,000 (= 1s. 1½d. in the £) from the local rates. This was £3,500 less than was required by the School Board in the last year of its existence. In the year 1904-5 the sum received from the rates was £85,500, a larger amount being necessary owing to the extension of the city boundaries. This result of the working of the Act, notwithstanding the greatly increased field of its labours, may appear inexplicable. But the explanation is that the Government, realising that the Act threw upon local authorities greater financial burdens than they had hitherto borne, increased the amount payable per scholar from the Central Education Board. This sum calculated for Bristol amounted to about £25,000 per annum, and as a result of this the introduction of the Act has actually been of benefit to the Bristol ratepayer. Some credit is also due to the Committee for the careful way in which the work has been carried out. The total receipts on current account in 1903-04 (exclusive of a balance from the School Board of £11,725) amounted to £195,660. The total expenditure was £200,736. On March 31st, 1904, the balance in hand was £2,131, but to this should be added an amount of £3,108 which had been temporarily drawn from current account to meet the requirements of capital expenditure, the loan for this expenditure not having been received at that date. In addition to this an estimated amount of £1,300, on account of the grant under the Customs and Excise Act, was not received. Taking these items into account, the balance in favour of the Committee on March 31st, 1904, amounted to £6,539. The amount of the city's indebtedness on account of the School Board's loans was £416,723 when the Education Act 1902 came into operation. To this

was added a sum of £20,672, received during the twelve months under review. During the same period loans to the extent of £9,635 were repaid. The liabilities on capital account on March 31st, 1904, stood at £427,760. The Local Government Board's auditor commenced his public audit of the first year's accounts in May, 1903, and after a most careful and complete inquiry gave his certificate in due course, and expressed his approval of the manner in which the accounts were kept.

Taking a general view of the two years' experience of the working of the Act in Bristol, it may be said that the anticipations of trouble and friction have been singularly falsified. Nothing of a serious nature has arisen to interfere with the administration of what, from its very nature, must be a most complicated and difficult measure. Intricate educational questions, about which even experts differ, have had to be faced, and although in such cases it is impossible to always take the right course, yet in every case the decision has been arrived at with the sole purpose of doing the greatest good to the education of the city. But all this has entailed a tremendous amount of work on the members of the Committee, and of many hours of anxious and serious thought from those who happen to be holding the principal positions. During the first year of its existence no less than 290 meetings of the Committee and the principal and sub-committees have been held, and this number is exclusive of visits paid to schools by individual members, and of numerous interviews and deputations, both in Bristol and in London. The chairman and vice-chairmen are *ex-officio* members of all Committees, and consequently the brunt of the work has fallen upon these gentlemen.

It would seem that herein will be the greatest obstacle in the carrying out of the Act, viz. the difficulty in finding competent persons who are able and willing to devote the time and energy which is necessary if the work is to be done efficiently. Some plan will have to be devised to meet this difficulty if the full benefits are to be derived from an Act which most educationists think will ultimately result in greatly improving the general education, both elementary and advanced, of the people of the country.

(A) SCHOOLS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Free Elementary Schools.

There are at present ninety-one Elementary Schools under the authority of the Education Committee, forty-eight of these being Voluntary Schools and forty-three Council Schools. In nearly every case accommodation is provided for boys and girls, and with few exceptions infant classes are also attached. The education is entirely free, and attendance is compulsory on all whose education has not been provided for elsewhere. At the end of 1904 there was a total elementary education accommodation for about 65,000. Four schools are worthy of special mention, as they are old endowed schools which were, with the consent of the trustees, amalgamated some years ago with Voluntary Schools in their vicinity. They are:—

COLSTON TEMPLE SCHOOL, Victoria Street. This school was founded in 1699, and in 1712 was endowed with a sum sufficient for educating and clothing forty boys by Colston, who also paid for the erection of suitable buildings. In 1864 with the consent of his trustees and under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners and the Education Committee of the Privy Council, the school was amal-

gamated with a National School, and by the Education Act of 1902 has come under the authority of the Corporation.

ELBRIDGE'S SCHOOL, Fort Lane, St. Michael's Hill, was built by John Elbridge in a part of his garden in 1738. By his will he endowed it with £3,000. It was erected for twenty-four girls, who were to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic and sewing, and a suit of clothes was to be given to each once a year. The dwelling-house for the master and mistress was erected in 1748. The school is now amalgamated with St. Michael's National Girls' School, for the support of which the endowment is used.

REDCLIFF BLUE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Redcliff Hill, was formerly in Temple Street, and was founded about 1720. It was supported by voluntary contributions till May 16th, 1798, when, from legacies and donations, further subscriptions were not required. The school was amalgamated with the St. Mary Redcliff Voluntary School in 1869. The funds of the school are now devoted to the training of a small number of girls as domestic servants. They are clothed in blue, and live in the Redcliff Training Home.

REDCLIFF ENDOWED BOYS' SCHOOL, Redcliff Parade. The school was founded under a scheme of the Charity Commissioners in 1856, and an upper department added in 1879. This latter was for children whose parents could afford to send them for a longer period than is usual in Elementary Schools. The school now forms the boys' department of St. Mary Redcliff School. The endowment has been used for the extension of the premises.

Higher Grade and Secondary Schools.

There are three Higher Grade Schools in Bristol, viz. Fairfield, St. George, and Merrywood, the two

former being recognised Secondary Schools. These schools provide a methodical and progressive course of education, physical, mental and moral, of wider scope and more advanced degree than that given in Elementary Schools, combined with workshop and laboratory practice in general, scientific and commercial subjects. It is intended for boys and girls whose school education will continue until about the age of sixteen or seventeen years, and who desire to be adequately equipped for commerce and business, for apprenticeship to the teaching profession, or for proceeding with a sound preliminary general training into technical and industrial pursuits.

ST. GEORGE HIGHER GRADE AND SECONDARY SCHOOL was opened in November, 1894. There is accommodation in the Secondary department for about 200. The school is provided with well-equipped chemical and physical laboratories, art room, workshop and cookery rooms. The fees are £1 per annum, but there are a number of free places, which are filled by competition annually.

FAIRFIELD HIGHER GRADE AND SECONDARY SCHOOL was opened on November 1st, 1898. Accommodation is provided in the Secondary department for nearly 180 students, and the buildings include well-equipped chemical and physical laboratories, art room, workshop and cookery rooms. The fees in the Secondary School are £1 per term, but 25 per cent. of the accommodation is free to students, who are chosen by competition annually. An increase in the accommodation is at present in contemplation.

MERRYWOOD HIGHER GRADE SCHOOL, opened in January, 1896, has accommodation in the Higher department for about 100. The school

is provided with well-equipped workshops, cookery rooms, etc. The fees are 22s. 6d. per annum. The school is not at present recognised as a Secondary School by the Board of Education.

Evening Schools.

There are three grades of Evening Schools conducted by the Education Committee: (a) Primary Continuation Schools, intended for those who have not passed through or have forgotten the work of the standards of the Day Schools; (b) Commercial Continuation Schools, arranged for young people who are in business, or wish to be conversant with business subjects; (c) Higher Grade and Elementary Science Schools, which take the advanced stages of elementary and commercial work, and the introductory stages of certain branches of science as approved by the Board of Education. For the Primary Schools there are about twenty centres, for the Commercial Schools seven, and for the Higher Grade and Elementary Science three. Art classes are held at Fairfield Road and Merrywood Higher Grade Schools, and also at the Municipal School of Art. Special subjects are taught at certain centres, provided a sufficient number enter and continue in attendance. Head teachers of day schools are authorised to give to scholars leaving school whom they consider likely to profit by further instruction tickets of free admission to evening classes, and head teachers of evening schools have power to recommend for free tuition any pupil who has attended not less than 80 per cent. of the hours the school has been open. (*See Section B.*)

Industrial and Truant Schools.

CARLTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL. This school was opened by the School Board in 1874, and has

accommodation for fifty-five girls. The successful management of the school has won warm approvals from the Government inspectors.

TEMPLE BACK DAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, originally situated in St. James's Back, owes its origin to Mary Carpenter, and was formerly a day feeding school; that is to say, children were induced to attend and remain at school throughout the day by means of meals provided for them, and a portion of the school hours were devoted to industrial work. On the death of Mary Carpenter, the school was, in October, 1877, converted into a day industrial Board School, certified by the Home Office. The children can be admitted to the school as early as six o'clock in the morning, and some of them remain engaged in various duties until seven in the evening. They are provided with breakfast, dinner, and tea, and the intervals are occupied with scholastic and industrial work, according to a timetable approved by the Home Office. The girls do needlework, learn cookery, and take part in turns in the work of the kitchen and wash-house; and the boys go through a course of "eye and hand training," whilst the older lads receive woodwork instruction, so that all are prepared for trades requiring skill. About one-fourth of the yearly cost is paid by the Treasury. The school accommodates 200, and parents are required to make some payment towards the cost of food.

TRUANT SCHOOL, Kingsdown, was established by the School Board. Boys who are confirmed truants are committed and detained for such time as the Education Committee consider necessary to cure them of their truant habits. The system has been found to work extremely well, the boys who have been sent to it often afterwards making good attendances at the day Elementary Schools.

There is a truant officer appointed by the Education Committee, whose duty it is to look after these children. Accommodation is provided for fifty.

Miscellaneous Schools.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART, in Queen's Road, was established in 1853. The school provides systematic instruction in Art in all its branches. Students are thoroughly prepared for the examinations held by the Board of Education, London, and to enter the Royal College of Art as students in training, national scholars, royal exhibitors, etc.; also for admission to the Royal Academy Schools. The course of study is particularly designed to give students a thorough knowledge and application of decorative art with a view to manufacture, and classes of a technical nature are held in the school. Classes are held both in the morning and evening, and instruction in Art is also given at some of the Council Schools. The fees of the school are very moderate, and there are many prizes and scholarships. Headmaster, Reginald E. J. Bush, A.R.E., A.R.C.A. (Lond.).

MUNICIPAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF COOKERY AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, 2 Great George Street, was established by the Corporation in 1893 out of funds devoted to technical education. The school is maintained for the following objects: for the training of teachers in cookery, laundry work, housewifery, dressmaking, and millinery; for giving instruction in these subjects, both elementary and advanced, to cooks, housekeepers, the wives and daughters of artisans and women of all classes; for providing courses of elementary teaching for children. The institution having proved highly successful, branch cookery classes were opened in 1896 in the eastern part of the city and in Bedminster, with very

beneficial results. In May, 1901, the Technical Education Committee founded six scholarships for girls, who are boarded and lodged, and undergo a nine months' training with a view to their becoming capable servants or housewives.

PUPIL TEACHERS' CENTRE SCHOOL, Broad Weir. Boys and girls intending to become teachers in the Elementary Schools receive instruction here which shall qualify them to fill their future vocation effectively. Pupils pass into the school, from sixteen years and upwards, from the Secondary Schools of the city, which are connected with the Pupil Teachers' Centre by scholarships. The students devote a portion of their time to teaching in the Elementary Schools, and the remainder to work at the Centre. The course extends over a period of about two years. All students are prepared for the King's Scholarship Examination, whilst some are also prepared for the London University Matriculation Examination. Students who pass the King's Scholarship Examination in the first or second class are eligible for admission to any training college. Since, however, accommodation at the training colleges is limited, the college authorities select those of their applicants who stand highest on the list. The training course is for two years. At most of the University Day Training Colleges boys are required to matriculate before admission, in which case they usually proceed to degrees during a course of training extended to three years. Principal, H. W. Mockridge, B.A. (Lond.). (See Training Colleges *under* Section B.)

Special Schools.

BEDMINSTER, Orchard Place. This school, for the mentally deficient, was founded in 1897, and was transferred to its present site from rented premises at Zion Chapel

in March, 1903. It provides accommodation for sixty (boys and girls).

KINGSDOWN INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF was opened on May 10th, 1898. It provides accommodation for forty-five boys and girls.

REDCROSS STREET School, sometimes known as the Invalid Children's School, was opened in March, 1900, as a school for physically defective children. In September, 1902, children from the Castle, Mina Road and Moorfields centres were transferred here. Such children as are crippled or by other physical defect rendered unfit for ordinary schools, are conveyed to and from Redcross Street in a van provided for the purpose, and are given medical and nursing attention in addition to the education. The cost of the conveyance and the nurse was originally borne by a voluntary committee. The working expenses are now borne by the Education Committee, although the voluntary committee still provide medical and other requisites. The school provides accommodation for 200.

(For further information as to schools of this kind see Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, Home for Crippled Children, etc.)

(B) SCHOOLS NOT UNDER
THE AUTHORITY OF THE EDUCATION
COMMITTEE.

*Certified Industrial Schools and
Reformatories.*

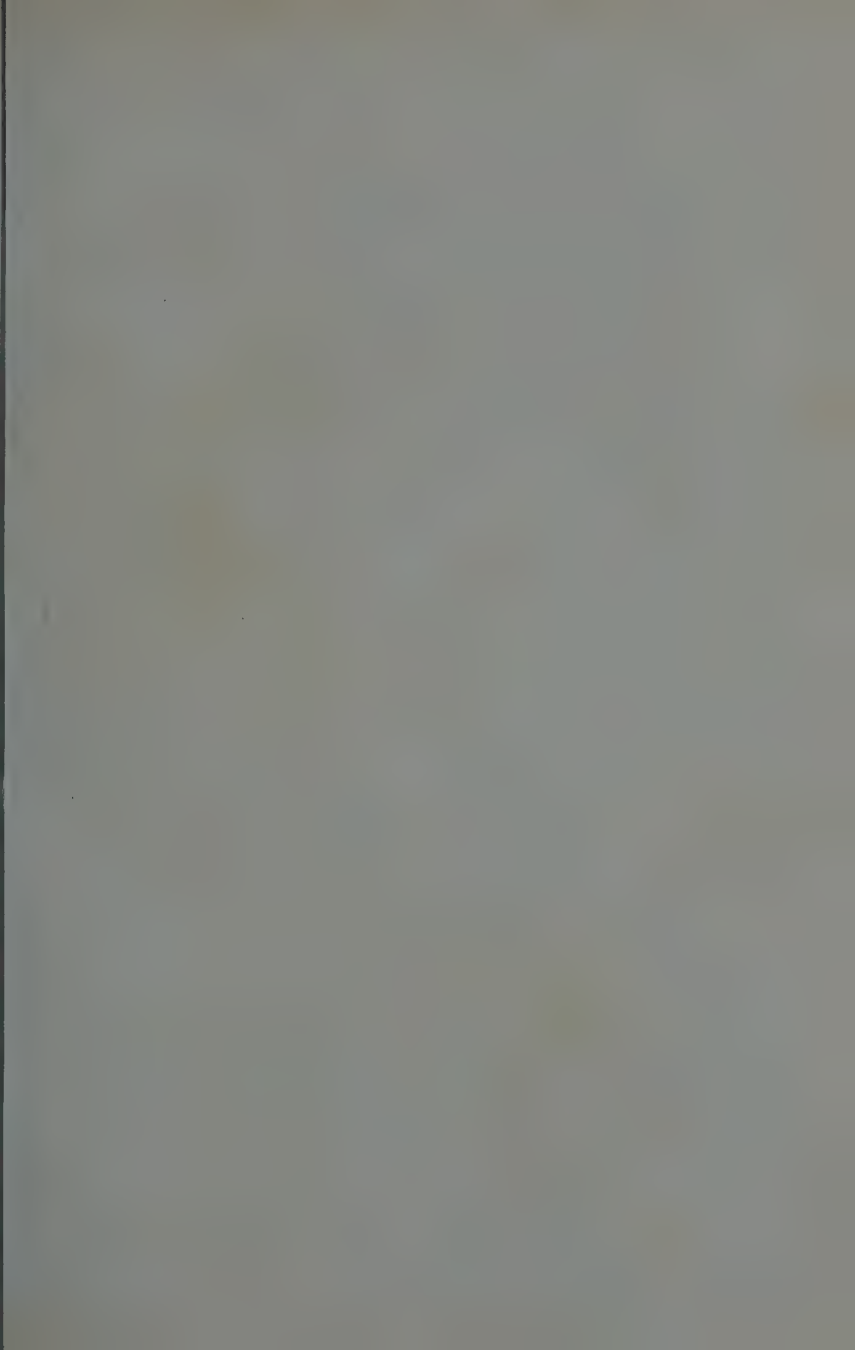
ARNO'S COURT REFORMATORY, Brislington, for Roman Catholic girls, who are cared for by the sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd (*q.v.*). The school is certified for 100 girls, who are received from all over the country on the order of a magistrate for terms of from three to five years. The nuns have under their charge

also a penitentiary for women and girls.

BRISTOL CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, for girls, Stanhope House, 14 Somerset Street, Kingsdown. Established 1866 for the reception of destitute and vagrant girls sentenced to an Industrial School under the Industrial Schools' Act. It is supported by Treasury allowance, payments from Education Committees, County Councils, Borough and District Councils, and some voluntary subscriptions. Age of admittance, 6 to 12. In addition to a course of elementary education the girls are given a thorough industrial training. Especial attention is paid to the reformation of character and manners, with the result that a large proportion are well placed when they leave school—most of them in domestic service. Parents of the girls are allowed to visit on the first Monday in each month. The school is licensed for sixty children; it can be visited at any time by application to the Matron or to the hon. secretary, Miss R. E. Pease, Westbury-on-Trym.

CLIFTON WOOD SCHOOL, established in 1849. The average age of boys on admission is ten years; they are subject to detention until they have completed their sixteenth year, but they are in most cases, if their conduct has been good, sent out on license soon after they have attained fifteen. The average number in the school is 200. Every boy of proper age, and not physically disqualified, is employed one half of the day (not exceeding 3½ hours) in the workshop. A number of the boys on their discharge enter the army and become members of the regimental band, for which they are fitted by their training in the school band. Secretary, S. Pim Jackson, Albion Chambers.

"FORMIDABLE" TRAINING SHIP.
(See Training Ships.)





BISHOP'S COLLEGE, QUEEN'S ROAD,

ERECTED 1839.

SITE OF MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY

KINGSWOOD REFORMATORY, Reformatory Road, Kingswood, was founded in September, 1852, mainly through the exertions of Mary Carpenter. Originally accommodation was provided for both boys and girls, but in 1854 the Red Lodge Reformatory was founded and the girls were transferred here. There are at present about 140 boys in the school (which has recently been rebuilt, John Wesley's school chapel alone being retained), and many of those who have left are known to be leading honest and respectable lives. The income of the institution is derived from sums paid by the Treasury and by counties and boroughs for the maintenance of children, and from the profits on the industrial work of the boys. Trades such as carpentry, shoemaking, tailoring, gardening and baking are taught. Superintendent, G. Whitwell.

NATIONAL NAUTICAL SCHOOL, Portishead. On July 14th, 1904, the foundation-stone was laid by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg of this institution, which will when completed take the place of the old *Fornidable* Training Ship (*q.v.*).

PARK ROW CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS was started by Mary Carpenter in April, 1858, and was almost the first (if not the first) in England. It will accommodate eighty boys. It is supported by voluntary contributions, with Government and Corporation allowances for boys sent under the Act. Since 1902 the school has undergone much alteration and extension, over £2,000 having been spent on it. A new range of workshops has been added and a fine playground made. The boys are taught tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentering. Great attention is also paid to physical training, the boys being very successful at cricket, football and

swimming. The school is open to visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Superintendent, Jas. Franks; hon. secretary, H. C. Trapnell.

RED LODGE REFORMATORY FOR GIRLS, Park Row. This school was commenced at Kingswood before the Reformatory Schools Act was passed. It was mainly through Mary Carpenter that this Act was obtained in August, 1854, and this school was the first established for the reception of girls convicted under the Act. The premises known as the Red Lodge (*see* Great House) were purchased by the late Lady Noel Byron, widow of the poet, in 1854. In accordance with her desire, the late Mary Carpenter undertook the sole management of the institution. The school was certified on December 9th, 1854, and from that time girls have been received under magisterial sentence. Visitors are received on Thursdays from 2 to 4 p.m. In the interesting apartment briefly described under Relics (sub-heading Red Lodge), the inmates are assembled for morning and evening prayers, and for evening service on Sundays. In the morning of that day they attend at Lodge Street Chapel for worship. In the superintendent's room is a tablet to the memory of the lady who purchased the house, bearing the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Annie Isabella Noel, Dowager Lady Byron, who, ever devoting the many talents entrusted to her to the service of her Master, purchased these premises September, 1854, for the purpose of rescuing young girls from sin and misery and bringing them back to the paths of holiness. She was born May 17th, 1792, and departed this life May 16th, 1860. Faithful unto death." The school is supported by grants from the Treasury, contributions from county and borough rates, and the industrial profits of the institute. The reformatory is now managed

by a committee. The reports of the Government inspector are of a most gratifying character. Laundry work forms an important item, twelve girls being regularly employed, contributing a considerable amount to the expenses of the institution. Matron, Miss Langabeer.

Collegiate and Endowed Schools.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, Lower College Green, founded 36th of Henry VIII., was reorganised under a scheme approved by the Queen in Council in May, 1882. The aim of the school is to provide education, higher than elementary, for the choristers of the Cathedral and other boys being day scholars. All scholars pay a tuition fee of £2 7s. 6d. a term for the ordinary school course. Boys are required to pass an examination for admission, and unless they are choristers or probation choristers must be not less than eight years of age. There are two Entrance Scholarships of £4 10s., tenable for two years, awarded alternately in January of each year, two Senior Scholarships of a like amount, tenable also for two years and awarded in alternate years on the result of the Christmas examination, and a Musical Scholarship of £3 awarded each year on the result of the Christmas examination, and tenable for one year. Rev. Henry W. Pate, M.A., is the head master, and there are four assistant masters.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' COLLEGE, Berkeley Square, was opened September, 1896, for the education of Catholic boys of the better class. Many others, non-Catholic, have since its foundation availed themselves of the advantages of the education imparted by the Brothers, whose establishments in the British Isles at present number ninety-seven. There are also nearly fifty others in the colonies. During the eight years of its existence the Bristol

establishment has been very successful. It has recently been recognised by the Board of Education as a secondary school, and also by the Education Committee of the Corporation for the holding of scholarships and the education of prospective pupil teachers. The fees are, preparatory £2, commercial or intermediate £2 10s. to £3, university £4 per term.

CLERGY DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, Great George Street, Park Street, was founded in 1831 at Gloucester. In the year 1836 it was removed to the Royal Fort, Bristol. In 1861 the Rev. A. Peache bought and presented to the committee the present buildings in Great George Street. The school receives ninety pupils, who are prepared for the higher local and joint board examination of Oxford and Cambridge, university matriculation and other examinations. The object of this school is to provide for the daughters of clergymen of limited means a thoroughly good high school education at a moderate cost, the fees being £33 a year. Pupils are received from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the school is not therefore purely a Bristol school, though supported almost entirely by Bristol subscribers. The school is not self-supporting. It has a small endowment, but is largely dependent upon outside interest and support. The name of the school was in 1904 altered to St. Brandon's. Head mistress, Miss Kitching, B.A. (Lond.).

CLIFTON HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Worcester Avenue. This school was founded in 1877 to provide education of the highest class for girls. It was incorporated under the Companies' Act in September, 1877. The school is examined annually by the Joint Board of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, whose higher certificates

give some exemptions from preliminary examinations at these Universities. Girls are also prepared for Cambridge Higher Local Examinations, the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and for University Scholarships. The number of girls is not to exceed 250. The staff of the school is composed chiefly of ladies who have taken degrees, or honours, at a University. The building, which was adapted for the use of the school in 1877, and enlarged in 1889, stands in a large piece of ground which allows ample space for school games. Most of the girls are day pupils, but there is a boarding house under the care of one of the mistresses. Head mistress, Miss Burns.

COLSTON'S HOSPITAL (now officially known as Colston's Boarding School) was founded and endowed in 1708 by Edward Colston, at the Great House (*q.v.*) in St. Augustine's Place, its object being "to educate in the principles of the Church of England and to maintain and clothe 100 poor boys, and to place them out to apprentice." It was necessary that boys should be either sons of freemen or born within the city of Bristol, with the exception of one-fifth of the total number, who might be chosen from any other place. The settlements also directed that "any boys of kin to the founder, or bearing the name of Colston, should have a right to be preferred before any others." By the founder's directions the Society of Merchant Venturers were constituted sole managers of the estates of the charity and governors of the hospital, and twelve gentlemen, chosen by Colston himself, were called his "nominees," and were by him appointed visitors. All vacancies in the school were filled up in moieties by these two bodies, the nominees in their half including all

the "country" boys. In 1858, owing to the improved value of the property and to its judicious management, the trustees considered that they were in a position to add twenty boys to the foundation; but the Great House in St. Augustine's not affording sufficient accommodation it became a question whether the school should be removed. Great difference of opinion prevailed upon the subject, and the matter was brought before the Master of the Rolls, who eventually approved of the proposal. The trustees thereupon bought the former palace of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol at Stapleton for £12,000; but a portion of the land was taken by the Merchants' Society, who paid one-half of the purchase money. A new wing having been added to the building, the school was formally removed in 1861 to its present locality where, with its grounds and a bathing-place, it occupies a space of about seven acres. The hospital is a boarding school; its object is to supply a sound and practical education, not merely elementary, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England. The management of the school, but not of the estates, is vested, under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, in a body of 23 governors, viz. the Bishop of the Diocese and the Rector of Stapleton, *ex officio*, thirteen from the Society of Merchant Venturers, two appointed by the magistrates of Gloucestershire and Somerset respectively, three by the Bristol Education Committee, and three co-optative.

The school now comprises two elements:—

(1) *Foundationers*, of whom eighty are chosen from within the parliamentary borough of Bristol, and twenty from the counties of Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wilts. They must have attended an Eleme-

tary School in which the fee does not exceed 6d. a week for a year preceding their application. A preference is given, as respects half the vacancies, other things being equal, to boys whose fathers are dead or permanently incapacitated. The rest are elected in order of merit, as tested by a competitive examination in the subjects of Standard IV. (Code 1875) for boys between the years of 10 and 11, and in those of Standard V. for boys between 11 and 12 years of age. The foundationers receive board and tuition gratuitously, and, if necessary, clothing.

(2) *Paying Scholars.* The number of these is limited only by the extent of accommodation. The boys pass an entrance examination, one standard lower for corresponding ages than that fixed for foundationers, and enjoy all the advantages of the school upon payment of £31 per annum.

No foundationer can be admitted under 10 or over 12 years of age, nor can any boy remain beyond the school term in which he attains the age of 18 years. Laboratories and a lecture room for the teaching of natural science have lately been put up and thoroughly equipped, and the addition of another classroom and art studio is contemplated. By direction of the scheme, the governors are permitted, if the income of the charity suffice, to apply a sum of not less than £100 per annum in maintaining exhibitions competed for by boys who have attended the Boarding-school for not less than two years immediately preceding the award thereof, tenable at any grammar school, or other place of liberal or professional education approved by the governors. The present headmaster is A. Finn, M.A., LL.D. (Dublin).

COLSTON'S GIRLS' DAY SCHOOL. This extensive building, situated in

Cheltenham Road, was erected by the trustees of Colston's Hospital, and was opened in 1891. The school is worked under a scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and accommodates 350 girls between the ages of 8 and 18. The school fee at present amounts to £6 6s., but as very admirable laboratories, etc., for the teaching of natural science have lately been put up, and considerable further additions are contemplated, it is probable that this fee will soon be slightly raised. The pupils are prepared for the Science and Art and the Cambridge Examinations. Head mistress, Miss E. M. Hughes, B.A.

COLSTON SCHOOL, Victoria Street. (See Council Elementary Schools.)

ELBRIDGE'S SCHOOL. (See Council Elementary Schools.)

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. In 1532 Robert Thorne, a wealthy merchant, obtained a grant from Lord de la Warr of the estates of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, near the bottom of Christmas Steps, and obtained permission from the Crown to convey them in mortmain to the Corporation for the maintenance of a free grammar school. Thorne died before his intention was fully carried out, though he appointed the first schoolmaster. His brother Nicholas, as heir-at-law, then came into possession, and appointed the second master, but also died without handing over the estate, though he bequeathed his library and some money to the school. Owing to his children being under age nothing could be done until 1558, when his second and surviving son executed a deed undertaking to deliver up the property on reaching maturity on condition that certain profits should be reserved to him. Strange to say, the Corporation soon afterwards demised to him the entire estates, reserving only a fee farm rent of £30 a year, and upon his death, in 1591,

his daughter, Ann Pykes, became owner in fee on the above condition. The conduct of the civic body caused great indignation amongst the citizens, the matter fell into Chancery, and eventually the Corporation were shamed into buying up Mrs. Pykes' interest, and recovered the property for the school. Nicholas Thorne was buried in St. Werburgh's Church in 1546, and an inscription to his memory was removed from that edifice on its demolition, and was subsequently fixed in the great hall of the new Grammar School in Tyndall's Park. This inscription speaks of his enriching Bristol "with a noble school at his own and his brother's expense." On June 7th, 1766, the Common Council commenced another scandalous transaction. The boys of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital then inhabited a spacious mansion in Unity Street, built early in the century by the subscriptions of Edward Colston and other philanthropists. The Grammar School, on the other hand, was held in the dingy premises in Christmas Street bequeathed by the Thornes. On the above day a committee was appointed for the purpose, it was alleged, of considering what improvements could be made in the latter school, and a month later this body reported that "it would be a great public benefit" if the two schools were to exchange their buildings—in other words, if the blue-coat boys were boarded in a close and unhealthy locality and the day boys were established in an airy and fashionable neighbourhood. And the Council, trampling on the Act of Elizabeth's reign which established Carr's School at the old Gaunt's Hospital "for ever," not only adopted the committee's report, but resolved that the exchange should be made "immediately," and it was, in fact, carried out

within a few weeks. Two years later the gross illegality of this proceeding led the Corporation to obtain an Act of Parliament authorising them to remove the respective schools. In the meantime the secret motive of the job had been exposed by the marriage of the head master of the Grammar School to the daughter of Alderman Dampier, who had been the leading spirit in the above manœuvres.

The school continued under the management of the Mayor and Corporation till 1836, when it was handed over to the Municipal Charity Trustees. At that time the school had fallen into decay, the head master, though residing in the master's house, having for some years received no pupils except private boarders. On January 24th, 1848, the school was reopened, Dr. Evans, of Jesus College, Oxford, being selected out of 200 gentlemen who applied for the position of head master. The school had been partly rebuilt to make it more equal to modern requirements, and on the opening day between 200 and 300 boys were admitted. Dr. Evans died in 1854, and was succeeded by T. C. Hudson, M.A. Under him the school flourished till 1860, when he resigned. The Rev. John Caldicott, M.A., and subsequently D.D., was next appointed, and for 23 years maintained an honoured connection with the institution. In 1883, having accepted the living of Shipton-on-Stour, he retired, and was followed by Robert Leighton, M.A., who has occupied the position ever since. The history of the school since 1848 has been one of unbroken prosperity. Upon the appointment of the Endowed Schools Commissioners a long controversy arose on the question of government, management, and studies of endowed schools. Eventually in 1875 a scheme was framed,

and, having been approved by the Queen in Council, was established, under which the school attained great eminence. This scheme provides that "the governing body of the school shall consist of the municipal trustees for the time being and six other persons, to be appointed as follows, viz.: Two by the Bristol Education Committee, two by the Corporation, one by the masters on the permanent staff of the Grammar School, and one by the masters and mistresses on the staff of the Red Maids' School, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, and the day schools attached to those foundations respectively. Every governor, other than the municipal trustees, shall be appointed to hold office for six years and then retire. Religious opinions shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person to be a governor." On April 18th, 1876, ground in Tyndall's Park was purchased for a new school, and on June 11th, 1877, the foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mr. Herbert Thomas, chairman of the governing body. School work commenced in the new buildings on February 15th, 1879; but the formal opening ceremony did not take place till May 17th of that year, when Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., gave an interesting address, and a presentation was made by the "old boys" to the then head master, Dr. Caldicott. The school was built from designs by Foster and Wood, and blending structural solidity and strength with elegance of design, it is well worthy of the exceptionally fine site it occupies on six acres of the most eligible portion of Tyndall's Park. The great hall is a magnificent room, 140 feet long, 50 feet broad, and 50 feet high from the floor to the collar-beam of the roof. In the gallery is a fine organ, the gift of Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. There are nine classrooms for teaching. The clock and bells in the tower

were the gift of four members of the Wills family. The school is capable of accommodating 400 boys. Minor alterations have taken place in the school routine from time to time. Divinity is taught throughout the school, including (in the classical division of the upper school) the Greek of the New Testament. But from this teaching a parent or guardian may claim exemption for any boy by written application to the head master. The curriculum of the school is established on modern principles, and the pupils have the choice of a classical or of a commercial and scientific training, efficient teachers being provided for Greek, Latin, French, German, mathematics, chemistry, physics, etc. There are well-equipped laboratories with lecture rooms attached. The scholars are thoroughly prepared for the Universities, for the London Matriculation, the Military and Home Civil Service examinations, and those branches of business in which science and mathematics are specially required. Much attention is also given to music. The terms for tuition are £4 per term, or £12 per annum for boys over 12 years of age, and £3 per term, or £9 per annum, for those under 12. Arrangements are made for boarders by one of the masters. When the Corporation acquired, under the Local Taxation Act of 1890, an annual sum of £5,220, which it was resolved to apply to educational purposes, a donation of £2,000 was voted to the Grammar School towards the building of additional classrooms, and a yearly sum of £200 for the salary of an additional science master. A large number of the city scholarships are held in this school. Besides these, the governors offer a number of scholarships, called "Peloquin" scholarships, not exceeding twenty-five, consisting of total remission of the school fees and an annual sum

of not more than £5. Two of these scholarships, tenable for six years, are usually offered annually for competition on examinations. The candidates must be under 13, and have attended a Bristol public elementary school for at least a year. The "Peloquin" scholarships are open to boys already in the school as well as to those who are not. There are seven leaving scholarships open to boys who have been in the school for six consecutive terms, and tenable for four years. They are as follows: four school scholarships of £50 per annum, tenable at some university in the United Kingdom; the "Burgess" scholarship, of the same value and tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge; the "Sanders" scholarship, and the "Richards" scholarship. These last two are given together to the same holder and are tenable at any place of further education approved by the governors; the value is from £45 to £50 yearly. The "Fenwick Richards" scholarship of £15 per annum, tenable for three years, is awarded under certain conditions to boys already in the school and under 15 years of age. Finally there are two "Bristol Scholarships" of the value of £100 per annum, tenable for five years at St. John's College, Oxford, which are open to boys who have been in the school for at least two years immediately preceding date of election.

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL (or CITY SCHOOL). John Carr, the founder of the school, was a soap-maker, having works in Bristol and at Bow, near London. He died in 1586. His will devises certain property for the purpose of providing an "hospital or place for bringing up of poor children and orphans, being men children," such as shall be born in certain places named, and whose parents are deceased or fallen into decay and not able to relieve them.

The will directs that the hospital shall be conducted after the manner of Christ's Hospital, London, and makes the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol "patrons, guiders and governors of the said hospital for ever." The school was accordingly opened on or about September, 1590, "in the mansion house of the late hospital or house of Billesweeke, otherwise called the Gaunts" (Unity Street). From that site it was removed by exchange, as already related (*see* Grammar School), to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Christmas Street. In 1847 the school was located at its present pleasant site on a slope of Brandon Hill, occupying four acres, and having a frontage of 400 feet. It partly stands on what was 600 years ago a cemetery of the Jews, whose gravestones having been used in the base of the building, it has been wittily observed that "the boys educated at the school will always have a good Hebrew foundation." A scheme for the government of the school received the approval of the Queen in Council on May 13th, 1875, and by such it will develop into three schools should the income suffice, viz. Queen Elizabeth's Hospital (the present boarding school), and two day schools. Owing, however, to the diminished income arising from the great fall in agricultural rents, the latter institutions are still in the future. Accommodation is provided in the hospital for 160 boys to be maintained and educated as foundation boarders (though owing to want of funds, as previously mentioned, the number has been reduced to about 125 for the past ten years). The conditions of the present scheme provide that of the above-mentioned 160 boys, 60 shall be boys who have lost one or both parents, and have been born or resident for three years within the parliamentary borough of Bristol or within the ancient parish of

Congresbury, all such boys to be eligible between the ages of 8 and 10 years; and 100 shall be boys from the public elementary schools of Bristol and Congresbury, who are eligible for admission between the age of 10 and 12 years. One boy also is admitted of either of the above two classes (the former to be preferred) from the parish of Netherbury. The qualification of the 100 boys is that they must have been born or resident for three years in the parliamentary borough of Bristol and made 350 attendances at a public elementary school in the year preceding their application. They leave on attaining 15 years, unless exceptional merit is shown, when they may be retained until 16. Vacancies are filled twice a year. Further information can be had at the office of the Governors, St. Stephen Street. The subjects of instruction are the ordinary subjects of a secondary school. The trustees of the school are lords of the manor of Congresbury, and are also owners of land in Winterbourne, Siston, Henbury and Almondsbury, and of considerable house property in Bristol. Under the Endowed Schools Commissioners' scheme the governing body consists of the same gentlemen as the governing body for the time being of the Grammar School. There is an exhibition fund of £200 per annum appropriated in enabling boys of merit to continue their studies at some place of higher instruction, general or technical, or to enter a skilled trade or profession. The present head master is Robert Jackson, who was appointed in 1879, and is assisted by a staff of six resident masters.

REDCLIFF BLUE GIRLS' SCHOOL.
(See Council Elementary Schools.)

REDCLIFF ENDOWED BOYS' SCHOOL.
(See Council Elementary Schools.)

REDLAND HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Redland Court. This insti-

tution was established under a local council in 1882 for the higher education of young ladies, with a competent staff of teachers, and has proved a great success, many of the pupils having won scholarships and exhibitions. The school is now attended by upwards of 230 pupils. There are several scholarships tenable in the school. Boarders are received at St. Margaret's, Clarendon Road, by one of the senior mistresses. President, the Bishop of Hereford, who was one of the founders; head mistress, Miss E. A. Cocks.

RED MAIDS' SCHOOL, Denmark Street, founded by Alderman Whitson, who by will dated March 27th, 1627, bequeathed certain property to the Mayor and Commonalty of Bristol to provide for forty poor female children, daughters of freemen dead or decayed in estate. These children were to be taught to read English, to sew, and to do other work towards their maintenance. The mayoress, or the "ancientest alderman's wife," was to appoint the work to be done by the children, and the school was to be carried on in some convenient room in the new mansion house of the Gaunts. The present buildings were erected in 1840 on part of the original site of Gaunts' Hospital. A scheme for government of this school received the approval of the Queen in Council on May 13th, 1875. Under this scheme the governing body consists of the same persons as the governing body for the time being of the Grammar School, together with four ladies appointed by them for the term of six years. Formerly the school accommodated 120 girls, but under the present scheme the number of boarders is reduced to eighty; fifty to be girls who have lost one or both parents or whose parents are unable to maintain or educate them, and who have been born or resident for three years



ALDERMAN JOHN WHITSON.

within the parliamentary borough of Bristol, and are between eight and ten years of age; thirty to be girls who have attended for at least one year some public elementary school in Bristol and are between the ages of ten and twelve years, and have been born or resident for three years within the parliamentary borough of Bristol. Vacancies are filled twice a year. Information may be obtained at the office of the governors, St. Stephen Street. The subjects of instruction are similar to those ordinarily given in a higher grade school, with the addition of domestic economy, the laws of health, needlework, and some skilled industry suitable for women. The governors apply £100 yearly in providing facilities for scholars of merit to pursue their studies in some place of higher instruction, general or technical. The scholars, in accordance with the founder's will, are dressed in red, with white aprons and tippets, and plain straw bonnets trimmed with blue ribbon. They attend divine service on Sundays at the Lord Mayor's Chapel (St. Mark's), College Green. The present head mistress is Miss E. C. Bowen, who was appointed in 1887, and is assisted by a staff of four resident mistresses and an assistant matron. A sum of £50 is yearly set aside for the award of marriage portions to girls who have left the school, and gifts for outfits and other purposes to girls of merit on leaving.

ST. BRANDON'S. (*See* Clergy Daughters' School.)

STOKES CROFT SCHOOL. This school was founded in 1722 by Abraham Hooke, merchant, with others of the congregation worshipping in Lewin's Mead. For upwards of a century the boys were clothed in a dress similar to that at present worn by the boys of the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, and thirty were boarded as well as educated.

It was, however, subsequently resolved no longer to board and clothe them, but rather to increase their number to forty, to be educated only. In regard to the admission of boys to the school, preference is given to those whose parents attend Lewin's Mead Chapel. Boys are required to pass a preliminary examination before they are admitted, which is from about the age of eight years, and they are expected to remain until they are fourteen. The management consists of a body of feoffees appointed for life, a treasurer and governor being elected from that number. D. Churchill is the present head master.

Science, Art, and Technical Schools.

CLIFTON LABORATORY. This institution is situated in Berkeley Square, and was established in 1890 in order to provide instruction of a thoroughly practical character in chemistry and metallurgy. Subsequently physics and mathematics as being closely allied to these sciences were added, whilst for a similar reason French and German were also included. The scheme included evening classes for those unable to attend during the day. These received the approval of the Science and Art Department, and they have been carried on in connection with the Government ever since. For some years the resources of the building have been heavily taxed to provide accommodation for the numbers attending the evening classes. Especially is this the case with practical chemistry, in which class work of the highest kind is carried on. During the day the institution is largely resorted to by medical men and manufacturers who are desirous of thoroughly understanding the chemical principles of their businesses. In addition to these there are always

veral young men who are going through a complete course of training in analytical chemistry and metallurgy. Many men who are now holding important posts both at home and in the colonies have received the whole of their scientific training at the Clifton Laboratory. The evening classes are managed by a committee, of whom the Rev. Canon Griffiths is chairman, whilst the whole work is organised and controlled by Dr. E. H. Cook.

KENSINGTON GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, Berkeley Square, Clifton, was established in 1890, and is supported by grants from the Government Board of Education, Bristol Education Committee, and private subscriptions. The chief subjects taught are drawing, painting in all branches, architecture, life and portrait work, designing for art manufactures, and modelling. A number of craft objects are also taught. The school receives the largest Government grant per student of any similar institution in the United Kingdom. Head master, John Fisher, Hon. A.R.C.A. (Lond.)

MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE. The institution now known under this title was founded on March 15th, 1856, being then known as the Bristol Trade and Mining School. From the first it had three main departments, viz. (1) Courses for adult day students intended to prepare persons for leading positions in connection with industrial life, and more especially for engineering and mining; (2) Evening classes for adult students in applied science, technology, and commerce; and (3) A secondary school offering preparation for the two other departments and for those who have to commence commercial or industrial careers at the age of about sixteen. In 1885 the institution was taken over by the Society of Merchant Venturers

and transferred to the present main building occupied by the college. In its new habitation it was at first known as the Merchant Venturers' School, but in 1894 its name was changed to "Merchant Venturers' Technical College" in view of the fact that similar institutions in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc., bore a like designation, and also as an indication of the view of the governors that the day classes providing technical education of university standard formed the portion of the college to which most importance ought to be attached in view of their use to the city and the nation.

The college now occupies four buildings. The largest of these is the main building which has two front elevations, one facing Unity Street, and the other Denmark Street. It contains a great hall, which is 80 feet by 45 feet and 28 feet high, and accommodates over 1,000 persons for lectures and about 240 for examinations. It is ornamented by a roof of carved oak and oak wainscoting, and the gallery is supported by pillars of Portland stone. This building also contains eight ordinary classrooms, three chemical laboratories, optical, electrical, metallurgical, mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, hydraulic, junior physical, biological and research laboratories, photographic dark-room, balance room, engineering workshop, forge, engineering drawing office, mechanical engineering lecture room, heating chamber, two chemical lecture theatres, electrical engineering lecture room, physical lecture theatre, art room, masons' and bricklayers' shop, battery room, gymnasium, principal's room, professors' rooms, and ladies' room, besides seven cloakrooms, etc.

The second building in order of size is that which contains the majority

of the technological workshops, and is situated in Rosemary Street. The most important department in this building is the engine-house and electric light and power station, which has been provided with a view of giving the students of the mechanical and electrical engineering departments facilities for making measurements and carrying out work in connection with steam engines and electric light and power on a large scale. The experimental steam engine is of the horizontal compound condensing type, and has been most carefully designed to the specifications of Prof. Munro, in consultation with Prof. Ripper, of Sheffield, so that a large number of experimental determinations can be carried out by the students with great accuracy and upon a practical working scale. When working as a compound condensing engine, it is capable of giving out 60 horse-power at 140 revolutions a minute; but it can be uncoupled and the high and low pressure cylinders worked separately as simple engines, with or without condensation. The cylinders are fitted with patent drop valve gear and Corliss' valve gear, to enable the relative merits of these appliances for the distribution of steam to be studied. The crank shaft is made in two parts, connected by a solid forged coupling, the flanges being drilled so that the angular relation of the cranks may be adjusted in eight different ways. Independent feed and circulating pumps are provided, together with the most modern form of surface condenser. The power developed is taken up either by friction brakes, or by dynamo machines. The steam for the experimental engine is obtained from a water-tube boiler, designed for a working pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch. By means of suitably placed stop valves the steam may be taken directly from

the boiler, or it may first be passed through a super-heating apparatus. The temperature of the flue gases is measured by an electrical pyrometer. A water softening and purifying plant facilitates the study of the action of chemicals in the preparation of boiler feed water from the ordinary hard water supplied by the Bristol Water Company. A complete equipment is provided for measurement of the supply of steam, and for the estimation of the heat supplied to, and rejected by, the engine. In this room there is also a small experimental electric light and power station, the dynamos being driven by the steam engines, or by an Otto gas engine. They are connected, through a switchboard specially arranged for testing purposes, to the arc and incandescent lamps and electro-motors, on which trials are run during the session. The two belt-driven dynamos are designed for an output of 25 kilowatts at 210 volts. The whole of the power can be absorbed by two large resistance frames, or part may be used by the installation of motors and about 140 arc and incandescent lamps. The machines can be run on separate circuits for lighting, motors, or testing at the switchboard, or they can be connected in parallel to all or any of these. The building also contains a boot and shoe shop, bookbinders', painters', plumbers', and printers' shops, two lecture rooms, two cloakrooms, etc.

The third building used by the college is a house opposite the main building in Unity Street; here the college library, containing many thousand volumes, is housed, as well as the navigation department, and there are also a carpenters' shop and a plasterers' shop, cloak-room, etc.

The fourth building is situated in Kingsdown Parade, and is occu-

pied by the preparatory school of the college.

The Principal of the College is Prof. J. Wertheimer, B.Sc., B.A., F.I.C., F.C.S., and the Vice-Principal is Prof. J. Munro, M.I. Mech. E., A.R.C.S. They are assisted by eighty professors and lecturers, of whom forty-three teach in the evening only, while thirty-seven are on the regular day staff of the college. During the last completed session, 2,682 individual students have benefited by the instruction given in the various departments of the college; the corresponding number for the preceding session was 2,426, showing an increase of 256. For the several departments the numbers are as follows:—

| | 1902-3 | 1903-4 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Preparatory and Secondary Schools | 418 | 426 |
| Senior Day Classes | 287 | 352 |
| College Evening Classes ... | 1,458 | 1,631 |
| Bristol Branch Evening Classes | 134 | 161 |
| Gloucestershire Branch Evening Classes... .. | 129 | 112 |
| | <u>2,426</u> | <u>2,682</u> |

These numbers are exclusive of many thousand persons who have attended the popular evening lectures and the lectures on "Nature Study" delivered in the daytime. During the last fourteen years the number of adult students attending the senior day classes has increased five-fold. The governors recognise that this is the most important part of their work, inasmuch as the persons who are trained in the Senior Day Classes are those who are most likely to attain positions in which they can render important service to the city and the State. It is believed that no provincial technical institution in a city of the size of Bristol has been so successful as the college in attracting adult students to its day classes. In support of this opinion it may be pointed out that the total

number of such adult students in attendance during the session 1903-4 was 352, being only thirty-six less than the number of similar day students who were during the same session in attendance at the magnificent Municipal School of Technology in Manchester. The steady growth of the most important of the day classes is shown by the following figures, giving the number of individual students for the past three years:—

| Subjects. | 1901-2 | 1902-3 | 1903-4 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Engineering | 72 | 78 | 79 |
| University Examinations, preparing for— | 74 | 85 | 91 |
| (a) The degree of B.Sc. in Engineering ... | 2 | 7 | 12 |
| (b) Other degrees ... | 51 | 58 | 71 |
| | <u>125</u> | <u>143</u> | <u>162</u> |

During the last fourteen years the number of adult students attending the college evening classes has more than doubled; the only department of the college which has decreased in numbers is the preparatory school which now contains only about one-third the number of pupils in attendance fourteen years ago; this is in accordance with the policy of the governors, which is directed towards the utilisation of the staff, buildings and equipment for work which shall be for the most part of university rank, and involves, of course, the gradual displacement of the work of secondary education which still forms a part of the activity of the college. Owing to the liberal annual subventions of the Merchant Venturers, the fees charged are low, being for the college day classes £10 10s. a year, for the secondary school £6 10s. a year, while for evening classes they vary from 2s. 6d. to 10s. a session. Those persons who are unable to pay even these small fees are enabled to prosecute their studies by means of various scholarships

tenable in the college. At present there are in the college holders not only of Merchant Venturers' Scholarships and of City of Bristol Scholarships, but also holders of Gloucestershire, Somerset, Wiltshire and Devonshire County Scholarships. The French Government also generally sends one or two bursars each year to the college, and the students are drawn not only from the West and other parts of England, but from Wales, Ireland, various British Colonies and foreign countries; thus at the present moment South Africa, India, the West Indies, Egypt, Roumania, China, Siam and other countries are represented in the college.

Evening Schools.

Evening classes, in which every department of literature, science and technology is dealt with by a staff of skilled teachers, are held in University College, in the Clifton Laboratory, and in the Merchant Venturers' Technical College during the winter half-year. Fine art evening classes are also held at the Fine Arts Academy and at the Schools of Art. Full particulars as to these classes may be obtained at the various institutions. (*See* Section A.)

Private Schools.

There are nearly one hundred private boarding and day schools in Bristol for boys and girls, but it would be beyond the compass of this work to enumerate them.

Ragged Schools.

In the summer of 1846, Miss Mary Carpenter and a few friends, taking compassion on the numberless "gutter children" abounding in the Lewin's Mead district, opened a "Ragged School" there for such waifs as could be induced to attend. None of the first pupils had shoes

or stockings, some had no shirts, and nearly all were living by petty depredations. Progress was, however, made, and a larger house was taken in what is now called Silver Street, where great success attended the experiment, juvenile crime in the city diminishing one-half within ten years. Two other Ragged Schools were founded in 1847 by a few philanthropists in Temple and Bedminster parishes, with gratifying results. All these institutions have been absorbed by Industrial Schools.

Training Colleges.

THE BRISTOL DAY TRAINING COLLEGE. This college was established in 1892 for the training of women teachers in public elementary schools, accommodation being provided for 60 students, the complement then allowed by the Board of Education. In order to meet the increasing demand for training, the number has been raised from time to time until the total now stands at 100. The college is managed by a local committee, on which the various educational agencies in Bristol are represented. Among these are University College, Clifton College, the Grammar School, the Merchant Venturers' Society, the leading High Schools for Girls, and the Bristol Education Committee. The several teachers' organisations are also well represented. The chairman of the committee is the Rev. Canon Glazebrook, D.D. Candidates for admission must have passed the King's Scholarship Examination, in the first or second class, or some equivalent examination approved by the Board of Education. The college is affiliated to University College, where the students attend lectures in history, literature, languages and science in preparation for the certificate examination of the Board of Education. Every facility, how-

ever, is afforded students who desire to proceed to a degree. The technical part of the work, such as history and theory of teaching, needlework, music and drawing, is given at the tutorial houses in Berkeley Square. In 1895 a hostel, near the college, was opened for the reception of students from a distance. It has recently received recognition of the Board of Education under the new regulations for the training of teachers. Resident students pay a fee of £15 10s. per annum for tuition, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student not resident in the hostel receives £20 in each year from the Board of Education, and pays a tuition fee of £10 to the college at the beginning of each session. A day training college for men teachers will be opened in the autumn of 1905, the arrangements as to fees, tuition, etc., being similar to those in force at the women's college. The Board of Education has sanctioned the admission of 30 students and an additional 30 in the session following, making 60 in all. The Mistress of Method in the women's department is Miss M. F. Pease. T. S. Foster, M.A., has been appointed Master of Method in the men's department.

GLoucester and BRISTOL Diocesan TRAINING COLLEGE, Fishponds. The object of the college is to give two years' training to young women who have served their apprenticeship as pupil teachers in public Elementary Schools, or have otherwise been accepted by the Board of Education, with a view to their becoming assistants or head mistresses in similar schools, especially within the Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol. It is conducted in accordance with the principles of the Church of England, and all candidates for admission must pass either the archbishop's examination in re-

ligious knowledge or satisfy the principal that they have passed well in diocesan examinations during their pupil teachership. Candidates must in addition have passed the King's Scholarship examination in the first or second class, or some equivalent examination approved by the Board of Education. Those accepted for admission pay an entrance fee of £16, if from the Diocese of Bristol or Gloucester, and £20 if from another diocese. This covers board, lodging, education, washing, and medical attendance for the two years of their residence, but not books. Each applicant for admission must be a communicant of the Church of England and is required to furnish a certificate of baptism, a testimonial from the clergyman of her parish, and a medical certificate. The social life of the college is furthered by dances given every month, concerts given by the students, meetings of the dramatic society, hockey, tennis, cycling, etc. Accommodation is provided for 100 students. The Principal of the college is the Rev. E. Compton Gill, B. Sc.

(C) SCHOLARSHIPS
(AS OFFERED BY THE BRISTOL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE).

Day Class Scholarships.

Reference is made under the various schools to the scholarships tenable at them, but it may be well to state briefly the system by which the Education Committee connect up Elementary and Higher Education in the city. A large number of scholarships for boys and girls, both junior and senior, are offered for public competition yearly. These scholarships are tenable at any Secondary School approved by the Education Committee. Candidates for all scholarships must have resided, or be the children of parents who have

resided, in the municipal borough of Bristol for one year immediately preceding date of application. Special scholarships are offered for the encouragement of Art as applied to industries, tenable at any Government School of Art in the city, and offered as a rule to evening students only, and also scholarships tenable at the School of Cookery. Space will not permit of a detailed account here of the Bristol scholarship scheme, which is of a liberal and comprehensive nature, but full information on the subject may be obtained from W. H. Doyle, assistant secretary for Higher Education, the Education Committee Offices, Broad Street.

Evening Class Scholarships.

In 1905 the Education Committee offer for competition seventy scholarships of £2 each, which will be awarded to successful candidates who undertake to attend at least two courses of lectures, or at least one course of lectures on one night and a workshop or laboratory course on another night, in each week of the annual session at University College, Bristol, at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, at the Clifton Laboratory, or at any institution approved by the Committee; also thirty scholarships of £3 each, which will be awarded to successful candidates who undertake to attend laboratory courses on at least two nights in each week, or else a workshop or laboratory course on one night and at least one science lecture on another night of each week, during the annual session at University College, Bristol, at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College, at the Clifton Laboratory, or at any institution approved by the Committee. These scholarships are tenable for one year only, and are open to persons of either sex who are over sixteen years of age on July 31st, 1905.

Candidates must have resided, or must be the children of parents who have resided, in the municipal borough of Bristol for one year immediately preceding date of application.

Eisteddfod. The Bristol and District Eisteddfod was instituted in the year 1903 for the purpose of adjudicating upon and awarding prizes and certificates of merit for artistic excellence in the performance of music in its various departments; to offer inducements to the diligent practice of vocal and instrumental music; to bring young and talented musicians to the front; to enable competitors to trace their weaknesses, and to observe their strong points by comparison; to interest the public in local resources; and to bind together all who are devoted to the "divine art"—whether professional or amateur, teachers, conductors, vocalists, or instrumentalists. Competitions are held annually during the first week in May. Director, W. E. Fowler, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Mascotte, Tyndall's Park, Bristol.

Electric Lighting and Power.

The first experiment in Bristol with a view to the commercial use of electricity was made on Nov. 28th, 1878, when the Cathedral was so illuminated for a special musical service. In June, 1879, a buoy at the Prince's Street Bridge was electrically lighted. Experimental street lighting was tried for one month from January 17th, 1881, the Anglo-American Brush Company using seven arc lamps of their make for the purpose; the cost of this experiment amounted to £163 11s. 6d., and the result was not deemed satisfactory. In 1883 a Provisional Order was obtained by the Corporation from the Board of Trade under the Electric Lighting Act of 1882.

For some years, however, no further steps were taken. Mr. (now Sir) W. H. Preece, the Consulting Engineer called in by the committee to advise, recommended a waiting policy until schemes for generation and distribution had been further developed and tried. In December, 1891, Mr. Preece presented a report recommending the outlay of £66,000 upon the equipment of a complete system for the supply to 20,000 incandescent lamps (*i.e.* 10,000 of 16 c.p.) and 100 arc lamps. A site for the generating station was obtained at Temple Back. In October, 1892, Mr. H. Faraday Proctor, the City Electrical Engineer, was appointed to supervise the general arrangement of the works under the Consulting Engineer, and manage the same when laid down. The supply of electricity to private consumers was commenced in August, 1893, at the date of the opening of the Bristol Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition, and the first public lamps to be lighted were those on Bristol Bridge on November 20th of that year. By the end of 1893 there were connected nearly 8,000 lamps, or about 40 per cent. of the total number originally contemplated in the scheme. Up to this period twenty miles of cable had been laid, ten sub-stations equipped, and 120 consumers connected, the capital outlay being about £80,000. In 1894 the plant capacity was increased by two-thirds. In 1896 a general scheme for the extension of the buildings and machinery, and also the mains for private supply and for public street lighting by arc lamps was prepared and passed. Owing to the limited space available at Temple Back and the very rapid increase in the demand for electricity, negotiations were entered into for the purchase of a larger site. Over nine acres of land at Avonbank, St. Philip's, were purchased, having

a frontage of about 110 feet to the Feeder Road, such site being well situated for the distribution of electric energy to all parts of the city. The foundations for the first instalment were recommenced in the autumn of 1901, and the works were formally opened on February 19th, 1902, and taken into regular use during that year. To meet the rapidly-increasing demand for electricity for power purposes a steam turbo-dynamo was erected in the Temple Back Electricity Works in 1902, being the first steam turbine used in Bristol. The second instalment of the Avonbank Electricity Works was put in hand in 1902, steam turbines being used as prime movers; indeed, the whole of the plant at this generating station is of the most up-to-date character. The water-tube boilers are of large size, the smallest having an evaporation of 14,000 lb. of steam per hour, and the larger ones 20,000 lb. of steam per hour each. Steam is used at a pressure of 200 lb. to the square inch, and is superheated about 200 degrees. The boilers are worked entirely by induced draught, thus avoiding the necessity of constructing large chimneys and enabling the variation in the intensity of draught from time to time as required. The first instalment of public street lighting in 1893 consisted of ninety-six lamps. A considerable addition was made in 1898, and a still further addition in 1903, the total number at the present time being 677 arc lamps. The increased demand for electricity used for lighting purposes has been most regular throughout, and at the present time has reached the substantial total of 185,897 lamps. Little was done in the taking up of electricity for power purposes during the first few years of the undertaking, but owing to the low charge now made for electricity the

demand is increasing very rapidly. Owing to the more economical conditions of working, the finances of the undertaking are improving each year. The following table shows the gross profits and the disposal of the same from the commencement of the undertaking:—

| | Gross Profits. | | Interest on Loans and Dividends on Stock. Less Bank Interest. | | Principal paid off or set aside. | | Surplus being Net Profit. | |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|---|-------|----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| 1893 | 1,053 | 4 6 | 1,280 | 2 3 | 1,000 | 0 0 | 3,333 | 6 9 |
| 1894 | 456 | 7 11 | 1,906 | 7 5 | 2,640 | 0 0 | 4,089 | 19 6 |
| 1895 | 4,019 | 19 10 | 2,928 | 11 7 | 3,600 | 0 0 | 2,598 | 11 9 |
| 1896 | 7,590 | 11 2 | 3,102 | 19 2 | 4,000 | 0 0 | 487 | 12 0 |
| 3 months to March, 1897 | 3,714 | 2 8 | 495 | 13 6 | 480 | 0 0 | 2,738 | 9 2 |
| 1898 | 11,010 | 5 2 | 3,543 | 13 11 | 4,400 | 0 0 | 3,075 | 11 3 |
| 1899 | 12,630 | 8 0 | 4,402 | 6 1 | 6,400 | 0 0 | 1,868 | 1 12 |
| 1900 | 13,755 | 13 2 | 6,019 | 15 8 | 7,800 | 0 0 | 445 | 17 6 |
| 1901 | 11,072 | 8 4 | 7,327 | 5 8 | 6,811 | 11 7 | 2,557 | 0 2 |
| 1902 | 18,034 | 4 4 | 10,946 | 8 6 | 8,083 | 16 11 | 996 | 1 1 |
| 1903 | 27,165 | 9 7 | 11,936 | 10 11 | 9,356 | 12 8 | 5,872 | 6 0 |
| 1904 | 31,530 | 19 0 | 13,967 | 0 10 | 9,356 | 12 8 | 8,220 | 9 1 |
| 1905 | 37,751 | 15 9 | 15,953 | 19 8 | 9,722 | 18 3 | 12,074 | 17 10 |

The total capital expenditure of the undertaking up to March 25th, 1905, was just under £600,000.

Emigration Society was founded in Bristol in the year 1880, and for twenty-five years has carried on a useful work. Its object is to supply advice and information to intending immigrants, and to help them in every possible way by means of introduction and influence. In needy and deserving cases the Society renders assistance with money and clothing, but numbers who pay their own expenses go out under its auspices. It works in conjunction with the Charity

Organisation Society, the Board of Guardians, and various benevolent societies and homes. Parties of boys and girls are sent out yearly to Canada, and are distributed in New Brunswick with great advantage to themselves. Applications should be made to the agent, Mrs. Forster, 27 Queen Square.

Engineers, Association of (Bristol). A society formed in the interests and for the advancement of general engineering science, and for the promotion of knowledge relating thereto. Four papers on engineering subjects are read during each session. The sessions begin in October and end in March. Hon. secretary, Nicholas Watts, Lloyds Bank Buildings.

Engineer Volunteer Corps. (See Volunteers.)

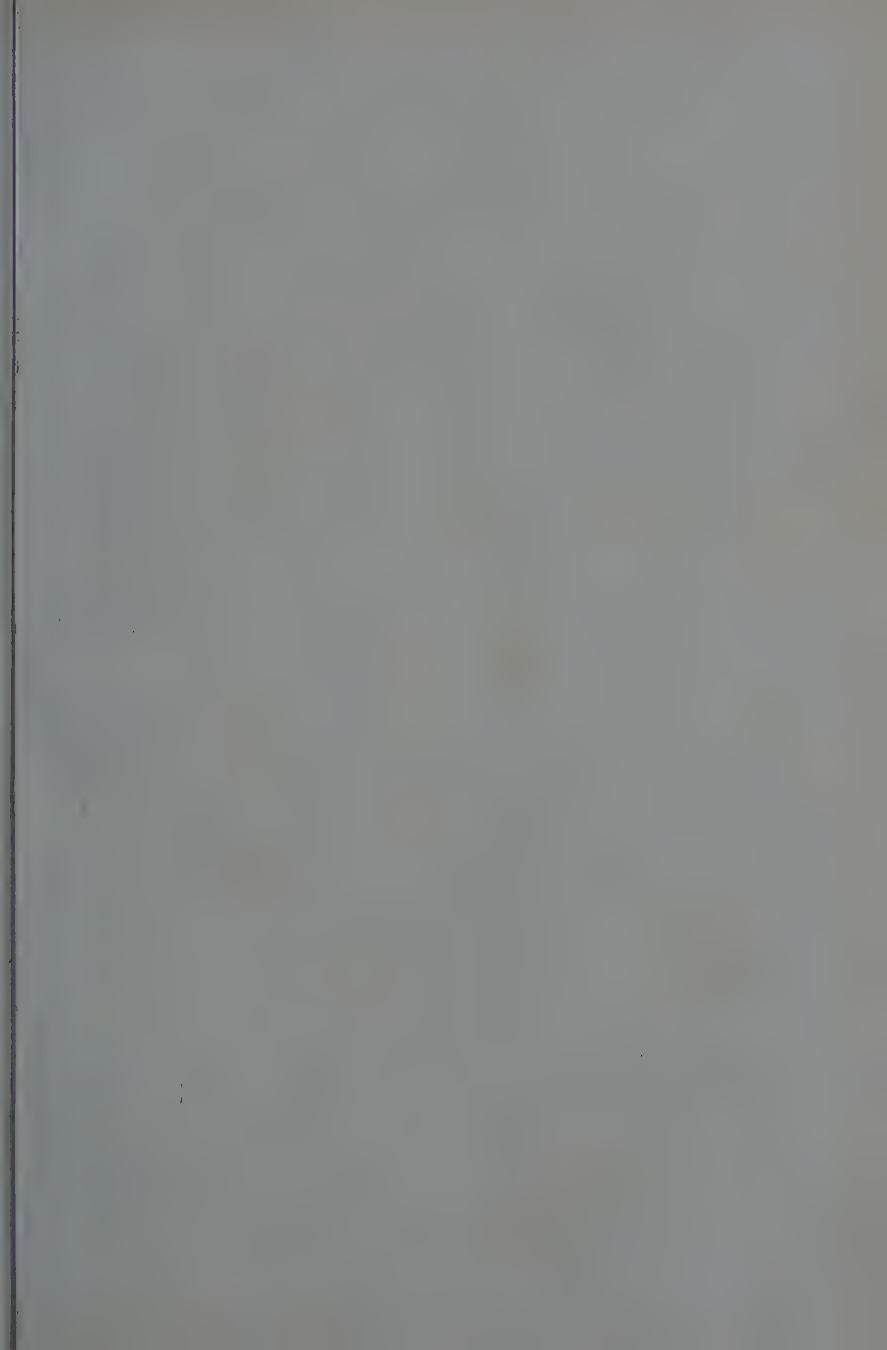
English Church Union. Formed in 1859 for the "defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England." It has nothing to do with political parties, nor are its members pledged to one side or the other on any of the minor questions about which churchmen may agree or differ. Those only who are communicants of the Church of England, or of churches in communion with her, may be elected and enrolled in the Union. Terms of subscription—Members, 10s.; associates, 2s. 6d.; working men and women, 1s. or 6d.; life members, a donation of £10. President of the Bristol District Union, Sir Edmund H. Elton, Bart.; hon. secretary, B. Barnard, Montrose Avenue, Redland. There are also three branches in the District Union, viz. Bristol, Clifton, and Frampton Cotterell and neighbourhood.

Entomology. (See Natural History.)

Escheat, Inquisition of. (*See* Courts of Justice.)

Ethnology. The various races of man who inhabited the West of England in early and prehistoric times have left numerous signs of their presence in the Bristol neighbourhood, though the city itself is said not to have been a place of importance until late in the Saxon period. Among the earliest of these may be mentioned the fine megalithic remains at Stanton Drew, about five miles south of Bristol, which consist of more or less perfect circles of upright stones with an avenue connecting them, and are considered the third in importance of these monuments remaining in England, the other two being those at Stonehenge and Avebury, in Wilts. So-called "Druidic stones" remain also at Stoke Druid, a mile west of Durdham Down, and near Bitton, on the opposite side of Bristol. All these were probably erected by the early pre-Celtic inhabitants, who are also supposed to have originally constructed many of the camps and earthworks on the hills surrounding the city, and the sunken trackways, some of which may be distinctly traced, which connected these camps. Both earlier and later *prehistoric* races have left remains in our neighbourhood. In the Leigh Woods and near Worle are remains of ancient circles supposed by some antiquaries to have been "pit-dwellings," and a few flint and stone implements, both of the earlier, rough description, and of the later polished, or neolithic period, have been met with within a few miles of Bristol. The encampments at Worle and Dolberry are fine early works, and, like the two in Leigh Woods and the Clifton camp, were probably of British origin, though the latter were no doubt much

altered when they were occupied by the Romans. There are a few round barrows beyond Dyrham and Sodbury, but these ancient sepulchral remains are much more abundant further north, on the hills near Stroud. The earthwork known as "the Wansdyke," which is connected with Maes Knoll, the huge mound visible three miles south of Bristol on the eastern end of the Dundry range, is said to have formed the boundary in this part of the country between the Dobuni, who inhabited Gloucestershire, and the Belgæ, a more powerful tribe, who, about B.C. 300, drove the earlier race northward and constructed this dyke as the boundary of their territory. But General Pitt-Rivers, from the results of his excavations in Wansdyke, was disposed to refer it to the close of the Roman period. The Romans, though they occupied several camps in the vicinity and built a few villas and temples, do not appear to have discovered the natural advantages of the site now covered by our city; many coins and other Roman remains have, however, been found in the neighbourhood, and the road may be still traced across Durdham Down which is supposed to have led to the station of Abona and the passage across the Severn. After the departure of the Roman legions the houses and cities they had built in this part of England were probably occupied by the Celts and Romanised Britons, until Ceawlin, King of the West Saxons, in 571, gained his great victory at Dyrham, about six miles north-east of Bristol, when Bath, Cirencester, Gloucester, and all this part of the country fell into the hands of the victorious invaders. One of the first results of the capture of these towns by the Saxons was the destruction or dilapidation of the beautiful palaces and temples built by their more civilised prede-





THE EXCHANGE AND ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORN STREET.

cessors, for which these roving savages had no further use. Soon after this Bristol is first heard of in history, and rapidly under the Saxons, Danes and Normans became one of the chief towns of the kingdom. According to Dr. Beddoe, a great authority on such subjects, considerable ethnological differences may be noticed in the inhabitants of the country surrounding our city. The smooth features and fair hair so frequent in North Wilts and on the Gloucestershire hills indicate Saxon origin; further west, in the Avon valley, dark-haired people are more numerous, indicating a greater admixture of Celtic or British blood; in the low country south and west of Bristol the fair Frisian type is common, while on the higher ground the British element is stronger. Across the Severn a race with dark hair and eyes are said to be descended from the Silures. In Bristol itself people of Welsh descent are very numerous, while Irishmen are comparatively rare. After the Norman Conquest, and during the early Middle Ages, when commerce with Gascony was active, much French blood was introduced.

Exchange, Corn Street, the foundation-stone of which was laid March 10th, 1740, and the building opened for public use on September 27th, 1743, is a greatly admired piece of architecture by Wood, of Bath. The north or street front is of the Corinthian order, and consists of three horizontal divisions, the first or lower section being rusticated; the second or middle section comprises four central pillars supporting a carved pediment, flanked on either side by pilasters and pierced with windows, and the final or upper portion is an entablature supporting a balustrade. The interior is a fine quadrangle with colonnades, which in 1872 was much enriched, and

covered with a glass roof. The cost of the building was £50,000 and of the above alterations £7,000. The Corn Market has, since October, 1813, been held here every Tuesday and Thursday. The whole structure extends 148 feet in length from north to south, and 110 feet in breadth from east to west. In March, 1822, the clock dial was placed in the front. Arranged round the Exchange, under the piazza, are the stalls of the corn factors. From 1832 to 1870 the Exchange was the place appointed for the nomination of parliamentary candidates and for the declaration of the poll; and scenes of great violence occasionally occurred. (*See Markets and Fairs.*)

Executions. The following is a list of executions that have taken place for murder and other crimes from 1705 to the present date. The offences were all committed within the bounds of the present city, but some of the executions took place in Gloucestershire and Somerset, to which the suburbs formerly belonged. The list is chiefly compiled from Latimer's *Annals* of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in the former of which it is stated that, owing to the careless reporting of the time many county executions were probably not recorded in the local newspapers. It may be pointed out that out of the sixty-one persons hanged between 1752 and 1800 only five had been convicted of murder.

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| 1705 | Sept. 12, John Roberts. |
| 1711 | Aug. 17, William Holland. |
| 1713 | Sept., John Shrimpton—murder. |
| 1714 | April, Capt. Maccartny (gibbeted) —murder. Sept. 8, Daniel Roberts. |
| | " Ann Pugh. |
| 1716 | Aug. 29, Henry Pearson. " Roger Wall. |
| 1718 | Oct. 3, Elizabeth Cowley. |
| 1720 | April, Two men—robbing the mail. Sept. 5, A blacksmith—murder of a girl. |

- 1721 Oct., A sailor—rape.
 1722 March 21 (at Gloucester) George Harver—burglaries, St. Philip's.
 March 21 (at Gloucester) John Bampton—do.
 March 21 (at Gloucester) John Smith—do.
 March 21 (at Gloucester) Richard Bayton—burglary, suburbs.
 July 29 (at Gloucester) Isaac Linnet—housebreaking, Clifton.
 1723 (No date.) Five men—one for coining.
 1724 Sept. 10, Constant Smith.
 „ James Williams.
 „ John Phillips—robbery.
 „ Rich. Roberts—robbery.
 1725 Sept. 8, William Morgan—robbery.
 „ Mary Tedman—robbery.
 1728 June 15, Thomas Bell, soldier (shot)—desertion.
 1729 Sept. 12, George Bennett—house-breaking.
 Sept. 12, William Taylor—murder.
 1730 July 23, George Bidgood, weaver—rioting.
 1730 (No date, at Glouc.) Another weaver—rioting, St. Philip's.
 1731 March 22 (at Glouc.), Wm. Crown—robberies on the Downs.
 Sept. 24, Thomas Sleep—horse-stealing.
 1733 Sept. 21, Wm. Bussell—unrecorded.
 „ James Jones, unrecorded.
 1734 Sept. 16, Thomas Kitchenman—murder.
 Sept. 16, Martha Morgan—child murder.
 1737 Aug. 26 (Glouc.), John Willis—burglary, St. Philip's.
 Aug. 26 (Glouc.), John Gibbs—burglary, suburbs.
 Sept. 3, John Vernon—burglary.
 „ Joshua Harding—shop-lifting.
 1738 April 14, Thomas Boone—rioting? Sept., John Hobbs—coining.
 1739 May 4, John Kimberley—murder.
 „ John Philips—robbery.
 1740 April 1, A soldier (shot)—desertion.
 April 14 (Glouc.), Benj. Fletcher and Wm. Lewis—robberies on Durdham Down.
 Sept. 4 (Bedminster), J. Millard (gibbeted); (Brislington), Corn. York (gibbeted); (Ilchester), Wm. Derrick, and — Masters—robberies in Bedminster.
 Sept. 19, William Roe—shoplifting.
 1741 April 17, Samuel Goodere, Charles White and M. Mahony (gibbeted)—murder of Sir John Dinely.
 April 17, Jane Williams—child murder.
 1742 April 8, Wm. Curtis—returning from transportation.
 1743 May 13, Sarah Barret, *alias* Dodd—
 theft.
 June 6, John Woods—forgery.
 July 11, John Partington (shot)—
 desertion.
 1744 March 22 (on Downs), Andrew Burnett (gibbeted), and Henry Payne (gibbeted)—murder near Downs.
 1746 April, John Barry—forgery.
 Sept., Matthew Daly—murder.
 1747 Aug. 17 (Glouc.), Robert Hine and Samuel Baxter—robberies in suburbs.
 1748 April 22, Wm. Nicholas, a boy (gibbeted)—poisoning his mistress.
 April 22, Eleanor Connor—stealing from person.
 Sept. 21 (Ilchester), J. Mundoso—murder, Knowle.
 1749 Aug. 25, Jeremiah Hayes—murder.
 Aug. 25, Joseph Abseny (gibbeted)—murder.
 1750 April 19 (Somerset), J. Perryman and Thomas Roach—rioting, Bedminster.
 1752 April 24, Nicholas Mooney and John Jones—highway robbery; and W. Cudmore—return from transportation.
 1753 May 7, W. Critchett and Rich. Arnold—unnatural crime.
 1754 Sept. 27, Thos. Larey—highway robbery.
 Sept. 27, Eliz. Hind—highway robbery.
 1755 Aug. 18, Cath. Gardner—child murder.
 Oct. 3, Wm. Williams—forgery.
 1758 March 10 (at Gloucester), Thos. Roberts—murder, Cutler's Mills.
 Aug. 24, John Hobbs—murder.
 Sept. 8, John Price—stealing ribbon.
 „ Wm. Saunders—stealing cloth.
 1761 June 1, Wm. D. Sheppard—unnatural crime.
 Oct. 22, Pat. Ward (gibbeted)—murder.
 Nov. 6, John Cope—return from transportation.
 1763 June 24, James Rendall—burglary.
 1764 April 16, Wm. Dawson—robbery.
 May 14, Thomas Usher—robbery of £1,800.
 Aug. 24 (Gloucester), John Jordan—robbery on the Downs.
 1765 April 12 (Glouc.), Wm. O'Brien and James Wall—burglary, Durdham Down.
 1769 June 9, Robt. Slack—horse stealing.

- 1771 Dec. 10, John Faulker, soldier (shot)—desertion.
- 1772 May 15, Jonathan Britain—forgery.
- 1774 April 22, Isaac Barrett—street robbery.
- 1775 Sept. 22, Dan. Haynes—house-breaking.
- 1776 April 19 (Glouc.), John Gilbert—burglary at Clifton.
Sept. 16 (Ilchester), John Stock—robbery, Bedminster.
- 1778 May 15, Thos. Crewys—forgery.
- 1781 Oct. 12, Benj. Loveday and John Burke—unnatural crime.
- 1783 Mar. 31, Jenkin Prothero (gibbeted)—murder.
April 16 (Ilchester), Jos. Elkins—coining, Bedminster.
May 23, Wm. Morley—forgery.
" William Shutler—house-breaking.
Sept. 6 (Bedminster), Geo. Gaines (17)—stealing linen.
- 1784 April 8 (Totterdown), Richard Randall—highway robbery.
Sept. 1 (Ilchester), Thos. Phillips—robbery, Totterdown.
- 1785 April 8, John Collins—murder.
Aug. 10 (Ilchester), Wm. Jones and Bar O'Neal—robbery, Knowle.
- 1786 Oct. 6, Ambrose Cook—highway robbery.
- 1788 April 16 (Glouc.), Thos. Fox, Chas. Frost, Jas. Thorp, and Robert Collings—burglary, Cote House, Durdham Down.
- 1790 May 7, Edw. Macnamara—forgery.
July 9, Wm. Hungerford—robbery.
- 1792 April 14 (Glouc.), Chris. Rochfort and John Hughes—robberies, Durdham Down.
- 1793 April 10 (Ilchester), Jenkin Jones—robbery, Bedminster.
May 3, Robt. Hamilton—robbery.
- 1795 April 24, Benj. Smith—forgery.
- 1798 Aug. 11 (Glouc.), John Roberts, John Hawkins, and Benjamin Gullick—robbery, St. George's.
- 1799 April 26, James Baber, Charles Powell, and John Duggan—forgery.
- 1800 April 25, Rich. Haynes—shooting at a constable.
- 1801 May 1, Duncan McLachlan—forgery.
May 8, Capt. Wm. Howie, sinking a ship.
- 1802 April 2, William Badger—forgery.
April 12, Charlotte Bobbett and Maria Davis—infanticide.
- 1803 April 22, Jesse Minnett, horse stealing.
April 22, Hugh M'Quire—forgery.
- 1805 April 25, Joseph Tyso, forgery.
- 1816 April 26, Wm. Carter—forgery.
- 1817 Sept. (Glouc.), Benjamin Caines—robberies, Kingswood (one of his brothers had been hanged a year or two earlier).
- 1821 April 13, John Horwood (18)—murder.
- 1828 May 2, Richard Millard—forgery.
- 1831 April 29, William Walker—house-breaking.
- 1832 Jan. 27, William Clark, Thomas Gregory, Joseph Kayes, and Chris. Davis—rioting and incendiarism.
- 1835 April 15, Mary Ann Burdock—murder.
- 1837 April 15 (Glouc.), C. S. Bartlett—murder, Stapleton.
- 1839 April 20 (Glouc.), Wm. Davis—murder, Redland.
- 1849 April 20, Sarah Harriet Thomas—murder.
- 1858 Jan. 12 (Taunton), John William Beale—murder, Leigh Woods.
- 1874 Jan. 12 (Glouc.), Edwin Baily and Ann Barry—murder, Horfield.
- 1875 April 26, William Hole—murder.
- 1876 April 24, — Deacon—murder.
- 1880 Nov. 22, W. J. Distin—murder.
- 1889 March 11, John Withey—murder.

Exhibitions.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.
The Arts and Crafts Society was formed in November, 1896, and consisted largely of members of the old Clifton Drawing Society, which ceased to exist when this new Society was formed. The object is to promote and encourage Arts and Crafts work generally, and particularly in Bristol. To this end annual exhibitions have been held, with the exception of one year. From the beginning the committee have always set their face against any distinction being drawn between amateur and professional work, with the idea of making the worker quite secondary to the work. At the different exhibitions members of schools, clubs, and classes are always admitted on largely reduced terms, and in many cases entirely free of charge. The exhibition is held annually in the autumn, in the Fine Arts Academy. Secretary, R. H. Parr, Blackboy Hill.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

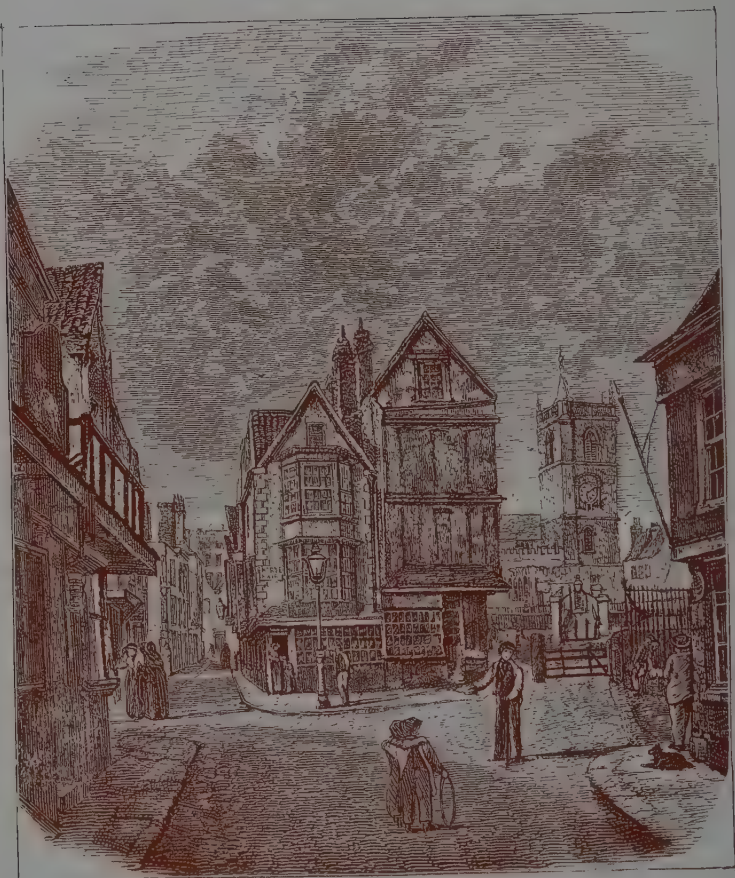
The Working Men's Industrial Exhibition was held in the Rifle Drill Hall in 1865. It was opened on Sept. 19th by Lord Palmerston, who was at that time Prime Minister. The exhibits consisted of specimens of artistic talent of skilled workmanship and examples of self-taught handicraft, the work of the exhibitor or exhibitors, who were residents in Gloucestershire, the West of England, or South Wales. The total number of exhibitors was 780. A medal was struck in honour of the event and sold in the hall, bearing on one side an inscription commemorative of the event, and on the other a picture of Lord Palmerston. 116,926 people passed through the turnstiles, and £3,253 was taken.

In 1884 an Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition for the counties of Gloucester and Somerset was opened on September 2nd, and continued for three months in the Rifle Drill Hall and in buildings temporarily erected on ground adjoining, the object being to render financial aid to University College. Great interest was shown in the undertaking, £6,000 being guaranteed. The exhibition was attended with a success far beyond the anticipations of its promoters, and resulted in a sum of £1,500 being handed over to the funds of the College. 220,000 persons visited the exhibition.

Soon after the water space between the old Drawbridge and the Stone Bridge had been covered over, a movement was set on foot by the late Sir Charles Wathen and a few other leading citizens for the holding of a great Industrial Exhibition on the ground thus made available. The project being widely approved, the work of construction was commenced in the spring of 1893, and a wooden building 520 ft. in length by 110 ft. in breadth, was rapidly erected at a cost of £11,000.

The southern section was devoted to mechanical and industrial exhibits, whilst the northern portion was reserved for pictures, sculpture, ornamental china, and other works of art, with a central space, handsomely decorated, for musical entertainments. Galleries, 25 ft. wide, extended throughout the building. The exhibition was opened on August 28th by the mayor, accompanied by many chief magistrates from the adjacent counties, and the interesting character of its contents and the excellence of the military bands engaged for the daily concerts secured it a popularity unprecedented in local annals. It was closed on January 31st, 1894, when it had been attended by 510,521 persons. The receipts reached an aggregate of £24,424, and after the payment of all expenses a balance remained of £2,271, which was divided amongst the principal medical charities. (*See Drinking Fountains, Colston Avenue.*)

In the year 1903, from Oct. 21st to 23rd, an Exhibition of Welsh Industries and Sale was held at the Colston Hall under the presidency of the Duchess of Beaufort. The opening on the first day was performed by H.H. the Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and the exhibition was in every way a splendid success, resulting in a profit of £517, £500 of which was handed to Bristol University College, and was used towards completing the Albert Fry wing of the college buildings. A tablet commemorative of this fact has been fixed in the vestibule of the College. Over 1,100 entries were received in the competitive section, in which prizes to the amount of £138 13s. 6d. were awarded. The objects of the exhibition were, by exhibiting the products, etc., of Welsh workers, to help in developing and encouraging Welsh indus-



SILVER STREET (SITE OF ST. JAMES'S FAIR).

tries, especially textile and other work, which is largely done by workers in their homes. The Welsh Industries Association holds an exhibition from time to time at varying centres, and the exhibition at Bristol proved to be the most successful of any that had been held up to that time.

Several small exhibitions of various kinds, including often a series of military band concerts, have been held from time to time in the Rifle Drill Hall. Trades exhibitions have been held in the Colston Hall and the Victoria Rooms.

Fairs.

COLT FAIR. An annual Colt Fair is held in the Cattle Market, usually in July.

LEATHER FAIRS are held in the Corn Exchange on the second Wednesdays in March and September. At one time, it is said, more tanned leather was sold during these fairs than at any other place in the kingdom.

LIVE STOCK FAIRS are held on the first Thursdays in March and September in the Cattle Market (*see* Markets), and a large number of cattle are usually brought in from the surrounding country on those occasions.

WOOL FAIRS on the second Wednesdays in March and September. These fairs are usually well attended by dealers and fellmongers from the North and Midland counties.

Fairs were formerly held annually in the Great Gardens, parish of Temple, commencing on the first of March, and in St. James' Churchyard on the first of September. Both these lasted ten days, and in the seventeenth century the St. James' Fair was probably the greatest mart of the kind in the kingdom, being frequented by merchants from all parts of England, Ireland and Wales. Even within living memory

it was attended by manufacturers of the Midland and Northern counties, with woollens, cutlery, earthenware, etc. Both fairs were abolished by the Council on July 16th, 1838. (*See* Markets.)

Fauna. (*See* Natural History.)

Feeder Canal. (*See* Docks.)

Female Misericordia Society.

This Society was founded in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Its object is to afford systematic help to poor women in times of illness. Every subscriber of one guinea receives three "notes" of recommendation, to which is added a bonus from the funds of the Society. The ladies of the committee personally visit and investigate the cases recommended, and give the relief in instalments at their discretion. The committee meets every Tuesday morning from 11 to 12 to receive notes at 13 Bishop Street, Portland Square. Subscriptions are received by the treasurer, Mrs. N. Strickland, Widcombe Villa, Richmond Hill, and by Mrs. C. Townsend, honorary secretary, St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop.

Female Penitentiary. (*See* Homes.)

Female Refuge Society. (*See* Homes.)

Ferries. In the Floating Harbour there are five ferries, viz.: (1) from Redcliff Back to the Welsh Back; (2) from Guinea Street to Welsh Back (Grove); (3) from the Broad Quay to the Butts (St. Augustine's); (4) from Canons' Marsh (Gas Works) to Wapping; (5) from Hotwell Road to Wapping (the Timber Yards)—this ferry is open all night. Ferries work the passage of the New Cut between Bathurst Basin and Hotwells, viz.: (1) from the old City Gaol, Cumberland Road, to St. Paul's Church, Coronation Road;

(2) from Cumberland Slip to the Rownham railway station. This ferry is open all night, but will shortly be superseded by a bridge. There is also a ferry from Shirehampton across to Pill.

Fine Arts Academy, Whiteladies Road. This academy was, in 1845, founded by the munificence of Mrs. Sharples, a widow lady residing at the Hotwells. Hearing that efforts were being made to establish an annual exhibition of pictures, she generously came forward with a donation of £2,000 for that purpose, and, assisted by some of the most eminent of the citizens, established the society. At her death, in 1849, she bequeathed to the society about £3,500. The present building was completed in 1858, and cost, exclusive of ground-rent, £5,000. The style of architecture is Italian. The principal façade is approached by wide flights of balustraded steps, and consists of two stages, the lower having a central colonnade forming the entrance, flanked on either side by wings with niches containing statues and pilasters supporting an entablature and balustrading; the upper stage, extending only over the centre, has five segmental recesses containing sculptures, and crowning the parapet above is a group of figures. The sculpture is by the late John Thomas, who also presented the statue of Flaxman, which occupies one of the niches. In 1877 additional rooms were added, costing £600. The academy contains a collection of pictures by Mr., Mrs., and Miss Sharples, amongst which will be found portraits of General Washington and many eminent Americans in pastel by James Sharples, and several pictures of particular interest to Bristol, notably the trial of Colonel Brereton, the races on Durdham Down, and the ballroom

at Clifton, all containing portraits of Bristol celebrities of the time; a number of pictures presented by the artists who are members of the academy; a collection of pictures by Bristol artists, presented by Robert Lang; the three large scriptural pictures by the celebrated William Hogarth, from St. Mary Redcliff, presented by Alderman Thomas Proctor and the Vestry; pictures presented by J. W. Miles, J. Scandrett Harford, H. A. Palmer, Sir J. D. Weston and others. An exhibition of modern pictures is held annually, opening in February. The academy is open free of charge for the purpose of study, from the antique and living model, to all who intend following the profession of an artist and are able to pass the required examination in drawing. During the annual exhibition of pictures a small charge is made; at other times the permanent collection is exhibited free. President, Sir W. H. Wills, Bart.; honorary secretary, Rich. C. Tuckett; assist. secretary, S. Gibson. The Municipal School of Art is held in the building, a suite of rooms being let by the Academy to the Corporation for this purpose.

Fine Art Gallery. (*See Art Gallery.*)

Fire Brigade. The first provision against fires was established in the city in 1647, when every member of the Common Council was ordained to keep six buckets of leather in his house to be in readiness against fire, or forfeit twenty shillings. A great many more were ordered to be kept in the parish churches and in the halls of the trade companies. At a later period the fire brigades of the city were maintained by six insurance companies, viz. the Sun, Norwich Union, West of England, Royal, Imperial, and the Liverpool, London and Globe, each supporting

an officer and six men, who were paid by the hour for their services on the occasion of a fire; but in 1877 five of the companies gave notice of their intention to discontinue their services, and at a meeting of the Council on May 8th it was resolved to establish a Municipal Fire Brigade in connection with the police force, to consist of a superintendent and twelve additional men, and to purchase a powerful steam fire engine, to be stationed at the Central Police Station. In 1884 a powerful floating fire engine was procured at a cost of £2,300, to be worked by the water brigade. The rest of the police force were to be trained to act at fires in aid of the firemen. Depôts for the ordinary appliances, such as fire escapes, fire buckets, hand pumps, etc., were established at the police stations at Bedminster, St. Philip's and Clifton. In January, 1883, a spot opposite Christ Church, Clifton Park, was fitted up as a depôt. A constable is on duty day and night, so that in case of an alarm of fire he is enabled to communicate instantly with the Central Station by telephone. The cost of the brigade for several years was about £1,500 per annum. In July, 1898, after the extension of the boundaries, the force was considerably increased, and about £1,500 was expended on an additional steam fire engine and other appliances. In 1900 a very powerful engine, costing £450, was substituted for that stationed at St. George's, the old one being sold. A new floating fire engine has recently been built for use at Avonmouth Dock, the old one being removed from Avonmouth to Portishead. The new engine, which is a most powerful one, can throw 2,000 gallons of water per minute, and attained a speed, when steaming to Avonmouth against the tide, of 7.7 knots. The equipment of the Bristol Police Fire

Brigade includes 1 chemical fire engine, 3 land steamers, 3 floating steamers, 13 horses, 2 tenders and 1 tender wagon, 2 tenders for fire escapes, 1 horse ambulance, 2 horse hose carts and ladders, 5 fire escapes, and 48 scaling ladders. The hose comprises 27,410 feet. There are 133 branch pipes, 89 stand pipes, 17 jumping sheets, and 22 life-lines.

Fires, Great.

Messrs. Stock and Fry's sugar house, Lewin's Mead, April 1st, 1813; it was insured for £12,000.

Mr. Rees, bookseller, High Street (near All Saints' Church), and three adjoining houses, December 14th, 1819.

Messrs. Dowell's, Wine Street, March 7th, 1820.

Mr. Oxley's, Wine Street, December 15th, 1826. Mrs. Oxley and four children were burnt to death.

"William IV." Tavern, Temple Street, March 5th, 1837; four lives lost.

Messrs. Finzell and Co.'s sugar refinery, Counterslip, June 4th, 1846; loss, £40,000.

Messrs. Hill and Stock's sugar refinery, Old Market Street, May 11th, 1854; estimated loss, £20,000.

The *Porto Novo*, an African trading ship, destroyed whilst unloading at Redcliff Wharf, January 15th, 1859.

Messrs. Fuidge, Fripp and Co.'s sugar refinery, Stone Bridge, April 30th, 1859; loss, £80,000.

The *Sea Belle*, in Floating Harbour; she was ultimately scuttled after burning twelve hours, December 17th, 1859.

Messrs. Perry's coach factory, Stokes Croft, January 6th, 1860.

Messrs. Hurndall, Hellier and Wills, colour works, Castle Green, May 3rd, 1861; a workman burnt to death.

Messrs. John Hare and Co., oil and colour works, Temple Meads, June 9th, 1865. These premises

had been previously burnt in April, 1832.

Bathurst flour mills, adjoining the General Hospital, March 21st, 1867; loss, £11,000.

The Golden Key Stores, High Street, and Messrs. Linton, Francis and Co.'s warehouses in the rear, June 22nd, 1867.

St. Paul's Church, Clifton, December 16th, 1867.

Messrs. Llewellyns and James, Castle Green, March, 1875; damage, £10,000.

Messrs. Hudden's tobacco warehouse, early part of 1875.

Messrs. Clutterbuck and Griffin's premises, Christmas Street, and four other extensive warehouses, with the Old Globe Inn, May 24th, 1876; damage estimated at £80,000.

Mr. Skinner's, in Castle Street, August 16th, 1876, wherein he lost his life in trying to save two of his children, who perished with him.

St. George's Church, Kingswood, December 22nd, 1878.

Messrs. Vicary's Malago tannery, February, 1880.

Messrs. C. T. Jefferies and Sons, wholesale stationers, Redcliff Street, October 9th, 1881; damage, £30,000.

Messrs. Perry's warehouses, petroleum stores, Temple Backs, Nov. 30th, 1881; burning for many days.

Messrs. Baker and Sons, Redcliff Backs, millers, October 8th, 1882; damage, £24,000.

A schooner laden with 310 barrels of petroleum exploded in Bathurst Basin November 21st, 1888. The captain, mate and a boy perished.

Messrs. Lyddon's biscuit factory, Castle Green, September 19th, 1889.

Messrs. Champion and Co.'s confectionery works, Lewin's Mead, December 21st, 1889.

Petroleum warehouse, Temple Backs, by which that part of the harbour became a lake of fire, and several small vessels were burnt, May 14th, 1892; loss, £50,000.

Messrs. Perry and Sons' warehouses, Redcliff Street, May 3rd, 1895; loss, £60,000.

Salvation Army building (old circus), York Street, September 1st, 1895.

Wesleyan Chapel, Cotham, October 24th, 1896.

Messrs. Todd and Co.'s clothing warehouses, Temple Mead, January 27th, 1897; loss, £40,000.

Messrs. W. Butler and Co.'s turpentine and resin works, Crew's Hole, St. George, July 31st, 1897.

Messrs. Greenslade's brush manufactory, Thomas Street, November 19th, 1897.

Xema steamer, Cumberland Basin, January 12th, 1898; two lives lost.

Colston Hall and Messrs. Clark and Co.'s clothing factory, Colston Street, September 1st, 1898; loss, £60,000.

Messrs. Sanders and Co.'s confectionery works, Redcliff Street, January 13th, 1900.

Mina Road Board School, January 25th, 1900.

Messrs. Love and Waite's joinery factory (site of the above old circus), April 19th, 1900.

Mr. Fine's furniture warehouse, Broadmead, March 8th, 1901.

Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s brewery, Jacob Street, August 24th, 1901.

Messrs. Peacock's boot factory, Kingswood, October 26th, 1901.

Messrs. Dunlop's premises, Baldwin Street, November 3rd, 1901.

Messrs. Thomas's Broad Plain soap works, March 18th, 1902.

Messrs. T. Wood and Co.'s (horticultural builders), premises in Old Bread Street, March 17th, 1903.

Messrs. E. S. and A. Robinson's paper bag manufactory, Redcliff Street, April 1st, 1903.

Sewer fire in St. Philip's Marsh, February 9th, 1903.

Corporation electric lighting station, Temple Back, December 23rd, 1903.

Fishing. (*See Sports.*)

Floods. At a meeting of the Bristol Sanitary Authority on November 2nd, 1882, Dr. Davies presented a long report condemning seventy-four houses in the Baptist Mills district as being a nuisance, and injurious to health in consequence of the floods that had occurred on October 22nd and 23rd of that year. In numberless cases the bricks were made from soft red clay, and the mortar was only mud. These materials absorbed the sewage, with its saline constituents. The floods were the highest known since 1806. On November 16th eighty-eight additional houses were condemned. The mayor (Joseph D. Weston) raised a fund for the sufferers by the floods, and in three or four weeks the sum of £4,100 was collected. More than a thousand houses were inundated in various parts of the city. The flood was insignificant in extent, however, compared with that of March 8th and 9th, 1889, when in consequence of nearly forty-eight hours' heavy rain, an inhabited area of 150 acres on the banks of the From was deeply submerged. In Broadmead the water was nearly five feet high in the middle of the street, and communication between the northern districts and the heart of the city was entirely cut off except by rafts, boats, or high-wheeled vehicles. The neighbourhood of Cheltenham Road, and a great part of Bedminster were submerged in the same manner, about 2,700 families in all being sufferers from the calamity. Nearly £12,000 was subscribed for their relief. On February 12th, 1899, after heavy rains, the Avon was flooded to an extent unknown for forty years. Many streets in St. Philip's Marsh and parts of Bedminster were deeply submerged, and Rownham railway

station was several feet under water. The low-lying districts of the city, after heavy rains, are subject to floods, more especially near Baptist Mills. In the autumn of 1882 forty ornamental iron posts were erected with an inscription on each, setting forth the flood level attained that year. The height of the pillars corresponds to the flood level. The posts were placed near Ashley Road Bridge, in the district of Botany Bay, in Sevier Street, Mina Road, Stapleton Road, near the Black Swan Inn, Pennywell Road, Newfoundland Road, in Merchant Street at the entrance to the Friars, and in Bedminster district. In 1887 an Act was obtained authorising the construction of a culvert from the From to the Floating Harbour near St. Philip's Bridge, and other works, at an expenditure of £52,500; and these operations, which were not completed for some years, have been effectual in preventing serious floods in the Baptist Mills district. The Cheltenham Road district, however, continued to be inundated after every heavy rainstorm, owing to the malpractices of some jerry builders, who had secretly contracted the dimensions of the sewers under some of the new streets. No other remedy being found practicable, the Corporation obtained an Act in 1899 for the construction of a relief culvert at a cost of £27,000, and the Sanitary Committee were authorised to carry out the work, which was completed in March, 1902. An intercepting sewer was constructed at Stapleton in 1903, and also a relief culvert at St. George, with the purpose of relieving St. George main sewer in time of heavy storm.

Flora. The neighbourhood of Bristol possesses a widely varying physical configuration and geological

structure, and furnishes nearly every kind of locality that a botanist desires for his researches. The distribution of plants being largely dependent upon the nature of these features, the flora is, as might be expected, proportionately extensive.

The *Flora of the Bristol Coal-fields*, published by the Bristol Naturalists' Society, with its supplements, contains records of about 1,020 flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, excluding a number of varieties, aliens and casuals. To that work all those inquirers may be referred who desire to become more closely acquainted with our plants in their respective habitats. Four species found in the district do not grow elsewhere in Britain. They are *Dianthus cæsius*, *Stachys alpina*, *Arabis stricta* and *Allium sphaerocephalum*, the last being peculiar to St. Vincent's Rocks and Durdham Down. The pink is also a limestone plant, but grows only on Mendip, where it is still abundant. *Arabis stricta*, the Bristol rock-cress, is to be found in fair quantity about the rocks overlooking the Avon; and, more sparingly, on the opposite bank of the river, so that it can be claimed by Somerset as well as by Gloucestershire; but its whole area is extremely small, and it behoves all true botanists to use extreme care in dealing with it. *Stachys alpina* was unknown in Britain before the summer of 1897, when it was detected on the hills of West Gloucester by Mr. Cedric Bucknall.

The Downs, rocks and quarries on the banks of the Avon below Bristol yield most of the limestone species, including many of our best plants. Besides those already mentioned, there are met with on St. Vincent's Rocks *Hutchinsia petraea*, *Arabis hirsuta*, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, *Hippocrepis comosa*, *Pyrus Aria*, *Sedum Telephium*, *Rubia peregrina*, *Blackstonia perfoliata*, *Rumex pulcher*,

Allium vineale (*compactum et bulbiferum*), *Geranium sanguineum*, *G. rotundifolium* and *G. columbinum*. On some of the ledges can be seen *Sedum rupestre* (*minus*), flowering but rarely, and it occurs also on the other side of the river. The ivy clothing some of the precipices is much infested with *Orobanche Hederae*, while the handsome *Veronica hybrida* is plentiful, but mostly out of reach. The Alexanders, Parsley and Fennel may perhaps remain from ancient cultivation, and be descended from pot-herbs used by the hermit who, tradition says, at one time inhabited the Giant's Cave. Early in the spring the flowers of *Potentilla verna* are seen in profusion, and for a week or two one can readily distinguish the spikes of *Carex humilis*. After flowering, the sedge blends its foliage with the turf, and entirely justifies its specific name. If the season be damp and cool, *Cerastium pumilum* is fine and abundant, but a hot dry spring restricts the development of such tiny annuals. *C. semidecandrum* grows about the edges of the paths and under the seats, while a dwarf form of *C. tetandrum* is to be found in the turf near the Observatory, together with several trefoils and the rarer *Trigonella*. These likewise grow all together on Brandon Hill. The Autumnal Squill was lost sight of for many years after the construction of Clifton Suspension Bridge, but happily has now been re-discovered within a short distance. On the Downs and the rocky slopes towards the river near Sneyd Park are many rare plants, including Columbine, Honewort, and the rosy-tinted Dropwort always scenting the purest air. The best grasses are *Gastridium*, *Triodia*, *Koeleria*, *Avena pubescens*, *A. pratensis*, *Festuca myuros*, *F. sciuroides*, *Bromus erectus*, *B. madritensis* and *Brachypodium pinnatum*. All these grow within a very small area. The Fly and Bee Ophrys have

become scarce, but Lady's-tresses are scattered freely on the Downs. In furzy spots we find *Ulex Gallii*, *Carex pulicaris*, *C. pilulifera* and *C. panicea*, which flourishes alike on limestone or in marsh. *Carex digitata*, as a rule, is well concealed under bushes, and wants a good deal of looking for. In Leigh Wood it is larger and more abundant. Further westward beyond the limestone there occur on the river bank many other interesting species, from which may be selected for mention *Allium oleraceum*, *Trifolium maritimum*, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, *Bupleurum tenuissimum* and *Alopecurus bulbosus*; while in the marsh ditches about Avonmouth and Lawrence Weston are plenty of *Batrachia*, *Ruppia*, *Zannichellia* and *Algæ*.

The river Chew runs through rich pastures between Dundry and the Mendips, by way of Chew Magna and Stanton Drew, and falls into the Avon at Keynsham. Most excellent botanising is to be had throughout the Chew Valley. The good plants to be gathered include several violets, *Helleborus viridis*, *Stellaria umbrosa*, *Vicia bithynica*, *Lathyrus Nissolia*, *Rubus fissus*, *R. sulcatus*, *R. raduloides*, *Epilobium roseum*, *Senecio saracenicus* in profusion, *Inula Helenium*, *Mentha sylvestris*, *M. piperita*, *M. rubra*, *M. paludosa*, *Polygonum Bistorta*, *Daphne Laureola*, *Populus canescens*, *P. tremula*, *Juncus compressus*, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, *Carex acuta*, and *C. strigosa*.

Besides the Dundry range, which rises 769 feet above sea level, there are in the vicinity of Bristol some isolated hills of lower altitude. But the chief elevations are on the Mendip range, a few miles to the south-east, and among the southern spurs of the Cotswolds, which come down into the north-eastern portion of the area as far as Wotton-under-Edge. The latter afford some enjoyable rambles from stations on

the Midland Railway, being sometimes wooded, and sprinkled with abundance of belladonna, lily of the valley, Solomon's seal, and good orchids; or open and grassy, decked with patches of *Hippocrepis*, *Trifolium medium*, *Verbascum nigrum* and many roses. Among these Cotswold spurs there occur about a dozen species not to be found elsewhere about Bristol, including the very rare *Stachys alpina*, that grows nowhere else in Great Britain. The Mendip Hills are, for the most part, huge masses of Mountain Limestone, with cores of Old Red Sandstone, rocky and precipitous in places, but chiefly presenting rough pasture and rugged slopes, easily accessible. The levels vary up to the top of Black Down, a wide tract of elevated open moor and heath rising to an altitude of over 1,100 feet. The only true bog we possess occurs upon this range. In consequence, we find on Mendip several paludal species that are peculiar to that locality; for example, *Viola palustris*, *Peplis portula*, *Scutellaria minor*, *Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, and *Scirpus pauciflorus*. Other noteworthy plants associated with these hills are *Helleborus fætidus*, *Viola villosa*, *Thlaspi occitanum*, *Alsine verna*, *Hernimium Monorchis* and *Carex montana*. Cheddar deserves to be treated separately on account of the great natural phenomena there exhibited, and the exceptional richness and peculiarity of its flora. The grandeur of its cliffs and caverns attract many travellers from afar; and the delight of a botanist is great indeed when, for the first time, he sees above and around him fine tufts of the beautiful Cheddar Pink, conspicuous with colour, nesting in clefts and crannies of the heights. Underneath by the roadside are *Sedum rupestre* (*majus*), *Saxifraga hypnoides* forming a matted mantle over the rocks; and, earlier in the year, *Cochlearia officinalis* with

Cervastium pumilum. Here and there large yellow blossoms of *Meconopsis* make a brave show, and the limestone screes bear abundance of *Phlegopteris Robertiana*, and rare hawk-weeds.

Below the zone of undulating moorland, breezy heath, and old grey rock, many little rivulets wind down the boggy slopes until lost in the sphagnum where the sundews grow; and stretches of aboriginal copsewood shelter many sylvestral plants. *Lithospermum purpureo-ceruleum* makes its home on the sunny borders of these woods. The splendid hue of its petals, its porcelain fruit, and remarkable mode of growth—the barren stems arch over and root at their tips,—give this plant a high place in our estimation, apart from its rarity.

The Mendips in Somerset and the Cotswolds in Gloucestershire alike each overlook a great alluvial plain, stretching away westward to the Severn and the Bristol Channel. Reclaimed from the sea at some distant date, these extensive tracts are now fertile pastures, rich in aquatic and paludal species that find congenial stations in the frequent marshes, pools and sluggish drains. Approaching the Channel shore, numerous tidal inlets locally termed "Pills" materially add to the number of our plants, and influence, in some degree, the character of the vegetation to a considerable distance from their waters.

Ferns are scarce about Bristol, and are receding farther from the city since their cultivation became a fashion. If the ruthless uprooting and transference to gardens continue, we may by-and-by have only a few fronds of bracken left. *Ceterach* is a feature of local botany, and one of the prettiest ornaments of our limestone walls. *Cystopteris* and *Osmunda* formerly grew in Leigh

Wood; but for the first, one must now go in the direction of the Mendips, where it is frequent; and for the second, to the peat moor, on the southern limit of the district. On the peat grow also *Lastrea Thelypteris* and *L. spinulosa*. There is some evidence that *Polypodium Dryopteris* once grew in Leigh Wood; the place has been pointed out, but the fern is no longer there. *P. Phlegopteris* is known in one spot near Wells; and a station for *P. Robertianum* has been already mentioned. *Asplenium lanceolatum*, on sandstone rocks in Glen Froom, is in danger of the fate allotted by collectors to all good things. Ten years ago it was only obtainable with the aid of a quarryman and a rope.

Leigh Wood is the great hunting-ground for mosses, yielding as many as 200 species. Some very rare musci also, including *Grimmia orbicularis* and *Tortula Hornschuchiana*, are to be found on Durdham Down. Mr. Cedric Bucknall has catalogued a very large number of Bristol fungi, some new to Britain, and a few new to science. The latter include *Agaricus Bucknalli*, and are described and figured in the *Transactions of the Bristol Naturalists' Society*.

Football. (See Sports.)

Footpath Preservation Society (Bristol and District). A Society formed for the assertion and preservation of public rights of way by land or water; for the protection of public rights to the enjoyment of common lands; and for the regulation and preservation of public rights of bathing and fishing. The efforts of the Society are always directed to prevent trespassing, damage to crops, the disturbance of cattle or game, and annoyance to the owners of land over which there may be a public right of way. Secretary, R. C. Tuckett, 4 Exchange East.

"Formidable" Training Ship.
(See Training Ships.)

Frank-pledge. This was the oldest of all police systems. Twice a year the sheriff visited every hundred in his county, and held the great court of the hundred or sheriff's tourn and leet for the view of frank-pledge. According to Bracton, every male over 12 years of age was supposed to be in frank-pledge and a tithing. But when the justices in eyre visited Bristol in 1221 the jurors stated that there was no frank-pledge there nor wardship that ought to answer for fugitive criminals. The result of this was to give the burgesses the right of holding the view without interference from royal officials. This contention was confirmed by the charter of Edward III., in 1331 which declared that it had been found that the burgesses and their ancestors from time immemorial had always had view of frank-pledge in the town and suburbs. The presiding officials were the bailiffs, and each ward seemingly had its separate court.

Free Church Council, Bristol. This Council, which is affiliated to the National Free Church Council, is formed to enable all evangelical Free Churches in the City of Bristol and neighbourhood to take combined action with reference to the religious, moral, and social welfare of the city and neighbourhood, and to unite in all matters which concern their common interests. Its work includes, amongst other objects, the following: United evangelistic effort; house-to-house visitation; care over the religious, intellectual and social life of young people; the supply of the religious needs of Free Churchmen in hospitals, workhouses, and similar institutions; taking action on educational questions; efforts to lessen intemperance, betting,

gambling and impurity, and to bring public opinion to bear upon all social evils; and to spread Free Church principles by lectures, public meetings and similar means. The Council is non-political, not being pledged to the support of any political party in the State, and includes in its membership persons of all shades of political opinion. It takes action upon public questions solely from a moral and religious standpoint irrespective of party ties. The membership consists of all ministers of evangelical Free Churches of the city and neighbourhood and representatives elected annually from each church, the number of representatives being in proportion to the membership of the church. There are at present about 350 members. Hon. secs., Rev. R. Wilton, 36 St. John's Road, Bedminster; G. H. Oatley, Church House, Clifton.

Free Church Councils' Federation, Bristol and District. This Federation is associated with the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, and comprises an area covered by the Free Church Councils of Bristol, Bridgwater, Burnham, Cheddar, Chew Magna, Clevedon and Portishead, Frampton Cotterell, Midsomer Norton and Radstock, Minehead and Watchet, Oldland Common, Shepton Mallet, Somerton, Street and Glastonbury, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare, and Wrington Valley. The objects of the Federation are: To promote the formation of Free Church Councils within its area; to bring the sympathy and strength of the Free Churches in the towns to the aid of the sister churches in the villages; to foster united evangelistic effort in the various districts; to deal with questions of religious and social interest from a religious and moral but non-political standpoint. The

Executive Council consists of representatives elected by the affiliated councils. Secretary, W. C. Oatway, 96 North Road, Bristol.

Free Church Girls' Guild. This Guild is under the management of Nonconformists in Bristol. There are five branches now established under the following names: The Cotham and Kingsdown Branch, the Clifton, the Redland, the Gideon, and the Winterbourne, in addition to the Central Work and Permanent Home at the Guild House, 5 King Square. This Home was opened on October 1st, 1904, to afford bedrooms for young women in business, dining-room for factory workers, sitting-rooms, class-rooms, and an office for an employment agency. The Guild seeks to help girls in all departments of life—physical, social, moral, spiritual—and its members must be young women who will endeavour to lead honourable and useful lives. The Guild membership fees are, girl members 1s., associate members 2s. 6d. The charge to members for board and residence is from 8s. to 10s. 6d. per week. There are now 350 members, including associates and officers. The president of the Guild is Mrs. T. J. Lennard, and the hon. secretary, Miss Stacey, 9 Prince's Buildings, Clifton.

Free Church Ministers' Fraternal Association (Bristol) comprises all the ministers of evangelical nonconforming churches in the city and suburbs. It was formed for mutual help and fellowship among the ministers, and to promote a spirit of unity among the churches. Regular meetings are held three times a year. Subjects bearing upon their common doctrine and work are considered, as well as any question of public importance to the well-being of the community.

An annual interchange of pulpits is arranged, and a series of united communion services held in about twenty groups at which collections are made for the Children's Hospital. The members number over 100. Hon. secretary, Rev. G. A. Webb, Downend.

Freedom of the City. Previous to the passing of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, 1835, the burgesses acquired the freedom either by birth, marriage, apprenticeship or payment of a fine. By a by-law passed in 1606, a penalty of £100 was imposed on the Mayor and Chamberlain for admitting in any other way.

1st. Freedom by birth implied that the person must be born within the city, and that his birth must have taken place after his father became free. All the sons born under such circumstances were entitled to the freedom.

2nd. Freedom by marriage was acquired by marrying the daughter or widow of a freeman. A freeman's daughter in order to confer the right of freedom on her husband must have been born within the city after her father became free.

3rd. The apprenticeship which confers a right to the freedom must be seven years to a freeman carrying on business within the city.

4th. The freedom of the city might be purchased by paying a fine to the Corporation, which fine varied from 40s. to 100 guineas, according to the station of the applicant and to the benefit he was likely to derive from the freedom.

Occasionally the freedom was conferred as a gift, chiefly on persons of distinction not connected with Bristol. Under the provisions of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act, 1835, no freedom was to be acquired either by gift or purchase, but this clause was repealed in the



OLD COUNCIL HOUSE, CORN STREET.
(After a Water Colour Drawing by E. CASHIN, 1824.)



year 1885, and the Council have since presented the freedom to some distinguished visitors, namely the late Prince Albert Victor (Duke of Clarence), the late Duke of Edinburgh, the Earl of Rosebery, Field-Marshal (Earl) Roberts, the late Marquis of Dufferin, and, quite recently, on an eminent citizen of Bristol, Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. Down to 1832 freemen and freeholders were alone entitled to vote at parliamentary elections, and about 5,000 of the former were on the roll. Since the concession of household suffrage it is no longer considered worth while to pay the trivial fee for admission as a "free burgess," and the number now registered is reduced to a few scores. The Act of 1885 empowers Borough and City Councils to admit as honorary freemen "persons of distinction and any persons who have rendered eminent services to the borough," but it expressly provides that the admission is not to confer the right of voting at elections or sharing in any common land or charities. In this respect the modern freemen by gift differ from those who obtained the freedom by gift in pre-Reform days. Now the distinction is purely honorary, but formerly freemen by gift enjoyed the same privileges as other freemen.

Freemasonry. In Bristol the highest degrees of Masonry have been worked from time immemorial, and the Freemasons are a numerous and influential body; the Freemasons of America claim descent from the lodges of Bristol.

FREEMASONS' HALL. At the bottom of Park Street stands this hall, which was erected by the Philosophical Institution for the advancement of Science, Literature and Arts. It is a Grecian design by Sir R. Cockerell, and was commenced in the year 1820. The

frieze under the portico is from the chisel of the late E. H. Baily, R.A., and represents the Arts, Science and Literature, introduced by Apollo and Minerva to Bristol, who, seated on the Avon, receives them under her protection and dispenses to them rewards, whilst Plenty unveils herself to Peace, as under the dominion of their happy influence. The ceiling of the staircase is enriched by paintings by E. Bird, R.A. The building was purchased by the Freemasons for £5,960 for the purpose of lodge meetings and the transaction of the general business of the craft. It is considered the finest provincial hall in England, and was opened February 2nd, 1872; it is highly decorated, has an organ, and a carpet which cost £200.

LODGES. The following is a list of the local lodges, days of meeting, etc. :—

Provincial Grand Master, W. A. F. Powell, J.P.; Deputy P.G.M., Col. J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., J.P.; P.G. Sec., Pierrepont Harris, Small Street Court.

The Royal Clarence Lodge, No. 68, meets the second Monday in every month.

The Beaufort Lodge, No. 103, meets the first Tuesday in every month.

The Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, No. 187, meets the second and fifth Wednesday in every month.

The Moira Lodge of Honour, No. 326, meets the first Wednesday in every month.

The Colston Lodge, No. 610, meets the third Wednesday in every month.

The Jerusalem Lodge, No. 686, meets the second Tuesday in February, March, April, October, November, and December.

The Canynges Lodge, No. 1388, meets the first Saturday in every month, except June, July, and August.

The St. Vincent Lodge, No. 1404, meets the fourth Thursday in every

month, except July, August and December.

The Powell Lodge, No. 2257, meets on the fourth Monday of every month, except June, July and August.

The Whitson Lodge, No. 2943, meets on the third Saturday of every month.

The Canynges Lodge, Mark Masters, T.I., meets the third Thursday in March, June, September and December.

The Baldwyn Mark Lodge, No. 183, meets on the fourth Friday of every month, if summoned.

The Clarence Chapter, No. 68, meets the second Saturday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

The Beaufort Chapter, No. 103, meets the fourth Tuesday in every month.

The Royal Arch Chapter of Charity, No. 9, attached to the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality, meets the first Thursday in every month.

The conclave of the Masonic Knights, of the Royal Order of the Nine Elect; the Scotch Knights of Kilwinning; Knights of East Sword and Eagle; the Exalted Religious and Military Order of Knights Templars of Jerusalem, Palestine, Rhodes and Malta; Knights of Rosæ Crucis; meet annually, or as often as ordered by the several Commanders.

A General Lodge of Instruction of the Province is held in the Masonic Hall, Park Street, every Friday evening, at seven o'clock.

No brother is allowed to visit the Bristol lodges without a Grand Lodge certificate, nor relieved without it.

A Committee of Charity for the relief of worthy but indigent brothers and their widows, assembles at the hall on the evening of their several lodge nights, at 6.30, where all personal applications must be made,

and petitions presented for aid. *No application must be made at the private dwellings of individual members, where money is never given.*

Friendly Societies. (*See Benefit Societies.*)

Friendly Societies' Council.

This Council was established in 1900 for Bristol and district, and is composed of registered friendly societies only. The chief objects are to promote closer union, to disseminate information, to arrange for combined action on local matters affecting friendly societies. It also promotes, when practicable, direct representation on local bodies, and combines with similar organisations throughout the country to promote friendly societies' interests. At the quarterly council meetings various papers have been read by members upon valuations, investments and interest, loans to members to purchase own dwellings, and various other kindred subjects. In the intervals between the quarterly meetings, an executive committee, consisting of one member from each society affiliated, conducts the affairs of the Council. The collective membership of the various societies in Bristol and district which are connected with the Council numbers over 50,000. The head-quarters of the Council is at the Shepherd's Hall, Old Market Street. Secretary, J. J. Ellis.

From. This river has its source at Dodington and Rangeworthy, not far from Tetbury, Gloucestershire, and running through Acton, Hambrook, and by Frenchay to Stoke, meets a spring from Stoke Park, thence to Stapleton through Baptist Mills, enters Bristol, and is carried through a culvert into the tidal course of the Avon. During floods the overflow water passes into the Floating Harbour at St. Augustine's Bridge. Its course

through the city is now arched over. Before the present Quay was built in 1247 a portion of the Froom ran along the site of the present Stephen Street, beneath the city walls, and emptied itself into the Avon near St. Nicholas' Church. (*See* Bridges: St. Augustine's Bridge.)

Gaols.

HORFIELD GAOL. In 1873, when the gaol on the New Cut was definitely condemned as inadequate by the Government, the Council purchased, for £3,875, a plot of ground at Horfield that had been laid out as a pleasure garden, and entered into a contract with a builder in 1874 for the construction of the boundary walls for about £4,000. Whilst the Council were deliberating on the plans for the prison, which were estimated to involve an outlay of £120,000 (though the average number of criminals did not exceed 150) it transpired that the Government were likely to take over all the gaols of the kingdom, and the Council prudently kept the matter in suspense until 1877, when the ministerial policy was carried out. The Corporation were required to pay over £21,000 as compensation for the certified cell accommodation that they had neglected to provide, but they succeeded in retaining the sites of the old gaol and of Bridewell, were relieved of the cost of rebuilding, and saved about £4,500 a year previously expended in maintaining the prisons. The Government having built the gaol at Horfield, the Home Secretary, in February, 1883, appointed the new prison "to be a prison, under the Prisons' Act 1865 and 1877, for all classes of prisoners from the city and county of Bristol." As originally constructed, the cells were 160 in number, and there were a few larger rooms necessary for the working of such an institution. They were

arranged in four stories, with a corridor running down the centre, open to the roof, about 60 ft. high. Each cell was 13 ft. long, 7 ft. wide, and 10 ft. high, and provided with a substantial double window near the ceiling, so arranged that there was no iron projection to which a prisoner might tie anything. At a lower level than the ground-floor cells, a large space was set apart for the boilers to feed the hot-water apparatus, and the arrangements were excellent for the discharge of the warm air into the various cells. Between the fourth story and the roof were placed large tanks, which had a supply of water in case of an emergency, and there were two hydrants for use in case of fire. Considerable extensions and alterations have since been made, and the general arrangements are now thoroughly efficient. Governor, Major C. D. Cotterell.

LAWFORD'S GATE PRISON used to be the Gloucestershire (county) prison for the western division. It was burnt down in 1831 (*see* Riots), and was afterwards rebuilt, but ceased to be used as a prison about 1860. A Gloucestershire Petty Sessional Court is still held there, but owing to the fact that a considerable part of Lawford's Gate petty sessional division has been taken into Bristol, a provision was inserted in the Bristol Corporation Act 1904 to the effect that "if the County Council decided on or before the first day of October, 1906, to sell their estate and interest in the Lawford's Gate Petty Sessional Court, the Corporation should accept and take over the same with the fittings and furniture therein, paying to the County Council such sum therefor as should be agreed upon, such sum in case of difference to be determined by the Local Government Board or an arbitrator appointed by the Board."

NEWGATE PRISON. (*See* Newgate.)

The **OLD GAOL**, on the New Cut, was built in 1820 at a cost of £60,000, and was reconstructed after the destruction committed during the riots in 1831. The site was sold in July, 1895, to the Great Western Railway Company for £22,500. Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons also occupy premises erected on a portion of the site of the old gaol. (*See* Bridewell.)

Garden Suburbs Association, Bristol. The Garden Suburb movement was started in Bristol about two years ago by a few gentlemen with the two primary objects (*a*) of providing good houses with large gardens at a moderate rental for the industrial and thrifty classes, and (*b*) the suburbanising of our city in a more excellent way to that which already obtains in many districts. The proposal is to purchase the unused land lying adjacent to the city at its agricultural value, and in the most economic manner to place the people upon it in houses well and conveniently built, and to give them gardens varying in size from one-eighth of an acre and larger as required, so that not only plenty of breathing space is given, but sufficient room for the growing of fruit and vegetables for an average family. After several months of personal pecuniary loss and hard work in bringing the matter to public notice, an association was registered, but through lack of financial support has been held in abeyance. Now, however, it has been taken up afresh, and building operations will probably commence shortly. Secretary, Chas. Howes, 1 Queen Anne Buildings, Baldwin Street.

Gas Works. In the year 1811 John Breillat, a dyer in Broadmead, lighted his shop with gas made from coal and manufactured on his own premises. Subsequently he lighted one of the public thoroughfares for

a time at his own expense, to show the feasibility of the system. (No street lighting was attempted in London until 1812.) On St. George's Day, 1816, the Bristol Coal Gas Company commenced building their works on Temple Backs, and began lighting in 1817. The principal streets were illuminated in December, 1817, Breillat being the first engineer. The price to private consumers was then 15s. per 1,000 feet. The company was incorporated on March 23rd, 1819. This was the second company formed in England. In 1824 the Oil Gas Company was established in Limekiln Lane, leading to a long and costly competition between the two concerns, which amalgamated in 1853, under the title of the Bristol United Gas Light Company. Their works are situated in Avon Street, St. Philip's, erected in 1816, Canons' Marsh in 1824, and Stapleton Road in 1881. The offices of the company are at Canons' Marsh, but will shortly be removed to the new premises now in course of construction on a site adjoining the Colston Hall. The quantity of gas supplied daily by the company during the winter months exceeds 11,000,000 feet. The price is 2s. per 1,000 feet to ordinary customers, and 1s. 9d. to consumers of half a million feet and upwards, or for gas used for motive power. The illuminating power is equal to 16 candles. The cost of supplying the streets with gas is about £15,000 per annum, notwithstanding the wide extension of electric lighting. The original capital of the Gas Company was only £5,000, and, owing to the vast development of its operations, it has frequently had to apply to Parliament for power to increase its funds. In 1891 the title of the company was altered to "The Bristol Gas Company." Seeing that its future prosperity mainly depends on the application of gas to heating and motor purposes,

the company in 1899 obtained powers to raise a further capital of £400,000. The total capital expended to the present time amounts to £1,668,290.

Geology. Bristol is situate in a district of varied geological interest. Its picturesque and diversified scenery not only delights the eye of the lover of natural beauty, but affords admirable examples of sculptured relief, leading on the thoughtful observer to inquire into their mode of origin. The abundant organic remains which are stored and displayed in the Bristol Museum show how well the local rocks have repaid the careful search of the collector, while the economic products—coal, building-stone, road-metal, brick-clay, celestine, and iron-ochre—afford to the practical man what one of their number has described as some justification for the existence of stratified deposits.

The oldest beds in the neighbourhood are those of Silurian age at Tortworth in Gloucestershire. They are composed of sandstones and shales with bands of limestone, and contain some, though by no means a complete assemblage, of the characteristic trilobites, corals, and brachiopods of the period. But perhaps one of the most interesting features of the older Silurian beds of this district (of Upper Llandovery age) is the occurrence of contemporary lava-streams, one of which is quarried at Damery Bridge, which show that this part of what is now Gloucestershire was then the theatre of volcanic activity. The occurrence of these lavas is the more interesting since the Silurian strata of Wales have no such igneous rocks, the volcanic activity there being of earlier date.

The succeeding beds of Old Red Sandstone indicate a change of physical conditions. For the remains of marine organisms which

characterise the Silurian strata do not occur in the Old Red Sandstone. A few fish-scales alone break the palæontological barrenness of these deposits, which would seem to have been laid down in a land-locked area cut off from the Southern Devonian sea by some physical barrier.

The relations of the Silurian strata to their Old Red successors near Tortworth are difficult to determine with accuracy, and nowhere else in this neighbourhood is the base of the Old Red Sandstone seen. But a considerable thickness (more than 1,500 feet) of its upper strata is found near Bristol, where it is well exposed in the Avon section, at Shirehampton, and, further south, in the Mendips. False-bedded sandstones, often ripple-marked, and conglomerates prevail in the upper strata. The conglomerates are sometimes cemented with calcareous matter, by the solution of which the rounded pebbles separate out as a loose gravel. The pebbles themselves are of distant origin and are composed of quartzite, jasper, porcellanite and igneous materials. Some of them may have been derived from the ancient rocks of St. David's.

Following conformably upon the Old Red Sandstone are the strata of the Carboniferous series, which are subdivided as shown in the following table.

CARBONIFEROUS SERIES.

| Coal Measures— | Feet. |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| Upper { <i>a</i> Radstock Series | 2,000 |
| <i>b</i> Farrington " | |
| Middle { Pennant " | 2,000 |
| Lower { <i>a</i> Kingswood " | 2,500 |
| <i>b</i> Bristol " | |
| Millstone Grit | 500 |
| Carboniferous Limestone— | |
| Upper Limestone Shales... | 400 |
| Mountain Limestone ... | 1,650 |
| Lower Limestone Shales... | 350 |
| | <hr/> 9,400 |

The lower strata are well exposed in the Avon Gorge. Those who

desire to study the sequence in the light of palæontological research may be referred to Dr. Arthur Vaughan's paper in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for 1904. Only the salient physical features can here be indicated. Starting on the Gloucestershire side of the river, below Cook's Folly, the passage of Old Red Sandstone into the succeeding Lower Limestone Shales is well seen in the railway cutting, and is so gradual and uniform that an arbitrary division has to be drawn; a band of conglomerate containing small pebbles of milky quartz being regarded as the uppermost bed of the Old Red Sandstone. Above this the beds become calcareous and shaly and soon show evidence of marine life. A massive red band about eighty feet above the conglomerate is locally known as the "Bryozoa Bed" from the abundant remains of polyzoa. The organic products have been converted into red oxide of iron, resisting the action of weak acid which dissolves the limestone matrix in which they are embedded. Just above the "Bryozoa Bed" is a "palate bed" in which the teeth of selachian fishes are numerous.

The Lower Limestone Shales form a transitional series between the Old Red Sandstone and the massive Mountain Limestone, the lower beds of which are seen in the Black Rock Quarry beneath the sea walls of the Downs. Beyond this quarry is a path leading from the Downs above to the water-side, and at the foot of the gully there is, on its Bristol side, a small quarry in which the limestone is oolitic in structure. Above this follow shaly beds and thin-bedded limestones. Then come the more solid and massive limestones of the great quarry. Beyond this the limestones, frequently oolitic, are interstratified with bands of grit and sandstone

(indistinguishable in hand specimens from Millstone Grit) and layers of shale. These so-called Upper Limestone Shales are well exposed in the Bridge Valley Road leading down to the Hotwells Station, and pass up into the true Millstone Grit on the western side of Observatory Hill. Here the uniform sequence of strata, which throughout the gorge dip at an angle of about 26° to the S.S.E., is broken by the Clifton Fault. Seldom has the geologist a better opportunity of seeing the direct effects of such a dislocation. The massive limestone of Observatory Hill has been thrust up over the contorted and torn beds of the Upper Limestone Shales, as may be clearly seen at the foot of the Bridge Valley Road, just where the line emerges from the tunnel outside Hotwells Station. Between Observatory Hill and Windsor Terrace the Upper Limestone Shales are repeated on the Bristol or upthrow side of the great fault. Following on the Millstone Grit are the Coal Measures which lie in four basins, all more or less concealed by newer deposits, around the anticlinal of the Downs. Two are on the west, of which the southern is the Nailsea basin; the northern, wholly concealed beneath the Severn and its alluvium, is unworked. The two on the east are conterminous along a line from Bristol to Wick, and they form together the Bristol coal-field, the western margin of which extends concealed by newer rocks beneath the city. The lower Coal Measures may be studied at Fishponds, Easton, Bedminster and Ashton Vale, the upper series at Brislington, Parkfield and Radstock. The Pennant Grit, or so-called Middle Measures, is almost unproductive of coal, but much used for building and paving purposes. It is well shown along the banks of the Avon at Hanham, and on the

banks of the Frome from Stapleton to Frampton Cotterell.

All the strata so far described were deposited in horizontal layers beneath the waters of the sea or of lakes or lagoons. But before the next succeeding beds—those of Triassic age—were formed, the district had been subjected to intense pressures. The strata were bent into arches and hollows, the sweeping curves of which they still retain, and the whole district had become dry land.

From the close of Carboniferous times till the Triassic period had nearly run its course, what is now the Bristol area was subject to sub-aerial denudation. To the north and to the south Permian deposits were in course of formation in inland seas or lakes. But no such strata are found near Bristol. To the north and to the south the later lakes of early Triassic or Bunter age were areas of accumulation. But still our district underwent denudation. During Keuper times the saline waters extended and crept over the land. But not till the salt-lake period was drawing to a close was the lower ground at length submerged. And even then the higher hills, which the prolonged denudation had been unable to wear away, stood out over the barren waters as an archipelago of islands, of which Mendip was the largest. And as the waters crept up their sides and occupied their valleys as salt creeks, the stones and boulders which lay upon their flanks formed, with cementing materials deposited by the lake, the massive deposit known as the Dolomitic Conglomerate, a fine section of which may be seen in the Bridge Valley Road. This seems to be a beach deposit; the beds laid down in the more open parts of the Triassic lake were sandstones and red or green marls such as may be seen in the

railway cuttings near Stapleton Road.

The Trias or New Red Sandstone series is exposed over a larger surface of ground than any other rock in the district. Everywhere covering up the older strata unconformably, it has been bared itself by removal of the later-formed deposits, which would otherwise have concealed it from view. At its base where it rests on the older rocks it is always conglomeratic. Reptilian remains were found many years ago in a dyke of new red conglomerate near Upper Belgrave Road, Durdham Down. Many minerals are found in the deposit, such as quartz, in separate crystals known locally as "Bristol diamonds" (*q.v.*), and in hollow geodes called potato stones; it also forms fine agates. Special mention should be made of the sheets of gypsum, and the tabular or irregular masses of celestine. The latter forms a valuable economic product which is raised at Yate, Bitton and Winford, and is used for sugar-refining. The ochre or raddle deposits of the last-named locality are also of Triassic age.

The Rhœtic series, which always lies between the new red series (Keuper marls) and the Lias, is best displayed in the Aust cliffs, long rendered famous to geologists by the bone bed, in which remains of fish are abundant, the most interesting being the teeth of *Ceratodus*, now known to be represented by the living *Baramunda* of the Queensland rivers. The landscape, or Cotham marble, is one of the beds of the Rhœtic series, concerning the mode of origin of which geologists are not agreed. The Lias occurs in small patches over parts of the city and suburbs, and spreads in two extensive sheets north and south of it. The northern, or Filton sheet, covers the north-western margin of the coalfield; the southern, or

Bedminster sheet, rises into Bedminster Down, and forms the extensive base of Dundry Hill. The upper part of this hill is composed of Jurassic rocks, of which the oolitic and other strata round Bath are typical examples. Other mesozoic deposits up to, and probably including, the chalk succeeded the oolites, and thus the district was submerged and strewn with Secondary sediments, burying the old land-features. But with the beginning of Cainozoic or Tertiary times the whole district had been re-elevated to form dry land, and a second period of prolonged denudation was initiated. This final re-emergence must probably have been accompanied by marine denudation; for it should be remembered that the uplift of the area from beneath the waters of the chalk sea was not sudden but gradual. As the oozy bottom was slowly raised to the surface it was played upon by the waves, which would readily erode the soft layers of recently-deposited and little-consolidated material. In any case we know that the upheaval took place in such a way as to give to the Mæsozoic strata, and the old land surface on which they rested, a prevalent gentle easterly dip. And we have good reasons for concluding that the limestone ridges round Bristol were still covered by Secondary deposits when the district once more formed dry land. The beginnings of our present system of river-drainage were then outlined, and then began the long-continued action of denuding forces; first on the Secondary rocks; then on the old pre-Mæsozoic land-surface, gradually laid bare; and lastly, on the ancient rocks thus exposed, which were trenched by new valleys cutting deeply through the old lines of hill.

The Severn and its tributaries, especially the Bristol Avon, play

the leading parts. The depression in which the Severn now flows is a very old physical feature, and in Triassic times it seems to have formed an arm of the lake or inland sea, narrowing westwards. On the re-elevation of the land in Tertiary times it began to be, what it now is, a dominant line of drainage, and poured its waters, as now, westwards into the Atlantic. Tributary streams bore down to it the *débris* removed from the Secondary rocks, wearing them back to the escarpment which continues the line of the Cotswolds southwards towards Bath, and leaving outliers (of which Dundry is a conspicuous example) standing out as hills surrounded by the shrunken streams which have carried off the detritus from their weathered flanks.

If we endeavour to picture the scene when, in early Tertiary times, the tributaries of the Severn began their work of denudation, we see as yet no sign of the ridges of Mountain Limestone or Old Red Sandstone which now form such marked features of our immediate landscape. The pre-Mæsozoic land-surface around Bristol was still buried beneath a gently undulating sheet of Secondary strata, in the hollows of which the streams had already established courses that were thus wholly independent of the ancient physical features, since these were still enveloped in the sediments of the Secondary age. Unless we realise that the Avon and its tributary, the Trym, had their course determined long before the Downs emerged into view through subsequent denudation, it is quite impossible to understand how the gorges of Clifton and Combe Dingle came into existence.

One may liken the effects of sub-aerial denudation to the concurrent action of two processes; first, the file-like fretting of the streams in

their beds; and secondly, the wasting of the whole surface by means of the sand-paper action of rain and the crumbling disintegration of the weather. But the stream has a double office; not only does it deepen its channel, but it bears seawards all that rain and the weather wear off the valley slopes. Where the rocks are soft and yielding the sand-paper and the file act at nearly equal rates; the valley is wide with gentle slopes. Such were probably the conditions when the ancient rivers at length reached the level at which the backs of our Downs were just laid bare. But after that, when the ancient hard ridges were left outstanding by the continued denudation, the action of the file outran that of the sand-paper, and the gorges of the Avon and the Trym resulted. They impress the eye from their narrow cleft-like form and their steep sides. But, gauged by the amount of material removed, they are characterised rather by defect than by excess of denudation. The quantity of sedimentary deposits swept away by the Avon during the formation of its striking gorge at Clifton is far inferior to that removed in an equal length of the river's course above Keynsham, where the valley widens out and has a much less impressive appearance.

When we remember the length of time that has elapsed since these streams began to flow, and since the later denudation of the district began to carve the surface into sculptured relief, we shall cease to wonder at the depth of its gorges and the broad sweep of its more open valleys. And when we realise how diverse are the rocks which have been exposed to these long-continued erosive influences, we shall understand how it is that the Bristol Avon and its tributaries have been instrumental in producing such varied and beautiful scenery. Nor must

we forget that during the vicissitudes of a changing climate, and in consequence of variations of relative level in sea and land, denudation may well have been often far more intense than it now is. The cliffs of the Avon Gorge did not always look down on a tidal, mud-laden stream. There were once some hundreds of feet of descent between the present site of Cumberland Basin and the sea many miles distant. When the streams began to flow the climate was tropical, as the fossils of the Tertiary deposits of the London Basin show; a warm ocean current may have coursed through Asia to the Mediterranean and through the heart of Europe to the London Basin; and a tropical rainfall may have swept the valley slopes and swelled our streams. As Tertiary time elapsed this current was diverted, and the climate passed through successive phases of lowering mean temperature until the increasing cold culminated in the glacial epoch. Although there is no evidence of glaciers in our district, snow must have lain thickly on the hills in winter, and, when it melted, produced torrential floods. The small streams of to-day must often have been swollen to many times their present dimensions, and exerted a denuding influence far in excess of its present amount. Geological uniformity does not exclude wide differences in intensity of action. And when we look down from the slopes above Limpley Stoke on the Avon creeping sluggishly seawards, we must not suppose that such was the stream that carved the valley through the oolitic hills; not such was the stream that swept down the large rounded masses of grit and limestone which are found in the Twerton gravels near Bath. No such stream as this could have produced the Avon Gorge at Clifton. The scenes of the geological drama

stir our imagination with a display of activity more swift and forceful than is to be seen in the quiet life of to-day's sleepy hollows in Gloucestershire and Somerset.

Chyston's or Giant's Cave, once called "Fox Hole," St. Vincent's Rocks, is 90 feet from the summit of the rock. Access is obtained from the Observatory (*see* Observatory). The cave overlooks the gorge of the Avon, and commands an extensive view. A flight of steps leads to a roughly-hewn tunnel of deep slope, which brings to a second flight of steps that terminates in the eastern end of the cavern. This passage, which took two years to excavate, was opened in 1837. A chapel dedicated to St. Vincent, and described by William Worcester about 1480, stood near this spot, and it is possible that the cave itself was once occupied by a hermit, for on removing an accumulation of earth and weeds from the surface, a large glazed tile, such as was used in paving the choirs of ancient churches, an antique key, and numerous fragments of pottery were discovered, as well as a portion of a mullion of a small Gothic tabernacle or shrine.

Girls' Diocesan Association. This body was founded as the result of the Church Congress held in Bristol in 1903. It has for its objects: To draw together into one association girls already working in any part of the Bristol Diocese, girls willing to undertake practical work, and girls unable to do active work, but willing to study subjects bearing on such work; to arrange lectures and conferences on social and other matters; and to put those willing to do work in connection with those who need help. Although of such recent formation, the Association already has a considerable member-

ship. Hon. secretary, Miss Deane, 19 Cornwallis Crescent, Clifton.

Girls' Friendly Society, Bristol Diocese. The object of this Society, the Bristol branch of which was founded in 1898, is to band together in one society women and girls as associates and members for mutual help, sympathy and prayer; to encourage purity of life, dutifulness to parents, faithfulness to employers, temperance, and thrift; to provide the privileges of the Society for its members wherever they may be by giving them an introduction from one branch to another. Associates pay an annual subscription of not less than 2s. 6d., and members one of not less than 1s. Associates must be of the Church of England, but no such restriction is made as to members. There are diocesan lodgings for travelling members at Devonshire House, 140 Victoria Street, where bed and breakfast may be had at a charge of 10d. Travelling members are met on application to Mrs. Webber, 9 Hurl Road, Clifton. Diocesan president, Mrs. Haigh, St. Paul's Lodge, Clifton. Diocesan hon. secretary, Mrs. Collings, 3 Harley Place, Clifton.

Girls' Guild. (*See* Free Church Girls' Guild.)

Girls' Homes. (*See* Homes.)

Gloucestershire Regiment Memorial. A statue has recently been erected by the officers and men of the Gloucestershire Regiment to the memory of their comrades who fell in the South African War. The memorial, which stands opposite to the Victoria Rooms, was unveiled on March 4th, 1905, by Earl Roberts, who paid a special visit to the city for the purpose. It consists of a granite base surmounted by the bronze figure of a soldier advancing

with his rifle in his hand, the sculptor being Onslow Whiting, R.A. On one side of the base, under the regimental crest, is the following inscription: "To the memory of the officers non-commissioned officers and men of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who gave their lives for their sovereign and country in the South African Campaign, 1899-1902. Erected by all ranks of the seven battalions of the regiment." Then follow the names of those who fell.

Gloucestershire Society is one of the oldest societies in the city, being founded in 1657, at a time when people were getting weary of the stern rule of Oliver Cromwell. It would appear, from a history of the Society published about fifty years ago, that one of its objects was the Restoration of Charles II. and the support of the Church. For some years after its foundation the Society appears to have given away money in doles to poor people, but in 1694 it was determined that the funds should be devoted to "binding out apprentices only, and to no other purpose whatsoever." In 1768 it was resolved to apply a certain amount each year to affording pecuniary relief to poor married lying-in women, natives or wives of natives of the county of Gloucester, and residing in such county or within the ancient limits of the city of Bristol. In addition to the general funds of the Society there is a special fund, left in 1830 by John Farr, in gratitude for benefits received from the Society, for granting a guinea a year to one poor married woman at the time of childbirth, and £10 for apprenticing a boy for a term of seven years, the woman or her husband, or, in the case of an apprentice, the boy and his father, to be natives of the county of Gloucester. An anniversary sermon is preached every year

in Clifton Parish Church, and is attended by members of the Society and the apprentices. The latter used to walk with white rods before the president and company, but this ceremony is now dispensed with. An annual dinner was held up to the year 1891, but has since been discontinued. It was always enlivened by the singing, in broad Gloucestershire dialect, of the old country song, "George Ridler's Oven." The following explanation of the meaning of the song, taken from a book supplied by the secretary of the Society, may not be uninteresting: "It is now generally understood that the words of this song have a hidden meaning, which was only known to the members. The Society consisted of Loyalists, whose object in combining was to be prepared to aid in the Restoration of the Ancient Constitution of the Kingdom whenever a favourable opportunity presented itself. The Cavalier or Royalist Party were supported by the Roman Catholics of the old and influential families of the kingdom, and some of the Dissenters, who were disgusted with the treatment they received from Cromwell, occasionally lent them a kind of passive aid. Taking these considerations as the keynote to the song, attempts have been made to discover the meaning which was attached to its leading words."

"The Stwons that built George Ridler's oven,
And thaun keum from Bleakney's Quar;
And George he wur a Jolly Old Mon,
And his Yead it graw'd above his Yare.

"One thing of George Ridler I must commend,
And that wur vor a notable theng;
He meud his Braags avore he died,
Wi' any dree Brothers his Zons should zeng.

"There's Dick the Treble and John the Mean,
(Let every Mon zing in his awn Pleace);
And George he wur the Elder Brother,
And therevoore he would zing the Beass.

"Mine Hostess's Moid (and her Neaum 'twur Nell),
A pretty Wench, and I lov'd her well;
I lov'd her well, good Reauzon why,
Becase zshe lov'd my Dog and I.

"My Dog has gotten zitch a Trick,
To visit Moids when thaun be zick;
When thaun be zick and like to die.
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.

"My Dog is good to catch a Hen,
A Duck or Goose is vood vor Men;
And where good Company I spy,
O thether gwoes my Dog and I.
"My Mwother told I when I wur young,
If I did vollow the Strong Beer Pwoot,
That Drenk would pruv my auverdrow,
And meauk me wear a thzread-bare Cwoat.
"When I have dree xipences under my Thumb,
O then I be welcome wherever I come;
But when I have none, O then I pass by,
'Tis Poverty pearts good Company.
"If I should die, as it may hap,
My Greauve shall be under the good Yeal Tap;
In voulded Earmes there wool us lie,
Cheek by Jowl my Dog and I."

Every subscriber of one guinea is entitled to two recommendation notes, and may during the latter part of the year apply for a third if there are any unused. The funds of the Society are derived from the yearly collection made by the president, and from interest on investments and donations. The Society still continues to do valuable work in the directions indicated. Treasurer, C. H. Cave, Old Bank, Corn Street; secretary, Fredk. A. Jenkins, Exchange Buildings.

Golf. (See Sports.)

Grateful Society. (See Colston Societies.)

Great House. Several houses formerly existed in Bristol to which this name was given, presumably owing to their superiority in size and magnificence to those in their vicinity. The best known of them, and one which played a pretty considerable part in civic life, stood upon the site of the old Carmelite Friary. Upon the dissolution of the friaries by Henry VIII. the grounds and house of the Carmelite Priory were purchased by the Corporation. Subsequently they were sold to John Young, who built upon the site the Red Lodge and the Great House. Here in 1574 he entertained Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of her visit to the city, being given a knighthood as his reward. In 1612 Queen Anne, consort of James I., paid a visit of

two or three days' duration to the city and was lodged here. In 1644 Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of the unfortunate Charles I., spent a night or two in the same place, it being necessary to borrow beds for the occasion from the landlord of the Red Lion Inn; in 1645 the Prince of Wales also slept here. In 1658 several Bristol gentlemen held at the Great House a "feast" which was, without much doubt, the first dinner held by the Gloucestershire Society (*q.v.*), which had been founded in 1657. In 1663 a visit of a few hours' duration was paid to the city by Charles II. and his Queen. The royal visitors were entertained to a magnificent banquet in the Great House, the wine in particular being supplied on a lavish scale, in accordance with the best traditions of the Court of that day. James II. and his consort were also feasted here in 1687. In 1695 we find the house in the occupation of Sir Thomas Day, who five years later provided accommodation here for the Judge of Assize. The house shortly afterwards fell from its former high estate, and was turned into a sugar refinery. In 1707 it was bought by Colston to be the home of his school, which it continued to be till 1861. When the school was removed to Stapleton, the property was purchased by the Colston Hall Company, who erected the Colston Hall upon its site.

Greenbank Cemetery. (See Cemeteries.)

Greenwich Time. True mean time at Bristol is nearly 10½ minutes behind that at Greenwich, and it was carefully kept until the opening of the Great Western Railway, which adopted Greenwich time for starting the trains. After a prolonged struggle on behalf of ancient custom, Greenwich time was adopted for the public clocks on September



THE GREAT HOUSE, NOW THE SITE OF COLSTON HALL.
(Once the home of Colston's School.)

14th, 1852. The clocks of two Bristol firms are in direct connection with Greenwich Observatory, viz. Messrs. Price and Morse, Broad Quay, and the Bristol Goldsmiths' Alliance, College Green. Through the latter the following clocks are constantly controlled to Greenwich main time by electric current: The Cathedral, the Commercial Rooms, Messrs. W. D. and H. O. Wills, Redcliff Street and Bedminster, Messrs. Chamberlain, Pole & Co., Broadmead, Tramway Offices, St. Augustine's, and the British-American Tobacco Co., Ashton Gate.

Guardians, Board of. (See Poor Law Administration.)

Guild of the Poor Things is a society or fellowship of maimed people, whether old or young. To be blind, to be crippled, to be e-formed; in some way seriously handicapped in life, is condition of membership. A fortnightly gathering of members is held on alternate Thursday afternoons at the Broad Plain House, St. Philip's, when the members come long distances, from all parts of the city, to be present at their Guild Meeting. Each one is visited regularly in their own home; the crippled children are apprenticed whenever possible to suitable trades; for the older people various classes have been formed, some for handicraft work, and beside the money earned in this way, much new interest is brought into lives often very empty, as well as poor and suffering. All the children, and as many as possible of the adult members of the Guild, are taken into the country in the summer-time for a fortnight's country holiday. President, Miss Vachell, Severn House, Sneyd Park; treasurer, Mrs. F. Ashman.

Guildhall, Broad Street, is built in the Tudor style. The frontage contains statues in niches of Victoria,

Edward III., Foster and Dunning (recorders), Colston and Whitson (all by Thomas). The foundation-stone of the present building was laid by the Mayor, James Gibbs, with great Masonic ceremony, on October 30th, 1843. It was opened for public business in 1846. The building is 117 feet long and 45 feet high, the tower in the centre being 28 feet higher than the general elevation. The building is now connected by two covered avenues with the Assize Courts, Small Street, which were added to the rear of the Guildhall in 1870. (See Assize Courts.) The site the present structure occupies is that of the old Guildhall, the earliest mention of which is in 1313, when it became the centre of a furious outbreak of the citizens, consequent on the appointment of certain officers by Edward II. to control the privileges of the burgesses. In 1685 Judge Jeffreys opened his commission here during his famous "Bloody Assize." Histrionic actors, under the protection of certain noblemen, were permitted by the magistrates to exhibit herein their professional talents before the townspeople. The first mention of such exhibitions is in 1532, and in lack of a distinctive theatre in Bristol plays continued to be occasionally acted in the Guildhall for more than a century. Between Michaelmas, 1577 and 1578 the Earl of Leicester's players performed before the mayor and aldermen, the play being *Myngo*. Shortly after this the Queen's, Lord Berkeley's, Lord Charles Howard's, Lord Sheffield's, and the Earl of Sussex's respective companies acted here before the civic dignitaries. One of these companies was that to which Shakespeare became attached about the year 1587, and during the interval between this date and 1603, when he is believed to have retired from the stage, it

seems probable that he may have performed at the Guildhall. The following extract from the city records shows that the players were sometimes able to draw a crowded audience :—

1576. August.—Item pd. for two ryngs of jren to be set vpon the howces of thonside of the Yeldhall dore to rere the dore from the grownd and for mending the cramp of jren wch shuthyth the barr wch cramp was stretched with the press of people at the play of my Lord Chambleyn's surts in the Yeldhall before Mr. Mayer and thaldermen, vjd.

In 1593 the once famous actor and friend of Shakespeare, Edward Alleyn, played with the company of Lord Strange at Bristol, no doubt at the Guildhall. George Peele, the dramatist, seems also to have been here about this time, and in his *Merrie and Conceited Jests* he boasts of a discreditable trick which he played on the credulous mayor and citizens. It appears that this dissipated poet found himself without means to redeem his horse from the inn stable by the payment of his host's bill. It happened that some players had just arrived in town, and were staying at the same inn with Peele. The latter thereupon went to the mayor, and described himself to be a "scholler and a gentleman," asserting that he had a play named *The Knight of the Rodes*, which he was willing to perform at Bristol if the Mayor and Corporation would attend. The mayor, though unable to grace the performance by his presence, granted the use of the Guildhall, and gave the poet "an angel" (10s.) towards expenses. Peele thereupon hired the players and proclaimed the play; but when the audience was gathered and expecting the performance, he having pocketed the money (40s.) received at the doors, put on one of the players' silk robes, and, "after the trumpet had sounded thrice," came before the company, recited

the prologue, and promised to send the actors, but instead he roguishly deserted both the unsuspecting players and the spectators, and regaining his horse departed towards London. The prologue was this :—

"A trifling joy, a jest of no account, pardie
The knight, perhaps you thinke to be I.

Thinke on so still; for why you know
that thought is free,

Sit still awhile, Ile send the actors to yee."

In the old Guildhall was the chapel of St. George, founded by Richard Spicer, a famous merchant and Burgess of the town about the time of Edward III. or Richard II., and belonging to the chapel was a fraternity of merchants and mariners of Bristol. The windows of the Nisi Prius Court are filled with stained glass, bearing the coats of arms of the following civic officials: 1st, Daines Barrington, recorder, 1764; 2nd, John Dunning, recorder, 1766; 3rd, Edmund Burke; 4th, Sir Vicary Gibbs, recorder, 1794; 5th, Sir Robert Giffard, recorder, 1818; 6th, Sir John Copley, recorder, 1826; 7th, Sir Charles Wetherell, recorder, 1827; 8th, R. B. Crowder, recorder, 1846; 9th, Sir Alexander Cockburn, recorder, 1854; 10th, J. A. Kinglake, recorder, 1857; 11th, Robert Fitzhardinge, benefactor, 1168; 12th, William Canynges, benefactor; 13th, Edward Colston, benefactor; 14th, Whitson, benefactor; 15th, Carr, benefactor; 16th, Rev. Dr. White, benefactor; 17th, arms of the See of Bristol; 18th, arms of the Society of Merchant Venturers; 19th, Duke of Beaufort, lord steward; 20th, Earl of Ducie, lord lieutenant; 21st, Francis Adams, mayor, 1869; 22nd, Robert Phippen, sheriff, 1869; 23rd, W. K. Wait, mayor, 1870; 24th, Thomas Proctor, sheriff, 1870; 25th, William De Coleford, 1344. In the rear of the building is a statue of Charles II. in royal robes, with a globe in one hand

and, until recently, a sceptre in the other. This figure was carved in 1666, and originally stood in front of the old Council House (*q.v.*). From here it was removed to the Guildhall, where it occupied a niche in the front of the building. This position it retained probably until 1843, but with the building of the new Guildhall was retired into the background. It has been much defaced by time and weather.

Guilds. (*See* Crafts' Guilds.)

Gully, The, a picturesque ravine leading from Durdham Down to the Avon. In 1882 the Downs Committee, at some £25 expense, raised through the instrumentality of R. G. Barnes, caused a pathway to be constructed here, which opens to the pedestrian pleasant walks by the river-side to Sea Mills and to the Hotwells.

Gymnastics. (*See* Sports.)

Health of Bristol. (*See* Public Health Organisation.)

High Cross. (*See* Civic High Cross.)

Historic Houses. (*See* Relics.)

Hockey. (*See* Sports.)

Holms, The. Two islands off Weston-super-Mare in the Bristol Channel, one called the Flat Holm, in Glamorganshire, and the other the Steep Holm, in Somerset. The former has a lighthouse on it 70 feet high, a battery with seven guns, and a farmhouse; and the latter, on which there is also a fort, is famous as having been the residence of Gildas, the ancient British historian. The Steep Holm was, in April, 1834, sold to C. K. K. Tynte by the Corporation of Bristol. These islands mark the western boundary of the city of Bristol's water jurisdiction.

Homes and Creches.

BARNARDO'S HOMES, DR. The Bristol Branch of the National Incorporated Waifs' Association (Dr. Barnardo's Homes) was established in Bristol in October, 1903, at 34 Park Row, previous to which there had been a branch office only in Bristol, in St. James's Square. Destitute and needy children, also young lads and girls, are received here at any time of the day or night for temporary shelter, inquiries being then made as to their eligibility for admission and transfer to one of the permanent homes. The superintendent is always ready to receive applications, by letter or personally, for admission of orphan or destitute children to the homes, or in cases where there may be grave moral or criminal danger, whether orphans or otherwise; or to give advice or help as far as possible in any cases of difficulty or doubt as to what may be done for them. Resident superintendent and district agent, T. A. Hillier. Joint superintendent and matron, Mrs. T. A. Hillier.

BRENTRY CERTIFIED INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, certified under the Inebriates' Act, 1898, for the detention of cases under Sections 1 and 2 of the Act, and licensed under the Habitual Drunkards' Act of 1879 for cases arising under the Act, and also under the Licensing Act of 1902. The accommodation is for 80 male and 150 female inmates, and the home is available for cases arising within the administrative district of the twenty-four local authorities which contributed to the establishment of the institution. The contributing authorities include among others the Corporation of the Cities of Bristol and Bath, and the County Councils for Gloucestershire and Somerset. Cases can only be sent to the reformatory by magistrates or other judicial authorities.

Superintendent, Dr. David Fleck; hon. sec., Rev. H. N. Burden.

BRISTOL FEMALE PENITENTIARY. This Church of England institution was established in 1801 in Maudlin Street, whence it was removed in 1891 to its present position at Southfield, Westbury-on-Trym, its object being to provide a home for the reception and reclamation of fallen females. The inmates are kept in the home for an average period of two years, and are trained for domestic service. An excellent laundry has been added to the home, where the washing of private families is received. The accommodation provided in the home is for 22. Hon. sec., E. G. Louis, 7 East Shrubbery, Redland.

In connection with the penitentiary, and under the same committee, is a Refuge and Temporary Home at 40 Hampton Park, Redland, where girls are received and sheltered for short periods.

BRISTOL FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY, Marlborough House, Marlborough Hill. Founded in 1815, this Society has for ninety years offered a way of escape to fallen women. Since its commencement many hundreds of women have been admitted to the home, where for two years they are instructed in household work, laundry and needlework. At the end of their time they are given an outfit and are placed in suitable situations. The institution is mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions. Hon. secs., Rev. Prof. Macey, 5 Victoria Square, Cotham, and Mrs. T. F. C. May, Park House, Cotham Park.

CHILDREN'S HOME, 35 Richmond Terrace, Clifton, was established for the purpose of finding a home for neglected, destitute or orphan girls, under 15 years of age, with a view to emigration in suitable cases. A few little boys of 4 years old and upwards are also received, but can

only be kept in the home till their eighth birthday. The home is supported by weekly payments for the children, augmented by subscriptions. For several years the home sent out 20 or 30 children annually, but this number is now greatly reduced. Hon. sec., Miss Wreford Brown, 5 Litfield Place, Clifton.

CHURCH ARMY LABOUR HOME, 3 Brunswick Square, being one of the many homes established by the Church Army Society in various parts of the country, was founded in Bristol in 1895. The object is to provide a home for the destitute and deserving unemployed until they can find employment. They are given work of some kind in the home. For the first two months they receive a full wage for what they do, in the third month they receive half-pay, and in the fourth month no pay. The charge for board and lodging while they are there is 6s. per week. There is a chapel attached to the home where service is held daily. A lodging-house also has been established in connection with the labour home, where the charge is 6d. per night, or 3s. for the week, lodging only. The hon. secretary for the Bristol branch of the Church Army Society is Rev. C. B. Mirrlees, 50 Belvoir Road, Bristol.

ELM HOUSE MISSION HOME, Marlborough Hill, in connection with the Bristol Female Mission. (See Missions.) For some time the work of the mission was hampered by the need of a temporary home to which women could be taken while their cases were investigated and the best way of helping them discovered. In 1899 a house on Marlborough Hill was given to the mission by a lady interested in the work. It was opened in February of that year, and has since done useful work. During 1904 fifty-five women and girls, three children and five infants passed through the



THE OLD DUTCH HOUSE, WINE STREET.

home. The matron of the home is Miss Tuckey, and the hon. sec. of the mission, Mrs. Butler, Charnwood, Cotham Park.

FEMALE PREVENTIVE MISSION comprises the following institutions:

(1) A Home at the Royal Fort, St. Michael's Hill, where young girls are trained for domestic service. Bristol girls are admitted free between the ages of 12 and 16; younger girls on payment of from 3s. to 5s. a week. There is accommodation for 42 girls. Those sent from other towns are paid for at the rate of from 3s.6d. to 5s. The home is intended for girls in need or danger, not on account of bad personal tendencies, but from poverty, neglect, or bad surroundings. No girl who has lost her character is eligible.

(2) A Free Registry Office and lodgings for young servants at 45 Apsley Road, Clifton. All girls who apply are helped according to their need and circumstances. Classes are held for them on Sunday and Thursday evenings, and a large number are visited in their places.

(3) A Laundry Home, Chasefield, Fishponds, for girls mentally incapacitated for domestic service. The mission is an offshoot of the Bristol Female Mission. (See Missions.) Hon. sec. of the Royal Fort Home, Miss G. Savill, 4 Brandon Villas, Clifton, and of the Laundry Home, Miss Lavington, 107 Pembroke Road.

GIRLS' HOME AND REGISTRY (Shelter for Girls), 13 Leigh Road South, Clifton. Its object is to provide a temporary shelter for those girls who have not forfeited their character, but who, through poverty, neglect and incapacity, are exposed to great perils. No girl is ever turned away from the door, but if unsuitable is passed on to some other institution. The matron endeavours to find places in domestic service for these girls, and when they

have no proper clothing it is supplied at the cost of material, with the understanding that this and payment for board (3s. 6d. per week) after the first week are a debt to the home, to be repaid out of wages. Ladies sending girls to the home are asked to pay 4s. a week for their maintenance. In 1904 49 girls availed themselves of the shelter.

GUARDIAN HOUSE, Upper Maudlin Street, founded April 11th, 1833, for training young destitute girls of good character, between the ages of 12 and 18, for domestic service. Laundry and needle work are principally taught, and religious and secular knowledge is carefully attended to. About 480 have passed through the house. At present there are 38 inmates. The girls remain in the house three or four years, according to age and qualifications. Subscribers of one guinea and upwards are at liberty to recommend young people for admission to the home. The house is supported by voluntary subscriptions and by the proceeds resulting from washing and needlework. The institution is open to inspection on Thursdays, except the first in the month, from 11 to 1 o'clock. Hon. sec., Mrs. A. F. Bobbett, 24 Westfield Park.

HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN. (See Orthopædic Hospital.)

HOUSE OF REST FOR WOMEN, 21 Upper Belgrave Road, for female workers between 14 and 70 years. The inmates are nominated by subscribers or pay 12s.6d. weekly. Each subscriber or donor of half a guinea is entitled to one vote of admission a week; each subscriber or donor of one guinea can send one inmate for three weeks or three inmates for one week, the inmate herself paying 2s. 6d. per week. Hon. secretary, Mrs. Leonard, Trelawney Road, Cotham.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR DESTITUTE GIRLS, 11 Dowry Parade, Hotwells.

Established 1852, with the object of rescuing children from the evil influences to which they may be exposed. It is conducted on the principles of the Church of England, and is capable of receiving 24 children. Age of admission, 6 to 12 years. The children are maintained, educated, and taught household work and washing for the payment of £10 yearly. When placed in service they are not lost sight of by the ladies of the committee. Hon. sec., Miss Saunders, Manilla Lodge, Clifton Down Road.

MARY CARPENTER HOME, for feeble-minded girls, the Causeway, Fishponds, was founded in 1877 in Bishop Street, St. Paul's, as a home for factory girls. In 1897 it was converted to its present purpose, and in 1901 was removed to its present position. The home is approved by the Local Government Board, and is arranged to shelter eighteen inmates. It seeks to give training and protection to girls from workhouse and other schools, and from poor homes. The payment required is 8s. 6d. a week, which must be guaranteed by Boards of Guardians or by responsible persons. Hon. secretary, Mrs. Gilmore Barnett, 11 Victoria Square.

PARK ROW ASYLUM, for hopeful discharged female prisoners and hopeful destitute girls not prosecuted. The asylum was established in 1854. No penitentiary case is admissible. No cases of pickpockets are admissible. No candidate can be admitted who has been in prison more than once. Candidates must be furnished with certificates of good health and good conduct during the time of imprisonment, signed by the authorities of gaols, and must be willing to come to the asylum and to remain there for two years. Candidates are to be sent direct from the gaol to the asylum. No candidate admissible under 16

years of age. A contribution of £5 for each of the two years is required when a candidate is received from other counties, and £2 10s. for Bristol cases. Hopeful destitute girls, well recommended, are also admitted. The asylum is open to the public every Thursday, from two to four o'clock. All letters concerning candidates must be directed to the Lady Secretary, Park Row Asylum, and will be laid before the committee. Hon. secs., Rev. E. A. Browne, 8 Apsley Road, Clifton, Miss E. Handley, 8 Miles Road, Clifton.

QUEEN VICTORIA JUBILEE CONVALESCENT HOME. Early in 1897 Mr. Edward Robinson wrote to the chairman of the Royal Infirmary Committee suggesting that the establishment of a convalescent home might be the fittest form that the Diamond Jubilee Memorial in Bristol could take; and that should the scheme approve itself to the Infirmary and Hospital Committees and to the Mayor's Committee in connection with the medical charities as the city Jubilee scheme, he would contribute the sum of £2,000 towards it. It was resolved by this committee to ask the mayor, Sir Robert Symes, to call a meeting of the citizens in order to carry out this scheme. Mr. J. Storrs Fry promised £2,000, a sum he augmented later by another gift of £10,000. Mr. H. O. Wills promised £10,000, Mr. (now Sir) E. P. Wills promised a house and grounds known as Mr. Wilkinson's school, near the edge of Durdham Down, which he purchased for the purpose at a cost of £20,000. This building was altered to suit the requirements of a convalescent home, completely equipped with steam laundry and all necessary arrangements for steam heating and cooking, and duly furnished at a cost of about £10,000. So generously

did the citizens contribute, that the sum of £100,000 had been paid or promised by the evening of the opening day. The home contains 90 beds, most of which are allocated to the above medical charities, the rest being available to other convalescents paying 10s. per week; 16 deserving persons are admitted free. Applications should be addressed to the matron, Miss Ellis. The opening of the home by Queen Victoria on November 15th, 1899, occasioned a demonstration of loyalty and affection unparalleled in local annals, and will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. At a meeting on April 26th, 1901, convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of co-operating in the movement for erecting a national monument to Queen Victoria, an appeal was made for further funds on behalf of the Convalescent Home. It being stated that a further sum of £30,000 would be required to carry out fully the intention of the institution, it was resolved that subscriptions should be solicited for both purposes, and that two-thirds of the funds should be devoted to the home. In the following October it was announced that £4,115 had been obtained for the institution from the movement, the rest of the subscription (£1,355) being remitted to the national monument fund. In the following January, Mr. P. H. Vaughan, of Redland, who had already been a munificent donor to the house, presented it with a further gift of £10,000. During the year 1904 1,563 patients enjoyed the advantages of the institution. President, Sir E. P. Wills, Bart., K.C.B.; hon. secs., Rev. Dr. Glover, 15 Westfield Park, and J. N. C. Pope, Shannon Court; treasurer, P. H. Vaughan.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOME, Horfield, is one of the national institutions established in different parts of the

country for the care and reformation of inebriate persons. Taken as a whole, the national institutions contain accommodation for about 1,000 persons. The different homes vary in accommodation from 30 up to 200 beds. The Royal Victoria Home, Horfield, was the first to be established, and is the smallest of them all. It received its title at the hands of her late Majesty Queen Victoria as a mark of her approval of the work. The majority of the inmates of the Horfield home are received from the other institutions. While at the Horfield home they are permitted greater liberty and receive the finishing touches to a careful training which is intended to reform them from habits of degradation, to make them more fit for the duties of citizenship, and to aid them to live sober, industrious lives when they return to ordinary life. Warden and hon. secretary, Rev. H. N. Burden.

SAILORS' HOME, the Grove, Queen Square, established January 4th, 1853, for providing accommodation for seamen of all nations while on shore, and for the relief of shipwrecked and destitute mariners. Partly self-supporting, assisted by voluntary contributions from shipping and private subscriptions. The home contains spacious dining, reading, recreation and smoking rooms and separate sleeping apartments. The report for 1904 stated that 1,353 seamen had been admitted in the previous year; the number of shipwrecked and destitute was 231 and 3 respectively. Hon. secretary, Andrew H. Ford, King Street; superintendent, Capt. Hunter, King Street Hall.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME. (*See* Salvation Army.)

SERVICE BOYS' HOME. (*See* Poor Law Administration.)

ST. AGNES HOME AND SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. This home, under the

management of the Sisters of Charity, is established for the training of 40 girls, who are either orphans or without good homes, for domestic service, nursing or business, as they may seem best fitted. There is a home at Clevedon for infant children, who are drafted on at the age of seven or eight years to the St. Agnes Home. Girls are kept in the home till the age of sixteen or seventeen, and are provided when they leave with suitable situations and a complete outfit of clothes. A payment of £12 per annum is required for each child, and also a baptismal certificate. The younger children attend the Wells Road Council School, but receive all their religious instruction entirely at the home. The elder girls are trained in all branches of house and laundry work. Application should be made to the Sister in Charge, St. Agnes School, Knowle.

TEMPORARY HOME AND LYING-IN HOSPITAL, Southwell House, Southwell Street, Kingsdown. The object of the home, which was established in 1865, is to receive and influence for good young women who are expecting to become mothers for the first time, who have never mixed with degraded companions; also to place the infants in charge of respectable women, from whose care they cannot be removed without the sanction of the committee. The home also endeavours to exercise a moral and religious influence over the girls, for which reason it is recommended that the girls remain in the home for three months after the birth of the infant. Hon. secretary, Mrs. Lees, 6 Oakfield Road, Clifton.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION AND HOME, 19 Berkeley Square. (See Young Women's Christian Association.)

There is also a home in connection with the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN

ASSOCIATION, St. James's Square. (See Young Men's Christian Association.)

Crèches.

ST. JUDE'S CRÈCHE, which is in connection with St. Jude's Church, was set on foot in November, 1882, and has its head-quarters at the St. Jude's Mission House. The daily attendance varies considerably, and as many as 22 have been admitted in one day. The mothers are charged 2d. per child, and any ages are admitted under three. The institution is open every week-day, and is under the management of the Sisters of Charity, 7 New Street, to whom subscriptions may be sent.

ST. RAPHAEL'S CRÈCHE, Bedminster (better known as the Infant Day Nursery), was the first in Bristol, being established in 1867, close to Redcliff Church. After a year or two it was removed to Belmont Place, then to premises near Philip Street Chapel, and finally to Percy Street. About 30 children can be accommodated each day, and the number of attendances, which seems to average between 7,000 and 8,000 per annum, shows the value that is attached to the work by the poor of Bedminster. Children are received, without distinction, between the ages of three months and three years. At the age of three years they are admissible to the elementary schools. They may be brought by their mothers at any time after seven in the morning, and left till seven at night. A penny per day has to be paid for each child. The children receive three good meals per day, and the very young more than that. The penny does not cover the cost of the food alone, so that no complaint can be made that good value is not received for the payment. A great variety of toys are provided, and in eating, playing, and sleeping the juveniles pass their time. Cradles are fitted up for the infants,

and little bunks for those of older growth. No attempt is made to teach anything religious or secular, and one unfamiliar with the *modus operandi* can but feel that those engaged must have plenty to do in keeping something like order in their large family. Anyone who knows how lively a few "two-year-olds" can make a house will appreciate the work that the crèche does. The management is in charge of a sister from the St. Raphael's House of Charity, and she has several servants under her, the attention of one of whom is occupied in preparing the food. On the arrival of a child at the nursery it is, as a rule, washed or given a bath, and is then put in a pinafore, its outer clothing being placed in a pigeon-hole till it leaves. The same mothers make use of the institution day after day, and their cases become known to the superintendent of the home. The crèche is conducted most economically, but has to depend on friends for the greater part of its income. Recently there has been a considerable outlay in improving the sanitary arrangements, and a deficiency in the funds makes its own appeal. The question naturally arises, Does a mother ever "forget" to call for her child? Only on one occasion in the thirty-eight years' existence of the institution has a child been left on the hands of the authorities; in that case the mother, a stranger, imposed on a fresh sister, and the infant had to be placed in the workhouse. The honorary medical attendants are E. C. Board, T. O. Mayor, F. T. B. Logan, and J. M. Fortescue-Brickdale. Treasurer and hon. secretary, E. A. Harley, St. Werburgh's Chambers, Small Street.

Horticultural Shows. (*See Shows.*)

Hospitals.

BRISTOL COTTAGE HOSPITAL, 17 Arlington Villas, Clifton. This institution was established in 1894 as the Nursery Aid and Health Society, for the diffusion of the knowledge of the laws of health and the reduction of infantile mortality and misery. In the early days of the movement ladies used to attend lectures and visit patients in their homes, a dispensary being founded as an aid to their work. It was soon found, however, that more special training was required and more time than lay persons could give, and nurses, who in many cases had previous hospital experience, were therefore taken and trained in maternity work and the care of infants. Such nurses have now to pay a premium and to remain at least one year in the hospital. Hundreds of charity cases are dealt with by the hospital yearly. The price of nursing notes, medical, maternity, or general, is 5s. each. These notes may be bought by anyone, whether a subscriber to the institution or not. In-patients are received at fees regulated according to means and requirements on application to the matron.

BRISTOL DISPENSARY, Castle Green. This institution was founded as long ago as 1775. The objects are, firstly, to provide medical officers who shall give advice at the dispensary, or visit the sick at their own dwellings, and supply all such medicines as may be necessary; secondly, to render assistance to poor lying-in married women. A subscriber of one guinea receives a book of notes containing five sick notes (which may be given entire as free notes, or divided, and each half used as a note of recommendation, the patient paying half a crown on presenting it at the Dispensary), one midwifery note (which may be used as a sick note), and two notes

of recommendation, entitling the bearer of each note to medical attendance, on payment of five shillings on presenting it at the dispensary or any branch of it. A donation of £21 constitutes a life subscription, and entitles the donor to the same privileges as an annual subscriber of one guinea. No person can be admitted without a printed recommendation signed by a subscriber. In 1904 the total number of patients recommended for relief were 10,556—8,002 at Castle Green and 2,554 at the Bedminster branch, which is situated in Malago Road. In the 130 years of the existence of the dispensary over half a million sick patients have received relief. The support of the institution is derived entirely from voluntary contributions. The medical staff consists of 3 honorary physicians, 3 honorary surgeons, 8 medical officers, 2 dispensers, and 4 midwives. Sec., H. Merrett Stock.

BRISTOL EYE DISPENSARY, 17 Orchard Street. This dispensary was founded by the late John Bishop Estlin, F.L.S., and opened on September 29th, 1812, at a house at the corner of Frogmore Street and Pipe Lane "for the cure of complaints in the eyes." For the first fifteen months of its existence it was carried on by Mr. Estlin, who defrayed all the expense himself, but since then it has been supported by voluntary contributions. The first report published tells us "that during its first year 140 patients were attended and provided with medicines free of all expense to themselves." About 1,800 patients are now seen annually. No note or other recommendation is required. The dispensary is under the management of a committee, and is opened every Sunday at 9 a.m. and Wednesday at 12 noon. Surgeons, A. W. Prichard and Dr. A. Ogilvy. Secretary, Edgar A. Prichard.

BRISTOL EYE HOSPITAL, Lower Maudlin Street. This institution was founded on June 18th, 1810, at a meeting at the Guildhall, under the presidency of Thos. Daniel. Its original name was "The Bristol Institution for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye among the Poor." It was the third hospital in England which devoted itself entirely to the treatment of the eye. Arrangements were made by which one of the houses in Lower Magdalen Street (now Maudlin Street), belonging to the Blind Asylum, which was then carried on in that locality, was rented by the hospital. When in 1838 the Blind Asylum was removed to Queen's Road, the house was purchased by the committee of the hospital, the price paid being £600. In 1886 adjoining property was secured, and by gradual alterations and enlargements the hospital has grown up as it stands to-day. The buildings, which provide accommodation for 40 in-patients and large numbers of out-patients, include dark rooms, waiting rooms, surgeons' rooms, and male and female wards. There is also a very efficient operating theatre, which is one of the best in this part of the country. A recent acquisition has been an electromagnetic installation to assist in the extraction of pieces of metal from the eye. No recommendation required for out-patients. In-patients nominated as follows: Life governors may recommend one in-patient for every £21 of his donation; an annual subscriber one patient for every £1 1s. subscribed; clergyman or minister of religion, one patient for every £2 2s. collected; working men's clubs or benefit societies, one patient for every £2 2s. subscribed; poor law unions, one patient for every £2 2s. subscribed. No subscriber may have more than one in-patient in the hospital at one time. In 1904 7,856 patients received

advice and treatment, of whom 487 were in-patients. The medical staff consists of an honorary consulting surgeon, an honorary surgeon, three honorary assistant surgeons, a resident house surgeon, a matron, and nurses. Sec., T. Hampton.

BRISTOL GENERAL HOSPITAL, Guinea Street, Redcliff, was erected by public subscription, and was founded in 1832. It was removed to its present site and entirely rebuilt in 1858. In 1887 it was greatly enlarged, and again also in 1891 at an outlay of £20,000, and further permanent additions and improvements at a cost of upwards of £22,000 have since been carried out. The original cost of this noble institution was about £25,000. The average yearly number of in-patients has during recent years exceeded 2,200, and the hospital has also had to deal with a similar average of 10,000 casualties and emergencies, besides over 20,000 out-patients per annum. The hospital has kept fully abreast of the times in all departments of medical and surgical science, and possesses a well-trained and most efficient medical and nursing staff, as well as every convenience for the comfort of the sick and the assistance of the staff. The medical staff includes an honorary and consulting physician, four honorary and consulting surgeons, an honorary and consulting physician to the throat and nose department, three honorary physicians, four honorary surgeons, an honorary physician-accoucheur, an honorary surgeon to the throat and nose department, an honorary physician to the skin department, an honorary ophthalmic surgeon, two honorary assistant physicians, an honorary assistant surgeon and an honorary assistant physician-accoucheur, a senior house surgeon, a house surgeon, a casualty house surgeon, a house physician, and an assistant

house physician. President, William Proctor Baker; treasurer and chairman of committee, Joseph Storrs Fry; secretary, William Thwaites.

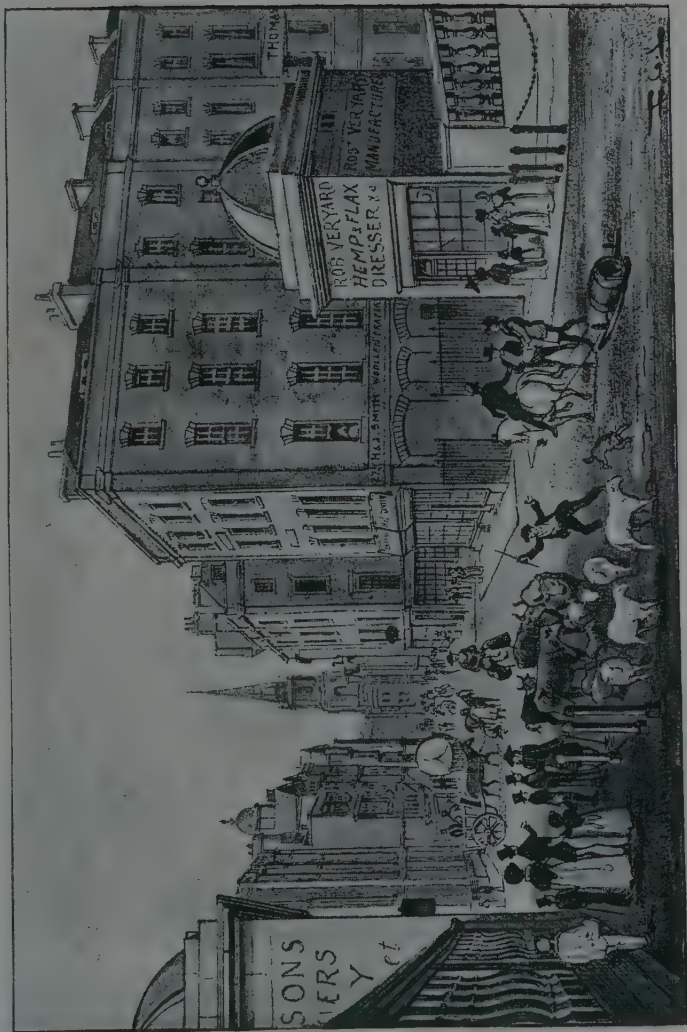
BRISTOL MEDICAL MISSION DISPENSARY, 7 Redcross Street. As its name indicates, the dispensary is supported by the Bristol Medical Missionary Society. (*See Missions.*) It is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. The sick are admitted without notes, and are allowed to see the doctor in the order in which they arrive in the morning. Patients are expected to bring bottles for the medicine they may require. Children under 10 years of age are not admitted at 9 a.m. A few are seen by card at 2 p.m., which must be obtained at the dispensary in the morning. People who are quite unable to come to the dispensary, and who live within a certain radius of Redcross Street, are visited at their homes by the doctor on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The districts included in this radius are St. Jude's and parts of St. Paul's and St. Philip's. To secure a visit the name and address of the patient must be lodged at the dispensary before 9 a.m.

BRISTOL PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 34 Berkeley Square. This hospital is worked entirely by lady doctors. Both medical and surgical cases are admitted. The institution is partially supported by subscriptions, also by payments for private rooms. The charge per week for a ward bed is 12s. 6d. Hon. secretary, Miss E. L. Leonard, 22 Burlington Road, Redland.

BRISTOL ROYAL INFIRMARY, Marlborough Street. Towards the close of the year 1735 "some well-disposed persons reflecting upon the miseries and hardships to which the poor and labouring men of this city were

exposed in case of accidents or diseases, and that no public institution was established for their relief," humanely resolved to set on foot a subscription for that purpose. To this, they not only became considerable donors themselves, but by diffusing the same laudable spirit among their friends, induced many gentlemen of respectability and opulence to become zealous advocates for the undertaking. On the 7th day of January, 1736, a general meeting of the founders of the charity took place at the Council House, consisting of Dean Creswicke, the Recorder Forster, the Chancellor, and twenty-eight gentlemen of the first consequence in the city, where proposals and plans were submitted for their inspection and consideration. On the 14th it was proposed to make application to the following incorporated societies, John Blackwell being then mayor:—The Bakers, Porters, Whitawers or Glovers, Mercers and Linnen Drapers, Sadlers, Barber-Surgeons, Cordwainers, Feltmakers and Haberdashers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Joiners, Butchers, Halliers, Wire Drawers and Pinmakers, Smiths and Cutlers, Tinnors, Tylers and Plasterers, Masons, Carpenters, Innholders, Merchant Taylors, Coopers, from all which they received promises of support and assistance. The Infirmary was one of the earliest asylums in the kingdom for the relief of the suffering, and the first attempt (out of London) to support such an institution by voluntary contributions. John Elbridge, Deputy-Comptroller of Customs in 1734, was one of its chief founders. He devoted to its establishment the last two years of his life, and at his death left it £5,000. In the Committee Room at the Infirmary is a tablet to his memory. The institution was opened on December 13th, 1737. The present building was begun on

June 2nd, 1781, and the east wing in 1788. In 1793 further additions were made to the body of the structure, and the west wing was commenced in 1805. Two new wards were added in 1868 at the sole cost of T. W. Hill, besides which considerably increased room was obtained by raising the roof, etc. In later years two detached buildings have been erected for infectious cases arising in the house, and special wards have been erected for ophthalmic and obstetric cases, and for young children. A nurses' home and institute in Bedford Place, Terrell Street, opposite the Infirmary, with accommodation for 90 nurses and sisters, was added in 1900 at a cost of over £7,000, for the provision of trained nurses for private cases. During the present year (1905) a still further addition, including a charming old-world garden, was made, giving accommodation for 117 nurses. In October, 1901, a bacteriological laboratory, equipped at a large outlay, was opened by Sir Frederick Treves. A laundry was erected in 1894 at a cost of £3,500, in which at present 10,000 articles are washed per week. Two hundred and seventy in-patients can now be accommodated at one time; the average annual number exceeds 3,200, besides about 42,000 out-patients. In 1850 Queen Victoria graciously ordered the affix "Royal" to its title. In 1876 the institution was rendered more complete by a thorough re-organisation of its sanitary arrangements at a cost of about £20,000. The surgical museum of the Infirmary was founded by Richard Smith, senior surgeon from 1796 until his decease on January 24th, 1843. Its collection of calculi is said to be second to none in value and interest. There are two honorary and consulting physicians, two honorary and consulting surgeons, one honorary and



OLD BRISTOL BRIDGE (LOOKING UP HIGH STREET).

(From an old print.)

consulting ophthalmic surgeon, four honorary physicians, four honorary surgeons, one honorary obstetric physician, one honorary ophthalmic surgeon, one honorary dental surgeon, two honorary assistant physicians, two honorary assistant surgeons, one honorary dental assistant, an honorary pathologist, an honorary bacteriologist, an honorary skiagraphist, an honorary anæsthetist, an honorary dental anæsthetist, and an honorary assistant anæsthetist; also a senior resident medical officer and house physician, house surgeon, obstetric officer, anæsthetist and junior house surgeon, casualty officer, dispenser, and chaplain. A subscription of two guineas entitles the subscriber to recommend two in-patients for admission to the house and six out-patients. A donor of thirty guineas is entitled to the same privileges as a two guinea annual subscriber for life. A donation of £1,000 will endow a bed in perpetuity, and £10,000 will endow a ward. The ordinary income for 1904 was £11,795, and the expenditure £16,407, showing a deficit of £4,612 in the ordinary revenue. It is intended to make an endeavour to secure a large additional number of subscribers amongst the rising generation of Bristol's well-to-do tradesmen to fill up the gap caused by deaths and removals of many former supporters. Various special efforts have been made from time to time to increase the funds. That undertaken in 1888 by C. D. Cave with the zealous assistance of J. D. Weston, Mayor of Bristol in that year, resulted in nearly £11,000 being obtained; and in the present year (1905), under the presidency of Sir Geo. White, Bart., the handsome sum of £7,500 has been raised by a week's carnival at the Zoological Gardens, on the initiative of the president's brother, Samuel White,

on the last day of which the president announced that he was anxious to mark the occasion in the annals of the Royal Infirmary by himself giving the sum of £7,500, and so freeing the Infirmary from the accumulated debt of £15,000. Much still remains to be done, as £35,000 is needed to extend the out-patients' department and to bring the external and various internal parts of the huge fabric thoroughly abreast of the modern requirements of medical and surgical science. It is confidently believed that the benevolent public of Bristol will cheerfully respond to the appeal now being made. The president of the institution is Sir George White, Bart.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, St. Michael's Hill, founded in 1865, chiefly through the exertions of the late Mark Whitwill, is famous for having been the first medical institution in the kingdom that appointed a lady doctor to minister to the diseases of women and children. The number of patients admitted into the hospital yearly is at present about 700, and the number of out-patients 5,500. The special features of the hospital are as follow: No admission note is required; the in-patient department (for children) is perfectly free. No interest, not even a note of recommendation, is required. If a child be sick and poor it will be admitted, provided there be a vacant bed, and that the medical officers consider the case a suitable one for the hospital. There is a ward for women who may need special surgical treatment. The out-patient department is nearly self-supporting, and is open to women and children. Patients pay towards cost of medicine and dressings. The very poor are admitted free. Visitors are admitted to view the hospital daily between the hours of two and four, excepting on Wednesday or Sunday, which are reserved

for the parents and friends of the children. The institution is supported by subscriptions and donations. The building is in the late Perpendicular style of architecture, and is constructed on the pavilion system, affording light and air on three sides of the wards. The five main wards measure 30 feet by 20 feet. All the internal arrangements are in accordance with the most modern ideas of hospital arrangements. The cost of the land, buildings and equipment of the hospital was £20,093. The hospital has ward accommodation for 104 beds, which includes those in the diphtheria block. A new block for infectious cases, the gift of Lady Smyth, is in course of erection. There is suitable accommodation for matron, house surgeons, etc. The nurses' home is situated at the top of Royal Fort Road, and in the deeds is called "Ye Old Gate House." To clear off a debt of £2,500 which greatly embarrassed the charity, a grand bazaar was opened in the Colston Hall by Earl Roberts on May 1st, 1901, and through the assistance kindly rendered by the Duchess of Beaufort and other ladies the net proceeds amounted to nearly £3,100. The yearly revenue of the hospital is, however, still about £800 below the working expenditure. The King and Queen have become patrons, and the Prince and Princess of Wales are vice-patrons of the institution. The position of the hospital at the summit of St. Michael's Hill is magnificent, being open and airy, in a warm, sunny aspect, and commands splendid views. There is a Convalescent Home in connection with the hospital at Weston-super-Mare, to which about 400 children are sent annually. It was founded in 1886 and contains twenty-eight cots. It is primarily for the use of children who have been in the

hospital, but there are fourteen cots for use of subscribers and donors to the home. President, W. H. Greville Edwards, Secretary, H. Lawford Jones.

CLIFTON DISPENSARY, Dowry Square, founded in 1812. The patients of this institution must be such persons as have no other means of obtaining medical assistance at the time of admission, but those who may be compelled subsequently to their admission to receive parochial relief may, at the discretion of the medical officer in attendance, be continued on the register. No person who has not been previously resident in the parish of Clifton during one month, except in cases of urgent necessity, nor any domestic servant actually resident under his or her employer's roof, is admissible as a patient. No woman is admissible as a midwifery patient on her first confinement, except under peculiar circumstances, nor one whose children have not all been vaccinated or had the small-pox. Subscribers and donors of one guinea are entitled to receive four sick notes and one midwifery note, or seven sick notes; subscribers and donors of half a guinea, three sick notes. Each sick note is available for six weeks. Children's notes under five years of age, available for three weeks, may also be had, either two in place of one adult sick note, or for 2s. each. A midwifery note may be exchanged for three sick notes or vice versa. Additional tickets may be obtained at the dispensary at 4s. for each sick note and 10s. for each midwifery note. Notes issued in one year are available until March 31st of the following year. In 1904 the number of patients admitted was 3,695, of whom 34 died, 3,368 were cured or relieved, 18 were sent to other institutions, and 275 were still under treatment at the time the report was issued. The medical

staff consists of an obstetric physician, two physicians, two surgeons, a resident medical officer, a dispenser and a midwife. The hours of attendance are daily (except Sundays) from 9 till 2, and from 3 till 5; Wednesdays, 9 till 1.30. The management is in the hands of a ladies' and gentlemen's committee. Hon. secretary, W. Moline, 19 The Avenue, Clifton.

COSSHAM MEMORIAL HOSPITAL. This hospital is in course of erection at Lodge Hill, Kingswood, near Bristol, in accordance with instructions contained in the will of the late Handel Cossham, formerly M.P. for Bristol East, and in pursuance of a scheme for the erection, endowment and management of the hospital which has been formed and approved by the court in an action for the administration of the estate of Mr. Cossham. This scheme has for its objects the erection, establishment and maintenance of a general hospital for the treatment and relief of sick and injured persons of both sexes, and a body of trustees has been nominated for the carrying out of the trust, of whom W. H. Butler, of Summer Hill House, St. George, Bristol, is chairman. The court has sanctioned the expenditure on the building and furnishing of the hospital of about £30,000, and after this sum has been expended it is expected that the fund available for endowment will reach over £70,000. The site of the hospital, with some adjacent land, has been acquired by the trustees, and comprises altogether about four acres of freehold land in a position of eminence, admirably suited for the erection of such an important building.

EAR DISPENSARY, 12 Berkeley Place, Clifton, formerly known as the Dispensary for the Cure of Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, was founded in 1851 by the late

J. Seymour Metford, M.R.C.S., and for many years carried on under his supervision. It is an unpretentious institution consisting of an outpatient department for the treatment of diseases of the ear amongst the poor, and is supported by voluntary contributions, aided by an entrance fee of 1s. paid by patients on first entering their names for treatment, if able to do so, the hon. surgeon supplying any balance needed for carrying on the work. It is open for new patients on Thursdays at 11.30 a.m. Attendance is not confined to Bristol, many coming from neighbouring towns and villages. The hon. surgeon is Dr. Clements Hailes.

FORESTERS' DISPENSARY. A dispensary in connection with the Ancient Order of Foresters has been established at the offices of the Order, 14 St. James's Square. The surgeon's hours of attendance are 9 to 11 a.m., and 6 to 8 p.m. Resident dispenser, W. Herring.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES, at Brunswick Square, Bristol, and Queen's Road, Clifton. These dispensaries have been in existence for over half a century, but have been recently extended. The hospital for in-patients has been open for two years. They were established in order to extend the beneficent reform in therapeutics due to the genius of Hahnemann and known as homœopathy, to the sick poor of Bristol. The patients are either provided with a free ticket by a subscriber or else pay a small sum for a month's attendance, and their ailments are cared for whether medical or surgical. Those unable to attend may either be visited at their own homes, or if suitable may become in-patients, small weekly payments being made in the latter case. There are also private wards for those able to pay. The institution is kept up partly by

subscriptions and partly by patients' payments. The honorary medical officers, of whom there are five, are in no way bound to any special theory of medicine, but in all cases carry out the treatment in their judgment best suited to the patient's needs. The hospital has accommodation for 10 or 12 in-patients. The attendance during the past year was 4,696 at the two dispensaries. The hon. secretary and treasurer is E. Wheeler, 71 Queen's Road, Clifton.

HAM GREEN FEVER HOSPITAL. (See Small-Pox and Infectious Diseases Hospitals.)

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN, Grove Road, Redland. The object of the home is to furnish to poor crippled children—who, being unable to go to school, grow up without receiving any adequate education, and without any means of procuring their own livelihood in after life—an education, and at the same time the advantage of good food, nursing, and fresh, pure air, with skilful medical supervision. Since the establishment of the home in 1876, 273 children have been admitted. In the present home there is ample accommodation for 35 children at one time. The boys are kept in the home till they are 10 years old, at which age they are eligible for admission to the Kensington home for boys, where they can be kept for three years and taught a trade, and many of their patrons have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to complete their benevolent efforts on their behalf. The girls can be retained in the home till they are 14 years of age, by which time they are old enough to be apprenticed to dressmaking or other light employment. Hon. secretary, Miss Cruddas, Oakfield, Stoke Bishop.

READ DISPENSARY, for Women and Children, 76 St. George's Road.

This dispensary, which was established in 1874, is open daily from 11.30 to 12.30 for the admission of patients, Sundays excepted. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and by the payments of patients. The medical staff is the same as at the Bristol Private Hospital for Women and Children. The present premises are only temporary, a site for a new building having been obtained at the junction of St. George's and Anchor Roads. Hon. secretary, Miss Ethel Abbot, 18 Camden Crescent, Bath.

REDLAND DISPENSARY, 3 Grove Buildings, Redland, was founded in 1860 to meet a need which had long been felt in the district. The dispensary was originally devoted to the treatment of children only, but the necessity soon arose for the admission of men and women as well. The institution is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. All patients (except deaf-mute children) are admitted on the strength of notes from subscribers. The dispensary is open on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 3 p.m. for general patients, and on Fridays only at 12 for patients labouring under diseases of the eye or ear. The medical attendants are Dr. E. H. Burroughs, 3 Elgin Park, and Thos. Webster, Malvern House, Redland. The latter is also honorary secretary.

SMALL-POX AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS. It is probably a little known fact that in the fourteenth century there were in Bristol three leper hospitals, whose existence points to the extreme local prevalence of the disease, and at the same time testifies to its general endemicity. With the extinction of leprosy the existence of permanent institutions for the isolation of communicable diseases probably ceased. Such institutions have only comparatively recently been revived as part of the modern system of arrest-

ing in their early stages the development of epidemics, which is slowly replacing the custom formerly prevailing of stamping them out after they had become firmly established.

Down to 1886 the only hospital provided by the Corporation for the isolation of small-pox and infectious fever patients consisted of two small buildings in St. Philip's Marsh, each containing twelve beds. Except for these two hut hospitals, the isolation of cases of infectious illness was left in the hands of the Poor Law Guardians. An outbreak of small-pox in 1887 showed the necessity of further provision, and in 1892 the Sanitary Committee purchased a site of 13 acres at NOVERS HILL. The Government, however, refused to sanction a scheme by which small-pox would be treated in the same building as other infectious diseases. NOVERS HILL, therefore, was retained entirely for small-pox cases. Meanwhile in 1894 the care of infectious pauper cases, which had previously been in the hands of the Poor Law Board, was thrown upon the Corporation. This fact, with the extension of the boundaries in 1897, made the necessity for further accommodation still greater. In 1896 it was decided to erect a hospital for infectious diseases at HAM GREEN, a site of 38 acres being acquired for the purpose. The institution, which cost £45,000, was opened by the Lord Mayor on July 12th, 1899, and contained accommodation for 76 patients. Further alterations and additions have made it possible to increase the number of beds to 134. At NOVERS HILL there are 35 beds, and at CLIFT HOUSE, a temporary diphtheria hospital at Bedminster, there are 21. In addition to these a hospital ship, containing 12 beds, has been provided at Avonmouth for the reception of infected persons

arriving at the port from abroad. Thus the total number of beds available in Bristol for infectious cases is at present 202. The number of beds advised by the Local Government Board as suitable for the efficient protection of a large urban manufacturing centre against communicable diseases is 1 for every 1,000 inhabitants. Estimating the present population of Bristol at 358,000, the Corporation should have at its command 358 beds, whereas, excluding the port hospital ship, it only has 190.

VOLUNTARY LOCK HOSPITAL, for the treatment of women only, 87 Ashley Road. The institution was founded under the name of the Old Park Lock Hospital. In 1887 it was removed to Ashley Hill, and changed its name to the Voluntary Lock Hospital. During the year 1904 the number of patients admitted was 55. The primary object of this institution is to relieve suffering and to restore health to the sick, but it also realises another most hopeful work in reclaiming the fallen to virtuous and happy lives. The institution is supported by voluntary contributions. There is also a Samaritan Fund in connection with the hospital, from which clothing is supplied to girls starting out into life again. All the material supplied by the fund is made up by the patients. Hon. sec., Mrs. W. H. Budgett, 6 Litfield Place, Clifton.

Hospital Sunday. The Lord Mayor's Hospital Sunday Fund has been in existence eight years, and the collections are taken on the last Sunday in January in each year. In the first year (1898) there were 92 collections, and £1,128 3s. 5d. was contributed. This year (1905), under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (E. B. James), there were 425 collections, realising £2,053 5s. 11d. Of this sum

£1,968 18s. 6d. was distributed as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|
| Royal Infirmary | 804 | 15 | 0 |
| General Hospital | 675 | 5 | 0 |
| Children's Hospital | 260 | 17 | 6 |
| Eye Hospital | 120 | 5 | 0 |
| To smaller Institutions | 107 | 16 | 0 |

The amount sent to each hospital is a pro rata one determined by the number of beds. The collection for 1905 was a record one, being an increase of £280 11s. 2d. on the previous record year of 1901, when the Hospital Sunday fell on the day when memorial services were being held for the late Queen Victoria.

Hotwell, The, seems to have been celebrated as far back as 1480, at which date it is noticed by William Wyrcestre. This tepid medicinal spring originally issued at low water from the rocks on the right bank of the Avon, near St. Vincent's Rocks. By the widening of the navigable channel of the river which has been effected in recent years, the site of the spring is now unapproachable. In order, however, to preserve the use of the water, great care was taken in carrying out the river alterations to enclose the spring in a solid chamber of masonry, with a proper self-acting outlet valve, and from this chamber the water is drawn through a tin pipe by the pump under the rock arch at the back of the roadway. The natural gush of this spring is at the rate of 60 gallons per minute. The water, fresh from the spring, is about the temperature of 76° Fahrenheit, and appears perfectly pellucid, sparkling and abounding with bubbles of carbonic acid and nitrogen gases, but owing to the length of the pipe from the spring to the pump it is almost impracticable to obtain it in perfection. The contents of an imperial gallon, as analysed by W. Herapath in 1843, are as follow:—

| | CUBIC INCHES. |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Carbonic Acid Gas | 8.75 |
| Nitrogen Gas | 6.56 |
| SOLID MATTER. | |
| Chloride of Magnesium | 2.180 |
| Nitrate of Magnesia | 2.909 |
| Chloride of Sodium | 5.891 |
| Sulphate of Soda | 3.017 |
| Sulphate of Magnesia | 1.267 |
| Carbonate of Lime | 17.700 |
| Carbonate of Magnesia | .660 |
| Carbonate of Iron | .703 |
| Bitumen | .150 |
| Sulphate of Lime | 9.868 |
| Silica | .270 |
| | 44.015 |

A circumstance worthy of remark happened at the Hotwells on November 1st, 1755, when, without any apparent cause, the water suddenly became very red, and so extremely turbid that it could not be drunk. An explanation of the phenomenon was afterwards found in the dreadful earthquake at Lisbon, which city was nearly destroyed on the same day. It was some time before the water of the Hotwell recovered its wonted purity. Tradition attributes the original discovery of the medicinal properties of the water to sailors, who had contracted scurvy from long voyages, and found themselves benefited by drinking freely and washing in the water. Some public-spirited persons made a reservoir of brickwork, paved at the bottom, for the greater convenience of frequenters, but until far into the seventeenth century no further attention appears to have been bestowed upon it. In 1695 a pump room was built by some enterprising citizens, under a lease from the Merchant Venturers, the lords of the manor, and the place soon afterwards became a favourite resort of the aristocratic and fashionable world, whilst London tradesmen found it profitable to set up shops there during the season. The spring is noticed at some length in Smollett's novel of *Humphry Clinker*, and in

Fanny Burney's *Evelina*. It was at the Hotwell, under the auspices of Dr. Beddoes, that the young Davy (afterwards Sir Humphry) made his début as a philosopher; and here also Ann Yearsley, milkwoman and poetess, who was in a great measure indebted to Hannah More for her success, invested her earnings in a circulating library, which ended in failure. Here sojourned Bishops Ken and Butler, and a great many Irish bishops, Pope, Combe (Doctor Syntax), Doddridge, Cowper, Lady Hesketh (who lies buried in the Cathedral), Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. Thrale, Danby and Turner, each of whom in their way conferred celebrity upon the Hotwell. In 1822 a new pump-room was built which was taken down in 1867 to allow of the widening of the river. A rival spring, also of tepid water impregnated with gases, and long known as the New Hotwell, is first mentioned in 1702. It flowed into the Avon about 200 yards above the Blackrock Quarry. About 1730 it was taken on lease by two men at a rental of over £100 a year, but as there was then no footpath by the riverside it is not surprising to learn that the lessees became insolvent. Later on it was relet at a reduced rental; a pump-room and lodging-house were built, and owing to the somewhat remarkable cure of John Wesley from a consumptive attack in 1754, attributed to a course of the water, the spot was largely visited for a time. The only convenient way of reaching it, however, was by a horse track from Durdham Down, cut in the southern slope of the ravine, or gully (still partially preserved), and the place was unable to compete with its older rival. In 1792 the buildings were occupied by quarrymen. In 1841 the Merchant Venturers' Society proposed to avail themselves of the abundant supply of water by pumping it to

a reservoir on Observatory Hill for consumption in Clifton, but they eventually sold the spring to the newly-formed Bristol Water Works Company for £18,000. In 1894 W. W. Hughes induced the Corporation to build a drinking-fountain at the place, permission to do so having been granted by the proprietors, and the water can still be obtained at what is styled "St. Vincent's Spring." Many details of the social life of the Hotwell in its palmy days are recorded in some articles in the *Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal* of March, June, and September, 1902, to which is appended a copious bibliography of the literature on the virtues of the Hotwell water.

Housing of the Poor. The Bristol Committee for Promoting the Better Housing of the Poor endeavours to improve the dwellings of the poor in the city by the collection and diffusion of information on the present condition of these dwellings, on the powers conferred by existing Acts of Parliament, and on defects in present legislation; by keeping in touch with Sanitary Authority, landlords and tenants; by furthering such additional legislation as may be necessary; and by obtaining information from other systems with a view to adoption in Bristol if suitable. President, Right Hon. Lewis Fry. Hon. secretary, Clement Tate, 5 Claremont Crescent, Claremont Road, Bishopston.

Humane Society, Bristol. Its objects are to save life in cases of drowning and to reward attempts at rescue. The following is a list of the stations of the Society where hooks, drags, etc., are kept:—

Butler's Wall, St. George
City Authorities' Supply
Engine House, bottom of Guinea Street
Full Moon Tavern, St. Philip's
Ferry Slip, Redcliff Back

Ferry Slip, Welsh Back
 Gas House Ferry, Canon's Marsh, North Side
 Ditto ditto ditto South Side
 Hit or Miss Tavern, Crew's Hole
 Landing Stage, St. Augustine's Bridge
 Landing Stage, Hotwell
 Landing Slip, Bristol Bridge
 Mardyke Ferry, opposite North Side
 Ditto ditto ditto South Side
 Old Fox Inn, Baptist Mills
 Old Toll House, at Totterdown Lock
 Police Station, Bitton
 Ditto Oldland
 Ditto Hanham
 Ditto St. George
 Ditto Fishponds
 Ditto Stapleton
 Ditto Eastville
 Ditto Prince Street Bridge
 Railings, North Side of New Cut, between Bath and Foot Bridges
 Railings, South Side of New Cut, between Bath and Foot Bridges
 Railings, South Side of New Cut, near Foot Bridge
 Railings, South Side of New Cut, opposite Whitehouse Street
 Railings, New Cut, opposite General Hospital
 Rising Sun Tavern, Marsh Bridge
 Sanders and Sons, rear of 80 Bath Road
 Skew Bridge, Feeder
 Transit Shed, Welsh Back
 Ditto Prince's Wharf, Wapping
 Ditto Narrow Quay, Dean's Ferry
 Ditto Broad Quay, South End
 Ditto Broad Quay, North End
 Watch House, Netham
 Wall, near Penny Terrace Bridge, Feeder
 Wall of Baths and Wash-houses, Mayor Street, New Cut
 Watch House, Bathurst Basin
 Wall, Crow Lane, Welsh Back
 Wall, near Large Crane, Wapping
 Wall, near Dallin's, Farr's Lane, Narrow Quay
 Wall, Hotwell Road, opposite Bethel Ship

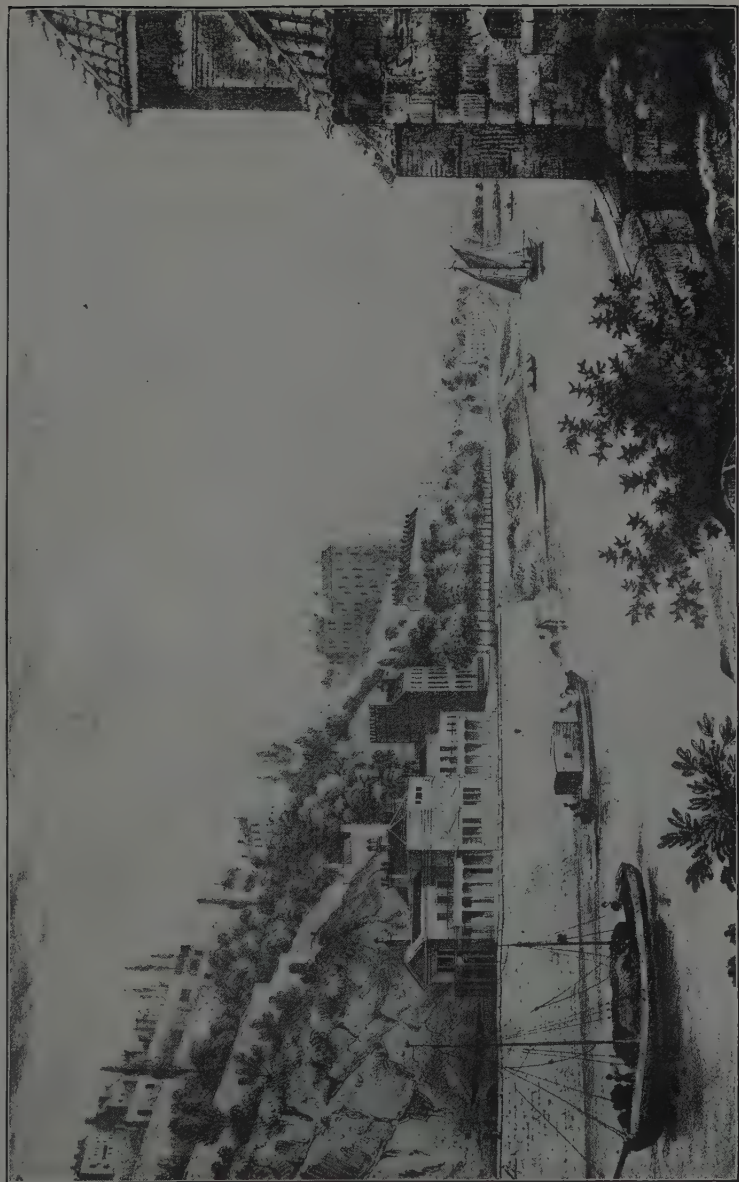
From the commencement until now some 3,700 cases of rescue from drowning have been rewarded by the Society. This number, however, represents only a minor proportion of the cases brought under notice, inasmuch as it has been found that the majority of rescuers prefer to make no claim. With a view of encouraging swimming amongst girls and boys attending the elementary schools, this Society annually offers prizes and

certificates for competency and proficiency in swimming. Over 5,000 boys and girls are now registered by the Society as able to swim. A considerable number of these possess also the Society's certificate for a knowledge of life rescue methods and resuscitation of the apparently drowned. To obtain these it is necessary to pass an examination in practice and theory, held at the end of the swimming season. The Society also offers a challenge shield for competition between the various schools. The Society dates from 1775, but was from 1794 to 1807 a branch of the "Severn" Humane Society. In 1807 it was re-established as the Bristol Humane Society. It is not in any way connected with the Royal Humane Society, as commonly supposed. Hon. sec., Dr. Hedley Hill, Colston Parade, Redcliff.

Hungroad, a portion of the river Avon, about a mile from the mouth, where large vessels were usually anchored, the Corporation long interdicting ships of above 100 tons from sailing up to the city. Many of the huge rings and chains are still to be seen on the Somerset side of the river. Here the Bristol privateers, the terror of Spanish Dons, used to moor, and the West Indiamen to unship their cargoes.

Hunting. (*See Sports.*)

Hydro and Spa, Clifton. In 1890, shortly before commencing excavations for the Clifton Rocks Railway (*see Railways*), Mr. (now Sir) George Newnes purchased some property at the north end of Prince's Buildings for the purpose of converting it into an extensive hydropathic hotel, Turkish baths, etc., and of erecting a spacious pump-room on the adjacent vacant ground. The pump-room was the first part of this work taken in hand,



THE HOTWELLS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

and was opened on August 1st, 1894, by the mayoress, when the elegance of the building was generally extolled. The internal reconstruction of the houses in Prince's Buildings involved great expense, and was not completed until 1898; but on March 31st of that year the Hydro, with its elaborate suite of baths, was opened at a reception given by Sir George Newnes to 700 of the leading inhabitants. The institution is one of the most complete in the kingdom, and finds many patrons.

Industrial Dwellings. Through the instrumentality of Miss Susanna Winkworth, Messrs. Wm. Killigrew Wait, Lewis Fry, George Wills, Wm. Henry Budgett, Charles Hill, William Mills Baker and F. Gilmore Barnett, a company was formed in December, 1874, for securing better house accommodation for the working classes, on the "flat" system, in the vicinity of Jacob's Wells. The capital of the company was £18,400, subscribed in shares, and £2,500 borrowed on mortgage. Land was secured from the Society of Merchant Venturers at a yearly rental, and operations commenced in raising those handsome piles of three-floor model dwellings now known as Jacob's Wells' and Brandon Buildings, the former with 80 and the latter with 51 houses, which cost something like £20,000. Since the premises have been opened they have let fairly well, at rentals ranging from 6s. 6d. for four rooms to 1s. 3d. for a single apartment per week. The sanitary arrangements of the dwellings are complete, being well supplied with water, wash-houses, etc., whilst overcrowding is stringently avoided; and a commendable principle, conducive to good health, is that each front door opens on to a balcony which is *outside* the main building. Secretary

to the company, W. H. Frank, Shannon Court.

Industrial Exhibitions. (*See Exhibitions.*)

Infangenthef. This was a privilege formerly possessed by the burgesses of Bristol to hang a thief if caught within the borough with the stolen goods upon him. The mayor and sheriff were the officers empowered to do judgment and execution.

Infirmary, Royal. (*See Hospitals.*)

Inns, Old. Of the few interesting historic "bits of Old Bristol," the following may be mentioned:—

THE ANGEL, Redcliff Street. The front was rebuilt in 1864. There is a tradition that when Hogarth visited this city relative to the paintings executed by him for the chancel of St. Mary Redcliff Church he noticed, while passing through Redcliff Street, the figure of an angel, that served as the sign of the inn; and on being told that it was painted by one Simmons, of Bristol, replied, "Then they need not have sent for me."

THE CAT AND WHEEL (Catherine Wheel), at the entrance to Castle Green, a quaint-looking hostelry of seventeenth-century date, was removed in 1900. A remarkable bracket from it is preserved in the Museum.

THE KING DAVID, St. Michael's Hill, was built on the site, and possessed some relics, of the ancient nunnery of St. Mary Magdalen. These were of the Perpendicular period, and consisted of a winding staircase and two or three doorways; but the house has lately been entirely rebuilt.

THE LAMB INN, West Street, was a hostelry bearing the date 1651. At this inn the fanatic James Naylor

slept on his ill-starred visit to Bristol on October 24th, 1656. In the eighteenth century an imposture similar to that of the famous "Cock Lane Ghost" was carried on in this inn by two children, and completely deluded the then vicar of Temple and other ministers. The inn has been demolished quite recently.

THE LLANDOGER, King Street, built in 1664, is now the finest specimen of seventeenth-century architecture in the city, but is doomed speedily to disappear.

THE MONTAGUE INN, Kingsdown Parade, was built in 1737, and has been the scene of many famous dinners. It was once famous as a turtle house.

THE RUMMER, High Street. As early as 1241 the "Greene Lattis" stood on or near this spot. The present house is old, but possesses little of interest. We read of it in 1350 as Abyndon's Inn, and two centuries later the name was changed to the New Inn. In the eighteenth century it assumed its present title.

THE SEVEN STARS, Thomas Lane. Here Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, got much information for his campaign against the slave trade.

THE STAR INN, Cock and Bottle Lane, Castle Street, was built nearly on the site of the Norman keep of the Castle. Daniel Defoe frequented this house.

THE SWAN INN, at the south-east angle of Mary-le-port Street. Carved on the gables of this hostelry is a good ornamental barge board of the sixteenth century; other portions of the structure are of Tudor date.

THE THREE QUEENS, Thomas Street, established about 1640.

Insignia and Plate of the City Corporation. (*See* Council.)

Insurance Institute, Bristol. Founded in 1890, its objects being the encouragement of social inter-

course among members and the cultivation of knowledge on insurance subjects. The institute possesses a small library of technical works dealing with subjects cognate to the business. Meetings, at which papers are read followed by discussions, are held during the winter months. Hon. secretary, John Gibbs, Phoenix Assurance Co., Corn Street.

International Arbitration and Peace Association. (*See* Peace and Arbitration Association.)

Itinerant Societies.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY, in connection with the Baptist denomination, was founded in 1824. It originated from Old King Street Baptist Church, in the time of the Rev. Thomas Roberts's pastorate. Its objects are the promotion of Sunday-schools and the preaching of the Gospel and distribution of tracts in the villages contiguous to Bristol. The number of local preachers belonging to the Society at present is 95, and the membership 450. All the Baptist churches in the city now share in the responsibility and management. Hon. secs., Rev. T. Davies, 41 St. John's Road, Bedminster; J. C. Marsh, Fairlawn, Brecknock Road, Totterdown.

THE BRISTOL SOCIETY was founded in 1811, and in 1905 amalgamated with the Bristol Congregational Council to form the Bristol Itinerant Society and Congregational Lay Preachers' Association. This is now the official representative of Congregationalism in the Bristol District. It has 80 lay preachers, whose services are given voluntarily. They are sent to 19 village chapels in the vicinity of Bristol, and many other villages not officially connected with the Society are also supplied. Hon. secs., G. E. Morgan, 8 Cave Street; V. A. Williams, 77 Park Street.

Jacob's Wells. Amongst the inhabitants of Bristol during the Middle Ages there must have been a number of Jews, who settled in this locality as early as the reign of William the Conqueror. The "Old Jewry," to which they were at one time confined, stood at the western end of Nelson Street, with Bell Lane in the rear. At Jacob's Wells were baths, which may have originally belonged to that sect, and close by was the Jews' acre, or burial ground, on which now stands Queen Elizabeth's Hospital. The wells which give the spot its name are two in number, both near Brandon Hill. One of them has belonged from time immemorial to the Corporation, and for many years was used by them to supply by means of pipes the houses on the north side of College Green, which belonged to them, and the Red Maids' School in Denmark Street. Some few years ago the water was found to be unfit for public consumption, and the supply had to be discontinued. Within the last few months the Baths Committee have obtained permission to use the water for the baths at Jacob's Wells. The other spring, which rises opposite the entrance to the City School, probably supplied St. Augustine's monastery in olden times. It eventually passed into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, and for many years supplied the Cathedral, and some of the houses in Trinity Street and College Green. When the Jacob's Wells Baths were established in 1889, an agreement was come to whereby the Corporation were allowed the use of the spring for supplying the baths. (*See Conduits.*) A theatre formerly stood at Jacob's Wells; the situation was under Clifton Hill, immediately outside the city boundary, and just above the site of St. Peter's Church. On play nights

Brandon Hill was crowded to watch the entrance of playgoers, whilst from a field behind the theatre, separated from the courtyard by a hedge and low wall, curious people stood for hours in the evening to catch a glimpse of the actors, who, from the narrowness of the theatre, had to walk round the house when they left one side of the stage, and had to re-enter on the other. (*See Theatres.*)

Jamaica, Trade with. The extensive trade formerly carried on between Bristol and Jamaica was practically destroyed in the reign of William IV. through the paralysis into which the planters suffered themselves to fall on the emancipation of the slaves. The subsequent enormous development of beet-root sugar factories on the European continent, encouraged by the system of bounties adopted by the French and other Governments, still further depressed the West India islands, and it was not until nearly the close of the century that the colonists turned a serious attention to the advantages which their climate offered for the cultivation of fruit. Their first efforts in this new field of industry were so successful that a marked revival of energy was almost immediately apparent, and the progress since made has been very gratifying, and betokens the dawn of a new era of prosperity. Happily, too, Bristol has been awake to the opportunity afforded her for recovering a lost but important branch of commerce. In 1900 a contract was entered into between the Crown Agents for the Colonies and Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. for a steamship service between Jamaica and the United Kingdom, Bristol being selected as the English port from which the steamers should sail. The terms of the contract included the payment by

Government to Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. of a yearly subsidy of £40,000 for ten years, the latter undertaking to provide powerful steamships specially equipped for the service. To further the enterprise, the Chamber of Commerce selected four local gentlemen to proceed to Jamaica with numerous specimens of Bristol produce. This deputation was cordially welcomed and entertained by the colonists, and the exhibition of products, which took place at Kingston, proved a great success. Almost simultaneously the Chamber of Commerce entertained Sir Augustus Hemming, Governor of Jamaica, then in England, to a banquet at the Grand Hotel. The first steamer ready for the service, the *Port Morant*, of 2,900 tons register, having 45 first and 16 second class berths, sailed from Avonmouth Dock on February 16th, 1901, with a full complement of passengers and an equally full cargo, and was enthusiastically cheered on her departure by a crowd of merchants, and influential citizens. Her arrival at Kingston on the morning of March 1st caused a similar demonstration of welcome. The second ship, the *Port Royal*, upwards of 4,455 tons register, sailed from Avonmouth on March 2nd, having accommodation for 108 first and 46 second class passengers. The *Port Maria*, a sister ship to the *Port Morant*, left on March 16th, and the *Port Antonio*, of the same burden as the *Port Royal*, was brought into the service subsequently. The latest addition to the fleet is the *Port Kingston*, which left Avonmouth on her first voyage to Jamaica on August 27th, 1904. She is a fine vessel of 7,584 tons burden. She has accommodation for 160 first and 60 second class passengers, and will carry 40,000 bunches of bananas besides other cargo. Another vessel,

the *Port Henderson*, will be added to the service shortly. On her first return voyage the *Port Morant* brought a full complement of passengers, many of whom immediately left for London in the express train awaiting their arrival. The ship also brought a prodigious quantity of bananas and other fruit in excellent condition, and a diversified cargo of Jamaica products, a subsequent exhibition of which at the Grand Hotel excited great public interest. Successive imports of bananas were afterwards keenly competed for by fruiterers in every part of the kingdom, from Aberdeen to Plymouth, and some were entirely sold before reaching port. The success which attended the experiment of importing bananas into this country from the West Indies induced Messrs. Elders and Fyffe, the great fruit merchants, to institute a line of steamers between Avonmouth Dock and South American ports, for the transport of bananas. The extent of the increase of trade after the introduction of the new line in 1904 will be seen from the following table:—

| Year ending April 30th. | No. of bananas imported. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1901 | 59,876 |
| 1902 | 632,649 |
| 1903 | 624,313 |
| 1904 | 348,393 |
| 1905 | 1,167,598 |

The big decrease in the figures for 1904 was caused by the great cyclone which did so much damage in Jamaica.

Jewish Institutions in Bristol.

The number of Jews in Bristol at present is small, amounting only to about 850. Mention has already been made, under the heading "Chapels," of the Synagogue in Park Row. It is probably not generally known that the Jews have their own Board of Guardians, and that the city rates are often saved

thereby. This body was founded about ten years ago, and is presided over by the Rev. J. Polack, one of the masters of Clifton College, with the Rev. J. Abelson as hon. secretary. Through its funds the Jewish local poor are tided over troublous times, and casuals are helped on their way. The time was when the Jewish population of Bristol consisted mainly of shopkeepers, merchants, and so on; but within recent years there has been a large influx of the artisan class, and such industries as boot and shoe manufacturing, tailoring, and some branches of furniture-making now employ a large number of Jews of both sexes. This increase in the Jewish working-class population has led to movements of an educational and social character, and one which is exercising a decidedly helpful influence is the Girls' Club in Portland Square; it is open four nights a week for educational purposes and social recreation; among the subjects taught are needlework, Swedish drill, dancing, and, of a religious character, Jewish origin and Scripture history. Mrs. J. Polack is the president. In addition to the Girls' Club, there is a Jewish Social and Debating Society, which has been in existence for about ten years, and meets in one of the rooms connected with the Synagogue. As its name implies, it was founded for debates and hearing lectures on Jewish and general subjects. The members and visitors from other towns take part in these proceedings. The Jewish Self-Help Society provides a savings bank in which money can be deposited in small amounts and withdrawn at a day's notice. Mention also should be made of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, established many years ago for helping sick families, and the Ladies' Holy Vestment Society, which cares for the drapings of the scrolls of the

law and other parts and features of the Synagogue. There is also the local branch of the Acheibriss Society, the Jewish friendly organisation for working-men. Its members pay weekly contributions, and receive medical attendance or sums of money in case of disablement or death.

Journalists, Institute of. The Bristol Branch occupies the fifth place as regards numerical strength among the forty districts of which the institute is composed. It was in the Bristol Guildhall that the originators of the institute met to formulate their scheme for the protection of journalists. Membership is open to bona fide journalists only. Hon. sec. of Bristol district, H. Slater Stone, *Times and Mirror* Office.

Junior Veterans' Association, Bristol. This association was formed in 1902 at the desire of the men. Its object is to maintain tradition and to promote mutual help and individual self-respect. It is open to "active service" men of both services, and endeavours to help members in sickness, in getting employment, in obtaining pensions, medals, etc., and in every other possible way. Lord Roberts is hon. president of the institution. Vice-president, Rev. E. J. Houghton; hon. sec., Charles Tribe. Headquarters, 58 Queen Square. (*See also Veterans' Association.*)

Kingroad, situated at the mouth of the Avon, is celebrated for its safe anchorage for vessels. It does not appear to have undergone any material change since the survey made in 1772, except that at the present time it is rather deeper in the fairway channel.

Kingsdown obtains its name from having belonged to the royal demesne in connection with Bristol Castle. A part of it retains the

designation Montague from a mansion that stood there in the seventeenth century. When the old city became too contracted for its population, this was the first suburban locality that was selected for building operations, which commenced in earnest about 1760, much to the disgust of old-fashioned people, who nicknamed it Pedlars' Hill. The Corporation refusing protection, the inhabitants had to establish a voluntary police force, and gas lighting was not introduced until 1825.

Kyrle Society, Bristol. This recently-formed Society has for its objects the preservation of beautiful and historic buildings, and the discouragement of dulness, meanness and monotony in the building of the future; the improvement of waste spaces by laying them out for gardens; the encouragement of the cultivation of flowers in yards and small gardens and other suitable places; the organisation of lectures, the provision of literature, and the propagation generally of a true love of art and an intelligent appreciation of natural beauty throughout the city. Membership consists of those who are in general agreement and sympathy with the aims and objects of the Society, a minimum annual subscription of one shilling being required in each case. President, Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.; hon. secretary, Miss Vickers, Cedar Hall, Frenchay.

Lacrosse. (*See Sports.*)

Lancasterian Exhibition Fund.

About the year 1890 it was found advisable from various causes to close the Lancasterian Schools which had for many years been carried on in Redcross Street. The buildings were sold, and with part of the purchase-money, together with other moneys which became available about that time,

the Lancasterian Exhibition Fund was formed. The yearly income at the disposal of the trustees is about £105, which is devoted to the payment, either wholly or in part, of the fees, etc., at the Bristol Day Training College or at any training college approved by the trustees, of deserving pupil-teachers, to be selected from any of the public Elementary Schools in the city of Bristol. Both boys and girls are eligible. There is no competitive examination. The awards are made in March or April, after the publication of the King's Scholarship examination list, which serves as the test of intellectual capacity. Preference is given to those who have most need of financial assistance. There are seven trustees of the fund. Two are appointed by the British and Foreign Schools Society, two by the Bristol Education Committee, and three are co-opted. Secretary, Edward Gerrish, 55 Corn Street.

Land-gable. The land of Bristol was formerly held by the burgesses direct from the sovereign without any intermediate lord by service of land-gable, and when a tenement escheated it escheated to the king. The land-gable (*A.-S. land-gafol*) was a rent payable on each house or holding in the nature of a ground-rent. Domesday Book mentions it in relation to Cambridge, Huntingdon and Lincoln, but not Bristol. The name first appears in relation to Bristol in the Charter of John, Earl of Morton, A.D. 1188, and it is again mentioned in the Charter of 36 Henry III., A.D. 1252. That the king formerly exercised his rights of distress for land-gable is clearly shown in the Assize Roll of A.D. 1221.

Lawford's Gate, or the Hlaford's or Lord's Gate, at the end of West Street, was one of the outer

defences of the city; it was removed in 1769. Two curious statues that ornamented it are now in the Museum. Being on the only passable road to Bath, the gate witnessed many notable events. When the city was visited by Henry VII., just after Bosworth, by Elizabeth, by the Queen of James I., by Charles I., by Cromwell, by Charles II., by James II., and by Anne, they were received here and welcomed by the mayor and his scarlet-robed brethren with every possible manifestation of respect. The county prison was built near the gate. (*See Gaols.*)

Law Library. (*See Law Society.*)

Law Society, Bristol Incorporated. The first Law Society in Bristol was established as far back as the year 1770, on October 19th, at a meeting of the legal profession in the "Bush Tavern," Corn Street. The little knot of lawyers who formed the Society of 135 years ago are long since departed, and nothing is left of their doings but the fading record of a mouldering minute-book, between the discoloured leaves of which still lie memoranda of their supper-bills. In 1805 a meeting was called of lawyers in Bristol, with the object of establishing a "Law Library upon an extensive scale," but nothing is known of the result of the meeting, and it was not until fourteen years later that the Law Library was established. On October 11th, 1819, the "Bristol Law Library Society" was formed, with a membership of fifty-seven. On October 16th J. G. Smith, one of the members, presented to the Society a set of *Taunton's Reports*, which with *Viner's Abridgement*, presented at the same time by John Bush, formed the nucleus of the present library. The first home of the library was at 11 Corn Street, on a site at present occupied by

the Liverpool, and London, and Globe Insurance building. In 1865 the books were removed to make way for the insurance company, and found a temporary resting-place at 30 Broad Street. Since 1870 the Society have occupied the present premises in Assize Court Buildings, Small Street, as tenants of the Corporation. The Bristol Law Library Society was incorporated on February 10th, 1871, altering its name to the Bristol Incorporated Law Society. Since then the affairs of the Society have been managed by a council of twelve, consisting of a president, two vice-presidents, two honorary secretaries (one of whom is appointed treasurer), and fifteen ordinary members. In addition to the maintenance of the Law Library, the Society has for its objects the consideration of all questions affecting the administration or alteration of the law and the promotion of improved legal education. The annual subscriptions are: For a solicitor not in partnership, £2 15s.; for each partner of a firm of two members, £2 5s.; for each partner of a firm of three members, £2; for each partner of a firm of four members, £1 15s. A reduction of £1 is made for existing original shareholders in the old Bristol Law Library Society, and a similar reduction for members who have at any time contributed £5 5s. to the Society. A reduction of 15s. is made to solicitors for the first six years after their admission to the roll. Subscription for barristers, £3 3s. The judges of the Superior Courts, the Recorder, the County Court Judge of Bristol, and their respective officials, the Town Clerk of Bristol, and the Justices of Peace for Bristol and their clerk, are all entitled to the free use of the library. The library contains over 8,000 volumes, and is one of the best in the provinces. Portions of

the building are of Norman date. In one room is preserved a finely-carved chimney-piece in Renaissance style; also stone-mullioned windows in the three stages of the Tudor period, and a panelled ceiling. The hon. secretaries of the Society are J. N. C. Pope, Shannon Court, and Francis Sturge, 17 Small Street, and James J. Thomas is librarian.

Lawn Tennis. (*See Sports.*)

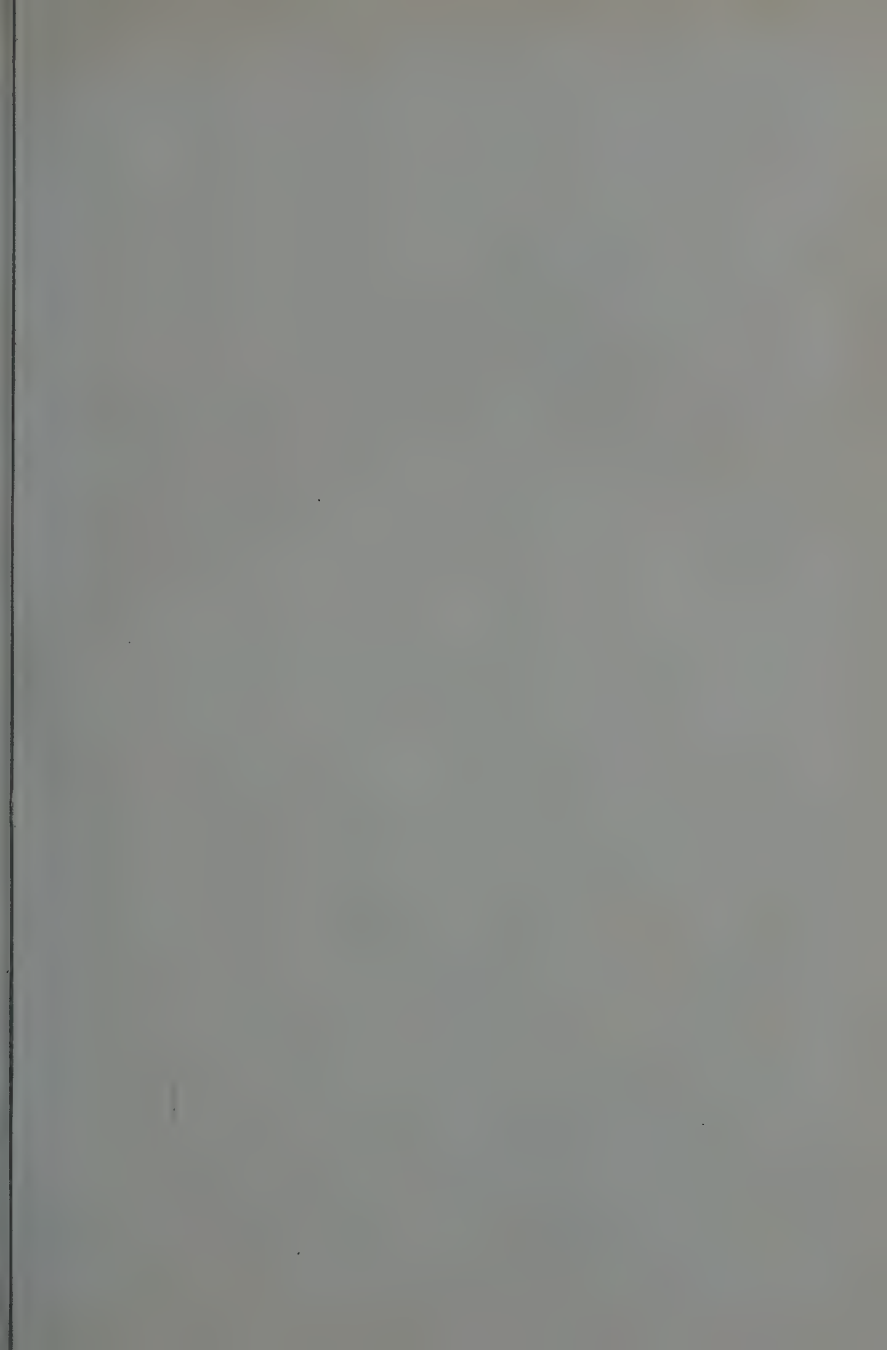
Lawrence Hill derives its name from a hospital for lepers, dedicated to St. Lawrence, but suppressed previous to the Reformation.

Legal Dispensary, Bristol. The purpose of the Bristol Legal Dispensary is the giving, by duly qualified members of the legal profession, of legal advice and assistance to poor persons, free of charge. Experience has shown that in the lives of those belonging to the poorer classes apparently trivial questions frequently arise where a word of advice from someone possessing legal knowledge may be of considerable service. Care is taken to ensure as far as possible that persons helped are those whose means do not admit of their paying for professional assistance in the ordinary way, and all applicants must be willing to answer inquiries as to their circumstances if required. The help given is mostly in the form of verbal advice. Where a case can only be adequately dealt with by a solicitor's being instructed in the usual way the lawyer in attendance abstains (in compliance with professional etiquette) from undertaking the business himself on terms of receiving payment. No note of recommendation is required. Free legal advice is given to persons unable to pay for it every Thursday evening from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, at the Broad Plain House, St. Philip's.

Leigh Woods. Situate adjacent to the Suspension Bridge, on the Somerset side of the Avon. These woods and lands, which are very picturesque and varied in their character, were in 1864 sold by the owner, Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, for £40,000 to a company called the Leigh Woods Land Company, formed by Bristol citizens, who were desirous that the wooded slopes of Nightingale Valley, and the hanging woods opposite Prince's Buildings, Clifton, should not be built upon, but preserved in their natural beauty. Some 60 acres of these woods will thus be unbuilt over and preserved. The lands on the Bristol side of Nightingale Valley have been sold by the company for building, but no building has yet taken place on the further side of the valley, and it has been suggested that such land with its old Roman camps and its sylvan beauties should be preserved for the benefit of all lovers of nature.

Liberation Society. The Bristol Branch of the Anti-State Church Association was formed on May 2nd, 1848. This Society was afterwards called "The Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." The objects of the Society are: The abrogation of all laws which inflict disability or confer privileges on ecclesiastical grounds; the discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund and parliamentary grants and compulsory exactions for religious purposes. The Society is supported by voluntary contributions. Subscribers of not less than 10s. a year receive the Society's journal, *The Liberator*. Agent for Bristol and Western Counties' District, W. C. Oatway, 96 North Road, St. Andrew's.

Libraries, Bristol. A public library existed in Bristol early in the fifteenth century, and as no





BRANDON HILL AND CITY SCHOOL FROM THE HARBOUR.

Circa 1898.

record can be found of any such library prior to this in any part of England, the claim to the earliest in the kingdom must belong to Bristol. The library was that of the Kalendars or Kalendaries, a brotherhood of clergy and laity, who were attached to the Church of All-Hallowen, or All Saints, in Corn Street. In 1613, five years after the foundation of the Norwich Free Library, an effort was made to found a free public library in Bristol, and a certain Robert Redwood gave his lodge in King Street for the purpose. Dr. Tobias Mathew, Archbishop of York, who was born in Bristol, at the same time gave a number of books, to which he subsequently added a considerable portion of his library. This gift he desired should be preserved "for the free use of the merchants and shopkeepers of the city." The Rev. Richard Williams, Vicar of St. Leonard's, was the first to be appointed to the office of librarian, for which, we gather from the city records, he received a stipend of 40s. per annum. The library was opened to the public in 1615, and in a few years it became so popular as to require extended accommodation. In 1634 the Corporation decided upon its enlargement, for which purpose Mr. Richard Vickris, some time Sheriff, and subsequently Mayor, of Bristol, "freely gave a piece of ground adjoining the library," the city voting the necessary sum for building extension. After this was completed in 1640, a large number of book-chains were purchased to protect the books, and doubtless also to prevent the reference library from becoming a "lending" one. In 1740 the City Council determined to rebuild the library, and the present structure—without the wing—was erected. A few years later, in 1773, the progress of the institution was interrupted

and the catholicity and freedom, which up to that time had characterised it, dispelled. A private society, called the Bristol Library Society, by some means got possession of the library and held it against all comers as a subscription library. The Corporation still continued the library maintenance, but unfortunately for over eighty years the society alone appears to have benefited by the institution. The books belonging to the citizens were relegated to the back shelves and kept distinct from those of the society. In 1848, a memorial was presented to the Council by forty prominent citizens, drawing attention to the usurpation of public rights by a small body of private individuals, and asking that the books belonging to the city should be made accessible. Following on this, Charles Tovey urged the Council to give the society notice to quit. This suggestion was unanimously adopted by the Council, much to the indignation of the society, who for a time threatened to hold possession, but at length, in 1855, were induced to remove with their books to a private building. Tovey, in his history of the city library, has shown that the Library Society had, during their eighty years' possession, derived advantages from the Corporation to the extent of between £13,000 and £14,000. Until the year 1855 the office of city librarian had been filled by fourteen clergymen of the Church of England and two laymen. The first librarian to be appointed by the city, after the recovery of its library, was George Pryce, historian and antiquary. George Pryce died in 1868 and was succeeded by J. F. Nicholls, also a well-known writer on local history. Nicholls in turn was succeeded by John Taylor, joint author with him of *Bristol, Past and Present*, and on the death of Taylor in 1893, the present librarian. E. R.

Norris Mathews, was appointed to the office. In 1874 the Public Libraries Act was adopted for Bristol, the first district to benefit by it being St. Philip's, where a public library was opened in 1876. The King Street Library next received attention, and in October of the same year was reopened as the "Central Library," with reference and lending departments and news-room. Since that time the library movement has made much progress in Bristol, as is shown by the number of good libraries which the city now possesses. In 1894 the Museum and Library, a proprietary institution, (particulars of which will be found under Museum and Art Gallery), which for many years had been in a languishing and moribund condition, was with the consent of the shareholders and trustees of the British Museum, and aided by the generosity of the late Sir Charles Wathen, transferred to the city to be maintained out of the rates. The library is a valuable and extensive one, numbering about 45,000 volumes, and includes the books got together by the Bristol Library Society during the time it occupied the city library in King Street. A scheme for the provision of a central reference library worthy of Bristol was for some years contemplated, but could not be carried into effect owing to lack of funds. In 1899, however, this want was supplied by the munificent bequest of Vincent Stuckey Lean, who died in March of that year and left £50,000 to the city "for the further development of the free libraries of the city, and with special reference to the formation and sustentation of a general reference library." The new central library which has been erected in Deanery Road will be completed very shortly. When it is ready the books from the King Street and Hotwells Libraries and from the

Museum will be transferred here. A portion of the new library will be devoted to the collection of books, about 5,000 in number, formerly belonging to V. S. Lean, and presented by his executors to the city. Bristol now possesses a bindery of its own, being one of about twelve towns which do so. The work is carried on in premises adjoining the North District Library. During the year ended March 31st, 1905, 5,677 volumes were bound and repaired, of which 5,176 were done exclusively by the library binding staff. Special attention is given to the restoration of ancient bindings in the King Street Library. The following is a list of the Bristol Free Libraries, with the numbers of books contained in them on March 31st, 1905:—

| | No. of vols. |
|--|---------------|
| Central Library, King Street (founded 1613) | 40,418 |
| St. Philip's Library, Trinity Road (founded 1876)* | 11,603 |
| North District Library, Cheltenham Road (founded 1877)† | 13,881 |
| Bedminster Library, East Street (founded 1877) | 10,503 |
| Redland Library, Whiteladies' Road (founded 1885) | 15,641 |
| Hotwells Library, Clifton Wood (founded 1888) | 11,207 |
| St. George Library, Church Road, the gift of Sir W. H. Wills, Bart. (founded 1898) . | 9,206 |
| Fishponds Library, Fishponds Road (founded 1900) | 1,121 |
| Shirehampton Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie (founded 1905) | 1,217 |
| Avonmouth Library (founded 1896) | 2,152 |
| | <hr/> 122,066 |

A lending library will shortly be opened at Westbury-on-Trym.

Library Association, Bristol and Western District Branch. This association is the outcome of a meeting at Bristol in 1903 convened

* Removed to Trinity Road in 1896.

† Removed to Cheltenham Road in 1901.

by E. R. Norris Mathews, City Librarian, at which it was resolved to form a branch of the Library Association, which should provide a means of inter-communication for those engaged or interested in library work, who by reason of distance were prevented from taking an active part in the meetings of the parent association. Meetings are held at intervals of about three months during the year, when papers are read and discussion invited on all matters relating to public library economy. The first elected president was Alderman John Walls, chairman of the Bristol Public Libraries Committee. The election takes place annually. E. R. Norris Mathews, F.R.Hist.S., City Librarian, Bristol, is hon. treasurer; and L. Acland Taylor, Central Public Library, Bristol, is hon. secretary of the association. The annual subscription is 5s.

Library Society, Bristol. In 1894, when the Museum and Library in Queen's Road was wound up and the library transferred to the city, the Council entered into an agreement whereby the former newsroom was converted into a lending library for the use of the newly-formed Library Society, which was composed largely of subscribers to the old library. The yearly subscription of one guinea was applied to the purchase of books, which after a specified time were to become the property of the Corporation. In 1905, as the Museum Committee required the room used by the Society, it became necessary for the latter to find a home elsewhere. The library was therefore transferred to the premises of Messrs. W. George's Sons, at the top of Park Street, where the work is at present carried on. Hon. sec., A. Green-Armytage, Canada House, Baldwin Street.

Licensed Victuallers' Associations.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT BEER, SPIRIT AND WINE TRADE PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. Founded in 1871, this association has for its objects the protection of its members against frivolous, vexatious and unjust prosecutions, to watch over the interest of the trade, and to help members in times of sickness or need. There are about 600 members. Secretary, J. Foster, 5 Bristol Bridge.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT "OFF" LICENSES' PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The objects of this association are the protection of and legal assistance to its members in the proper exercise of the trade or business carried on by them, and the maintenance and support of the general interests of the trade or business carried on by its members as holders of licenses for the sale by retail of beer, wines and spirits. The association was founded in 1899, and has a membership at present of 55. A benevolent fund has been added within the last few years. Secretary, W. J. Tolley, Baldwin Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

BRISTOL LICENSED VICTUALLERS' PROTECTION AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. This association was founded in September, 1851. The membership, which at present numbers 305, is limited to holders of full licences in Bristol and neighbourhood. The objects of the association are the protection of members in the legitimate carrying on of their businesses and grants to those who may be unfortunate in life and need aid; also grants at death of members or their wives. Secretary, William H. Haskins, Baldwin Chambers, Baldwin Street.

LAWFORD'S GATE (WEST GLOUCESTER) LICENSED VICTUALLERS' AND BEER RETAILERS' PROTECTION

AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. This association was formed in 1882, having for its objects the general defence of the interests of licence holders, more particularly in providing legal assistance for members and opposing parliamentary measures considered antagonistic to the interests of licensed traders. In 1886 a benevolent fund was established. Originally intended for the Lawford's Gate police district, it has grown to such an extent that it now includes not only those portions of Bristol taken from the county of Gloucester in 1895, 1897 and 1904, but the whole of the Thornbury and Forest of Dean divisions and a fringe of the Stroud and Tewkesbury divisions. The members are—ordinary 425, honorary 50. Secretary, A. J. Harris, Cardwell Chambers, Marsh Street, Bristol.

Life-boat Saturday was first inaugurated in Bristol in the year 1894. A public meeting, presided over by the Dean of Bristol, was held at the Colston Hall on April 26th of that year. C. W. Macara addressed the meeting, and it was resolved to have a demonstration and procession. This was carried out most successfully. Since then Life-Boat Saturday has been kept up annually in Bristol. Another procession was carried out in 1899, which was also successful. Life-Boat Saturday in Bristol has been the means of collecting and remitting to London £5,553 7s. 2d. during the eleven years in which it has been kept. The money raised is appropriated as far as possible to the following most deserving purposes : (a) To the payment of life-boat men for services rendered ; (b) to making grants to men injured in the service ; (c) to making some provision for the widows and orphans of those who lose their lives in active rescue work

in the institution's boats ; (d) to giving small pensions to coxswains and other members of crews who have grown old in the service of the institution and done meritorious work. The Bristol Histrionic Club used occasionally to give dramatic performances in aid of their life-boat, the *Bristol and Clifton*, presented to the institution in 1868. Hon. secs., G. T. Watkins, 34 Nicholas Street, and W. L. Bate, Carlton Chambers.

Literary and Philosophic Club.
(See Clubs.)

Lloyd's Registry of British and Foreign Shipping. The member on the committee for Bristol, nominated by the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, is C. Gathorne Hill, of Messrs. Charles Hill and Son, who annually presents a report to the Chamber on the subject of shipping and its associations. Surveyor, Charles Cooper, 53 Queen Square.

Lodging-House Women's Help Society. Founded in March, 1903, this Society endeavours to help the women and girls living in common lodging-houses. Social meetings are held every Thursday afternoon in a room hired for the purpose at 1 New Street, St. Jude's. Attendance now averages 25, and there are over 200 names on the register. Efforts are made to remove the young girls from their evil surroundings, and to befriend the older women in whatever way may be possible. Hon. secretary and treasurer, Miss Dora Cave, 10 Royal Park, Clifton.

Lord High Steward. The holder of this office is really "High Steward," but custom has added the prefix. The first appointment was made in 1540, when the Earl of Hertford, afterwards Protector Duke of Somerset, was instituted to the dignity. The office was undoubtedly created

by the Corporation for the purpose of securing a powerful "friend at Court." It was conferred upon both of Elizabeth's favourites, the Earls of Leicester and Essex, and upon several Lord Treasurers. The salary was £5 per annum, which Lord Burghley always took in hard cash; but generally the Corporation sent off copious gifts of wine, much in excess of the amount of the fee. Barrett's statement that Oliver Cromwell was appointed to the office is quite incorrect. In the Georgian era it was always held by a notable peer of the Whig Party. Since the predominance of Tories in the Corporation it has become an appanage of the Dukes of Beaufort, four of whom have held it in succession. The present Duke was appointed September 26th, 1899.

Lord Mayor. (*See Mayor.*)

Lord's Day Observance Society, Bristol and Clifton Branch, for furthering the observance of Sunday as a day of rest for all classes of society. Hon. sec., Rev. J. O. West, St. Philip's Rectory.

Lunatic Asylums.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE ASYLUM was founded by Dr. Edward Long Fox about the year 1806. Every care for the alleviation of the disorders of the patients and for their comfort is studied at this institution.

CITY AND COUNTY OF BRISTOL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Fishponds, was built at the cost of the Corporation, and is managed by a committee of the Council. It was opened on February 26th, 1861, and cost, including twenty-four acres of land, upwards of £40,000, accommodation being provided for 200 patients and the necessary officers and servants. In 1877 it was enlarged at an outlay of £22,000. In 1881 a chapel was built in the grounds at a cost of £3,000. In 1886 it was resolved

to make further extensions, and again in 1890 the buildings were enlarged so as to provide accommodation for an aggregate of 800 patients. In July, 1900, new wings were built in consequence of the extension of the boundaries, at a cost of nearly £50,000, making a total accommodation for 955 patients. The total cost to date for land and buildings is £239,681. Plans for further extension on the male side have been prepared. The patients are of the pauper class, but when there is room to spare private patients are admitted. The medical staff consists of a medical superintendent (Dr. J. V. Blachford) and two assistant medical officers. Clerk and steward, Arthur Orme.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, Winterbourne, situated on the old road from Bristol to Gloucester, a little beyond Frenchay, was erected by the late Dr. H. H. Fox expressly for the various forms of mental infirmity occurring to ladies and gentlemen of the upper and middle classes, and early in 1875 was purchased by Dr. R. Eager and T. G. Seymour. The house stands in a commanding position in the centre of more than 50 acres of plantations and pleasure grounds, laid out to provide for out-door amusement, with more than a mile of pleasure walks, in addition to which a colonnade extending the whole length of the south side of the building secures the means of exercise in all weathers. The management of the house is on the same system of medical care and treatment which has proved so successful in public institutions for the insane. The present proprietors, Dr. R. and Mr. W. Eager, reside on the premises, thus affording to the inmates the advantages of constant supervision as well as the associations of home life. As far as possible the patients attend the parish church, and 'religious services' are regularly

performed, a chaplain being attached to the establishment. Amusements of all kinds are provided.

Macadamised Roads were first made in Bristol. The system was called after its inventor, John Loudon McAdam, who was, in 1815, appointed the general surveyor of roads in the Bristol district. The system which consisted simply in substituting stones broken into small fragments for rough boulders, was quickly adopted not only all over England but by Western Europe generally. McAdam was rewarded by a Government grant of £10,000, but declined the honour of knighthood. The stone used for roads within the city of Bristol costs the Corporation £11,000 annually.

Magistrates. On February 15th, 1836, twenty-four gentlemen were, after much discussion, nominated as magistrates for the city, twelve from each party. The names were submitted to the Government, and twelve Whigs and six Tories were appointed. There was a heated debate in Parliament, objections being raised against certain gentlemen. The magistracy of the city is now administered by about ninety acting justices of the peace (including the Lord Mayor for the time being and his immediate predecessor) who are appointed by the Lord Chancellor from time to time on the recommendation of persons locally connected. In August, 1894, out of seventeen gentlemen added to the roll in this way three—Messrs. Davis, Curle and Pembury—were workingmen. The justices of the Visiting Committee of the Gaol are five in number, and there are seven licensing justices. The following is a list of magistrates:—

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Edward Burnet James, Mansion House, Clifton, and Stoke Lodge, Stoke Bishop
Sir R. H. Symes, Burfield, Westbury-on-Trym

Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., Blagdon, Somerset
W. P. Baker, Sandhill Park, near Taunton
W. A. F. Powell, Norland House, Clifton
F. F. Fox, Yate House, Yate, R.S.O., Glos.
F. J. Fry, Cricket St. Thomas, near Chard
G. H. Leonard, 9 Alexandra Road, Clifton
H. O. Wills, Kelston Knoll, Weston, nr. Bath
John Wesley Hall, 5 Gloucester Row, Clifton
Chas. Townsend, St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop
S. D. Wills, Stainmoor, Pembroke Road, Clifton

Chas. B. Hare, Clarence House, Clifton Park
Col. H. B. O. Savile, Rodney Place, Clifton
W. E. George, Downside, Stoke Bishop
Arthur Baker, Henbury Hill House, Henbury
C. W. Cope-Proctor, 70 Pembroke Road
P. J. Worsley, Rodney Lodge, Clifton Down
S. G. James, 14 Lansdown Crescent, Bath
J. C. Godwin, Ellinthorpe, Stoke Bishop
Wm. Robt. Barker, 106 Redland Road
Wm. Wilberforce Jose, 2 West Mall, Clifton
Andrew Hamill Ford, Wraxall Court, Nailsea
Edwd. Robinson, The Towers, Stoke Bishop
Alfred Newell Price, Woodhill, Portishead
Chas. Wills, 133 Pembroke Road, Clifton
Wm. C. Beloe, 21 Canynge Road, Clifton
J. W. Arrowsmith, 6 Upper Belgrave Road
R. W. Ashley, Woodville, Sneyd Park
E. B. Colthurst, 93 Pembroke Road, Clifton
John Curle, 180 Wells Road, Knowle
W. J. Davis, 13 Richmond Road, Montpelier
Alfred C. Pass, Hawthornden, Clifton Down
J. Pembury, 65 Ruby Street, Bedminster
W. D. Willcox, 4 Tyndall's Park Road, Clifton
W. A. Todd, Portishead House, Portishead
W. H. Davies, Down House, Stoke Bishop
J. H. Woodward, 2 Windsor Terrace, Clifton
H. Daniel, Victoria Villa, Tyndall's Park Road, Clifton
Sir Herbert Ashman, Cook's Folly, Stoke Bishop
C. E. L. Gardner, 6 Priory Road, Tyndall's Park
His Honour J. V. Austin, 5 Worcester Villas, Clifton
Geo. Edmund Davies, 15 Royal Park, Clifton
J. W. S. Dix, Hampton Lodge, Durdham Down
Robert Dugdale, Drayton Villa, Bushy Park, Totterdown
Wm. Hy. Elkins, Somerset St., Kingsdown
J. H. Howell, 104 Pembroke Road, Clifton
Mervyn K. King, Heathercliffe, Clifton Down
W. A. Latham, Merrywood Hall, Bedminster
Arthur Lee, Victoria Street
E. Parsons, Coronation Road, Bedminster
Fenwick Richards, Woodland Road, Tyndall's Park
J. E. Shellard, 93 Dove Street, Kingsdown
A. W. Summers, Tellisford Hse, Clifton Down
John Swaish, Avondale, Redland Road
Frank Newton Tribe, Durdham Park
Albert Geo. Verrier, Church Road, St. George
Col. Chas. Coates, Duchess Road, Clifton
Major G. F. Rumsey, Clyde Park, Redland

H. W. Beloe, Salcombe House, Clifton Down
 John Boyd, Narrow Wine Street
 H. W. Carter, The Old Refinery, St. Paul's
 F. R. Cross, Worcester Terrace, Clifton Park
 Joseph Holman, 7 Downleaze, Stoke Bishop
 Samuel Lloyd, 1 Wells Road, Totterdown
 C. J. Lowe, 1 Claremont Road, Bishopston
 Charles Newth, Woodside, Redland Grove
 W. S. Paul, 13 Hurlie Crescent, Clifton
 William Perry, The Grange, Long Ashton
 A. J. Smith, Brooklea, Wick Rd., Brislington
 E. J. Thatcher, The Manor House, Chew
 Magna

Stephen Tryon, Hallen Lodge, Henbury
 H. W. Twiggs, 51 Woodstock Road, Redland
 Sir George White, Bart., Cotham House,
 Tyndall's Park

Frederick Burris, 127 Redland Road
 Thomas Butler, Charnwood, Cotham Park
 Dr. Ernest Henry Cook, 27 Berkeley Square
 Richard A. Fox, Yate House, Yate, R.S.O.,
 Glos.

S. C. Hosegood, Chatford House, Clifton
 Down

Dr. C. A. Hayman, Richmond Hill, Clifton
 Sidney Humphries, Eastfield Lodge, East-
 field, Westbury-on-Trym

T. J. Lennard, Henbury Court, Henbury
 T. T. Lindrea, Eastfield, Westbury-on-Trym
 Allan McArthur, Rodney House, Rodney
 Place, Clifton Road

George Henry Perrin, Nore Park, Portishead
 Alfred John Saise, Forest Road, Fishponds
 Samuel White, Dorset House, Clifton Down
 George Bryant Britton, Lodge Side, Lodge
 Road, Two-Mile Hill

C. C. Cowlin, Birchwood, Leigh Woods.

Magistrates' Offices. (*See Courts of Justice.*)

Manilla and Pitt Monuments.

About 1767, when General Sir William Draper, a native of Bristol, was residing in the house at Clifton long known as Manilla Hall, he erected in its grounds a cenotaph to the memory of the officers and men of his regiment who fell at the capture of Manilla from the Spaniards in 1763; and also a pyramidal column in honour of William Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham. In 1882, when the house was purchased by a French Roman Catholic sisterhood, they ordered the removal of the monuments, which but for the exertions of Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., would have perished. They now stand on

Clifton Down, not far distant from their original site.

Mansion House. The original Mansion House, or the official palace of the city sovereign, was on the north side of Queen Square, near the custom-house, and was acquired by the Council in 1783. It was destroyed by fire during the riots on October 30th, 1831 (*see Riots*). Soon afterwards, the old Corporation resolved on establishing a new Mansion House in Great George Street, and a house was purchased for the purpose, but public indignation was strongly pronounced, and when the reformed Corporation came into being in 1836 the Mansion House was given up. From that period until 1874 the city was without an official residence for its mayors. In this year Alderman Proctor presented to the city "Elmdale," as a Mansion House. The property was valued at the time of presentation at upwards of £16,000. It is situated at the junction of Canynge Road with Clifton Down, near the western end of the Promenade. It has magnificently fitted reception and banqueting rooms, also a spacious billiard-room, all of good proportions, elegantly furnished and chastely decorated. Shields of the arms of Bristol ancient worthies suitably adorn its entrance hall. The furniture of the banqueting hall is of solid Riga oak, and that of the reception room of oak and gold inlaid with walnut. It is Jacobean in style. In one of the rooms is a unique Belgian cabinet filled with rare old Bristol china, the gift of Robert Lang. Some recent mayors have also presented fine paintings to decorate the walls. Since 1876 the city plate has been kept at the Mansion House.

Maps. The first attempt to delineate the ichnography of Bristol was Ricart's plan, in the *Mayor's*

Kalendar, but it is fanciful and of no value. The earliest engraved map of the city that can be traced is called "A Map of the City of Brightstowe, by George Hoefnagle." Hoefnagle's map, published in Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, 1573, has been proved to be an inaccurate copy of one "measured and laid in platforme by me, W. Smith, at my being in Bristow the 30th and 31st July, Ano. Dmi. 1568." (Smith's very curious plan has been reproduced in the first volume of *The Little Red Book of Bristol*, published by order of the Corporation in 1900.) Speed's, Millerd's, Rocque's and Donne's are of more recent date. Within the last few years the officers of the Government Ordnance Survey have produced plans of the city on various scales, one of extraordinary magnitude, the sheets of which would suffice to cover the walls of a spacious room. From a search which has been made in the British Museum for the compilers of this *Dictionary*, it appears that "Bristol Channel" is not so described on any map before 1584. It occurs in the *Spieghelder Zeevaardt van de Navigatie* ("Mirror of Navigation"), by L. Z. Waghenaeer Leyden, fol. 1584. There is no chart of the channel in the volume, but the name occurs on chart 20, just off the Cornish coast, in Dutch, as follows: "Die Canael van Brostu." In an equally rare English translation of it by Sir Anthony Ashley, 1588, it runs thus: "The Chanell of Bristol." This serves to show that by our seamen of the Tudor period it was understood to extend to the Land's End, and not to the contracted limit assigned to it by the Admiralty, viz. by a line drawn from St. Ann's Head at the mouth of Milford Haven to Hartland Point on the coast of Devon. In a "Map of Britain in the time of the English Saxons, especially during the Heptarchy,"

Bristol Channel is marked "Seavern Flu." In a later French map it is called "Sabrina."

Marine Board, Local. The offices for the examination of masters and mates are in Prince Street. (See Board of Trade Offices.)

Markets.

CATTLE MARKET, Temple Meads, facing the New Cut, to the east of Bath Bridge, stands on about four acres of ground. It was opened on February 4th, 1830. Part of the site being subsequently required for an extension of the adjoining railway station, the market was reconstructed by the Great Western and Midland Boards in 1874, at a cost of £10,000. At the entrance is a dwelling-house for the clerk of the market, and on either side of this structure are large iron gates 18 ft. wide. The colonnade commencing from the gate contains 140 pillars of Hanham stone. On the left of the entrance accommodation is provided for 7,000 sheep, 2,000 of which may be placed under cover, 5,000 pigs, 300 horses, five compartments for fat beasts holding 50 each, and ten for lean beasts holding 80 each; total for oxen, 1,050. There is also a trotting course of 140 yards in length and 30 ft. in width. Market is held every Thursday. This market is managed by a committee of trustees, who pay over most of the receipts to the feoffees of Temple parish. (See Fairs.)

CHEESE MARKET is held in Union Street Market every Wednesday and Friday.

CORN AND FLOUR MARKET. Business is held in the Exchange every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

HAY AND COAL MARKETS were until recently held on Tuesdays and Fridays in that part of St. James's Churchyard where the fair



NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE AFTER THE RIOTS OF 1831.

was formerly held, which was separated from the burial-ground by iron railings. The ground was tenanted from the feoffees of the parish, but those gentlemen, in 1894, sought to oust the Corporation, and, having succeeded in doing so after a costly litigation, they offered the ground for building sites in the following year. In February, 1896, the Corporation purchased the site for £8,000, including £500 for mesne profits, whilst legal proceedings were pending; and in 1897 a further sum of £2,000 was laid out on decorating the space as a pleasure-ground, and widening the contiguous streets. The tolls of the market produced £131 17s. 9d. in the year ending March, 1905.

HIDE, SKIN, FAT AND WOOL MARKET, 88 Thomas Street (conducted by a private company). The principal sales are on Thursdays and Saturdays.

EXCHANGE AND ST. NICHOLAS MARKETS, opened on April 14th, 1849, after reconstruction, consist of three arcades, occupied on Wednesdays and Saturdays by dealers in butter, cheese, eggs, poultry, bacon, etc. The arcade in front of the south of Exchange is termed the Gloucestershire market, and that to the west the Somerset market; the other, known as the eastern arcade, is on the left entering from High Street. On the site formerly occupied with wooden rows for the sale of butcher's meat, a building of Bath stone in the Italian style of architecture is used for the same purpose, its main entrance being in Nicholas Street. The avenue leading from High Street, with which the above three arcades are connected, is covered in with a glass roof. Fruiterers and market gardeners here dispose of their produce daily in neatly arranged stalls. During 1883 this market underwent renovation. Adjoining these markets, in Nicholas Street,

is the fish market, which is open daily. £3,542 14s. 2d. was received on account of rents for all these markets during the year ending March 31st, 1905.

UNION STREET MARKET (or St. James's Market) was rebuilt in 1858-9. The upper portion is used exclusively as a wholesale meat market, and the lower for the sale of meat, vegetables, fruit, cheese, etc. Market days on Wednesdays and Saturdays. In the front of the market is a row of shops. The rents received on account of these markets for the year ending March 31st, 1905, amounted to £161 17s. 2d.

Marquis of Bristol. The city gives title to a marquise, enjoyed by the noble family of Hervey. An earldom was created in 1622 by James I., and was first conferred upon the ancient family of Digby. This became extinct in 1698, but in 1703 John Hervey was created Baron Hervey, and in 1714 Earl of Bristol. The fifth Earl was created Marquis of Bristol and Earl Jermyn in 1826. No connection has ever existed between the Herveys and the city of Bristol.

Marriages. Marriage licenses, according to the rites of the Church of England, are granted at the Diocesan Registry, 28 Broad Street. If the license is required on the day of application attendance must be made before mid-day. Registrar, W. Hurle Clarke.

The fees for a civil marriage before the registrar are 9s. 7d. (under a three weeks' notice, and £2 17s. 1d. for a licence, including certificate in each case). The office is at St. Peter's Hospital, Peter Street. Superintendent registrar acting for the old Bristol incorporation district, H. T. M. C. Gwynn, and for the added areas, A. Dodge. Registrars, A. E. Morgan, 134 Wells

Road, Totterdown; and R. Olive, 3 Cranbrook Road, Redland. The registration fees for a marriage at a Nonconformist place of worship are the same as those for a civil marriage.

Mayor (now Lord Mayor). The Council, on November 9th in each year, elect one of the citizens to be mayor for the ensuing year. The mayor is the chief magistrate of the city for the time being, and by virtue of Queen Victoria's letters patent of June, 1899, is now styled the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor. He takes precedence of everyone in the city, being His Majesty's representative. There is a doubt as to the age of the office. Ricart states in the Mayor's Kalendar that "there hath been alwayes Maires in this worshipfull toune seth the Conquest, and byfore." There is some evidence to show that one Robert Fitz-Nichol was mayor in 1200. But the first person to hold the office of whom we have definite and certain knowledge is Roger Cordewaner, who occupied the post in 1216. Since this date there is an unbroken list of mayors down to the present time. An amusing instance of the exercise of an ancient right occurred in 1792, when John Noble was mayor. He, being in London, proceeded to the Court of Admiralty, at Westminster, whilst prisoners were being tried, and claimed a right to preside in company with the judge. Demur being made by the astonished functionary, the mayor produced the charter of Edward IV. conferring the privilege on all mayors of Bristol. The claim was then, of course, admitted, whereupon Mr. Noble, having been offered a seat by the side of his lordship, bowed, and said that, having asserted the privilege of his city, he would at once withdraw. In the year 1826 rules were obtained in the King's

Bench for the issue of a *quo warranto*, calling upon John Haythorne (mayor), and Gabriel Goldney and John Savage (sheriffs), to show by what authority they held their offices. The substantial question raised was whether the right of election was vested in the mayor, aldermen and Common Council as a select body, or whether the burgesses at large had not under the charters a voice in the election of their officers. For the rules, ancient custom and the old charters were pleaded, showing that Bristol was not a corporation by prescription. As such the burgesses had a right, which they had long exercised, of choosing their mayor antecedent to the first Common Council, which was established under the charter of Edward III. (1373). It was further urged that the charter of Charles II. was void, consequently elections under it were not valid. On the other hand it was argued that elections took place under the charter of 9 Anne, by which the power of election was confided in forty-two of the more discreet citizens and burgesses, besides the mayor, to whom the power of election was given. The rules as they related to both the mayor and sheriffs were discharged, and thus was established the validity of the elections according to the charter of 9 Anne. (See Council: Election of Lord Mayor.) In the commission of assize for gaol delivery the mayor is included with the judges on circuit. The allowance to the lord mayor is £1,050, with an additional 120 guineas for a private secretary. His official residence is the Mansion House, Clifton Down, where he has the use of the city plate (see Council, sub-heading Plate). Under the unreformed Corporation the fine for refusing to serve as mayor was a very heavy one, amounting at one time to £500. This sum was paid

more than once by gentlemen unwilling to undertake the costly office. On September 3rd, 1836, it was enacted by a by-law that any gentleman refusing to serve the office of mayor should be fined £100. At the present time, in accordance with a standing order of the Council made in pursuance of the "Municipal Corporation Act of 1882," any gentleman refusing to serve as lord mayor is liable to the same fine as anyone refusing to serve as alderman or councillor, that is 10s. The gold chain of office worn by the lord mayor is elaborate in ornament and peculiarly handsome. It weighs 26 oz. 4 dwts., and was purchased by the Corporation in 1828 at a cost of £285. By charter the lord mayor is made the king's escheator and a sword of state is borne before him in his official capacity (*see* Council, *sub-heading* Sword Bearer). The following is a list of mayors from 1836:—

- 1836 January 11th, William Fripp.
- 1836 November 9th, James George.
- 1837 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1838 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1839 James Norroway Franklyn.
- 1840 Robert Phippen.
- 1841 George Woodroffe Franklyn.
- 1842 James Gibbs.
- 1843 William Lewton Clarke.
- 1844 Richard Jenkins Poole King.
- 1845 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1846 William Goldney.
- 1847 John Decimus Pountney.
- 1848 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1849 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1850 John Kerle Haberfield.
- 1851 William Henry Gore-Langton.
- 1852 Robert Gay Barrow.
- 1853 John George Shaw.
- 1854 John George Shaw.
- 1855 John Vining.
- 1856 John Vining.
- 1857 Isaac Allan Cooke.
- 1858 James Poole.
- 1859 John Bates.
- 1860 Odiarne Coates Lane.
- 1861 John Hare.
- 1862 Sholto Vere Hare.
- 1863 Thomas Porter Jose.
- 1864 William Naish.
- 1865 Joseph Abraham.
- 1866 Elisha Smith Robinson.

- 1867 Francis Adams.
- 1868 Francis Adams.
- 1869 William Killigrew Wait.
- 1870 Thomas Canning.
- 1871 William Proctor Baker.
- 1872 William Hathway.
- 1873 Thomas Barnes.
- 1874 Christopher James Thomas.
- 1875 John Averay Jones.
- 1876 George William Edwards.
- 1877 George William Edwards.
- 1878 George William Edwards.
- 1879 Henry Taylor.
- 1880 Joseph Dodge Weston.
- 1881 Joseph Dodge Weston.
- 1882 Joseph Dodge Weston.
- 1883 Joseph Dodge Weston.
- 1884 Charles Wathen.
- 1885 Charles Wathen.
- 1886 George William Edwards.
- 1887 Charles Wathen.
- 1888 Charles Wathen.
- 1889 Sir Charles Wathen.
- 1890 Sir Charles Wathen.
- 1891 Charles Highett, M.D.
- 1892 William Robert Barker.
- 1893 Robert Henry Symes.
- 1894 Robert Henry Symes.
- 1895 William Howell Davies.
- 1896 Robert Henry Symes.
- 1897 Robert Henry Symes.
- 1898 Herbert Ashman.
- 1899 Sir Herbert Ashman (first Lord Mayor).
- 1900 James Colthurst Godwin.
- 1901 Charles Edward Ley Gardner.
- 1902 Sir Robert Henry Symes.
- 1903 Sir Robert Henry Symes.
- 1904 Edward Burnet James.

Mediæval Bristol. Mediæval Bristol was confined to a comparatively narrow area, but important settlements existed on every side of it, ecclesiastical and other corporations running up to its very walls. On the North lay the Benedictine Priory of St. James, with its lands and the village that had grown around. Immediately adjoining were the convent of the Grey Friars, the nunnery of St. Mary Magdalene, and the hospital of St. Bartholomew. On the North-West the Carmelites had built their monastery, and the hospital of the Gaunts and the abbey of St. Augustine stood a little to its left. The castle, with its fortified precincts, towered aloft on the East, and hard by lay the priory and lands

of the Dominicans. Across the river Avon, to the South, stretched the Temple Fee, formerly possessed by the Knights-Templars, but afterwards granted to the Knights of St. John, and containing a house of Austin Friars; and to the West of Temple lay Redcliff, a town of considerable importance. Surrounded in this manner, the town had little opportunity of extending its boundaries, even had it so desired. But the early wills testify that there existed no such inclination, for the innumerable bequests made by the townsfolk to the religious communities prove in what great affection they held their ghostly neighbours. The mediæval period may be said to have finished in 1349, so at that time Bristol was still a young town, the first recorded fact respecting it carrying us back less than 300 years. In the reign of Edward the Confessor it was nothing more than an aggregation of houses in the manor of Barton, having no separate existence. But at the time of the Domesday Survey it must have passed this stage and have reached that of a borough, for it was the burgesses who were summoned before the commissioners and who answered to them. The extent of Bristol was about 19 acres, a wall surrounding the whole area. The king was the lord of the town, his rights being protected by a prepositor. Each burgage tenant was a burgess holding his land and house of the lord by rent and service. But Bristol rapidly grew in importance, and a century later possessed extensive jurisdictional privileges. It had a hundred court which was held once a week, and no one could be condemned in a matter of money unless according to the law of the hundred, which was, by forfeiture of forty shillings. No burgess could plead or be impleaded out of the walls of the town in any pleas re-

lating to foreign tenures which did not belong to the hundred of the town, and pleas in respect of debts lent in Bristol, and mortgages there made, were to be held in the town according to the custom. When a burgess was impleaded in the king's court, it became the duty of the borough officers to come and claim their court. Trial by battle was excluded, unless the slayer was appealed for the death of any stranger killed in the town. The criminal jurisdiction extended to the shedding of blood, the attacking of a person's house, called by the early lawyers *hamsokne*, *infangenthef*, and *utfangenthef* (*q.v.*). Twelve of the burgesses appeared before the justices in eyre and made their own presentments of events which happened within the walls. The officers, royal and municipal, included the constable of the castle, the coroners, the mayor, the bailiffs, prepositors, aldermen, and the head men of the wards. But the mediæval burgher had a notion of an ideal freedom, and did any oligarchical tendencies assert themselves the result was disastrous, as witness the Bristol rebellion of 1312, when the mayor and bailiffs kept the gates of the castle and town against the king for thirty-five weeks. They seized the prison, and levied revenues for their own purpose; they imprisoned the king's justices and drove his servants from the town; and, in retaliation, the sovereign ordered Bristol to be besieged by land and sea, with the result that it surrendered half in ruins. Still the see-saw of power went on, first the success of the oligarchical system and then the success of the popular party, until, just at the close of the mediæval period, forty-eight "of the chiefest and discreetest" burgesses were appointed to be the mayor's councillors and assistants. And soon after the system of the popular

party was established by charter. The men of Bristol made their living by buying and selling, the chief industries being in wool, cloth-making, and soap-making. An important trade was also done in fish and wine. The Guild Merchant controlled the commerce of the town, and so influential did this organisation become that it rapidly developed into a powerful commercial monopoly, controlling practically the whole of the workers. It guarded jealously the mercantile privileges, and made ordinances of the deepest significance to the various crafts. At day-bell the people were astir, and chapmen and wayfarers, bent on business with the townsfolk, wended their ways towards one or other of the gates. Approaching, they, from the surrounding hills, saw Bristol lying in the valley below, a t^oy town. The tongue of land, thrust out from the castle end, bore the whole weight of the borough, and surrounding the tongue were the serpent-like rivers, the From and the Avon, with numbers of curious ships sailing their waters and making for the different landing-places. Inside the walls the stir of life resounded. Sailors went down to the river and their craft. At the gates arms rang. The ill-paved streets were bordered by black and white-timbered houses. Fishmongers' and butchers' stalls occupied various parts. Shopkeepers exposed their goods; cloth and fabrics from the East, armour and weapons, articles of strange device brought from overseas. All around was bustle and excitement. The clanging of bells rang out on the air calling to prayer or market, and in case of a brawl the ringing of the common bell brought burgesses together to assist in quelling the disturbance. And so the daily life went on until curfew, when the lights from the houses and inns

were extinguished, the gates closed, and all respectable people at home except the watchmen. Night prowlers and suspicious characters who disregarded the law and committed their depredations ran considerable risk of capture in a walled town, for when the hue-and-cry was raised and pursuit made, unless the offender sought sanctuary in any one of the churches his liberty was likely to be undesirably brief. Picturesque were the crowds in the streets, for meeting and passing daily were craftsmen in the livery of their calling, merchants in their fine garments, city officers in their robes, knights in armour, and men-at-arms bearing the Berkeley badge. Priests, secular and regular, mingled too with the throng and gave greeting, Franciscans and Benedictines, Carmelites and Augustinian Canons, Dominicans and Hospitalers, Hermits and Palmers, all being represented. Indeed, life in a mediæval town was almost completely exhibited in its streets. Not only were the commerce and legitimate habits of the people shown, but also their darker acts. The presence of the stocks, the pillory, the ducking-stool (*q.v.*), and the gallows portrayed the brutality of the time, and the public beheading and gibbeting of old Sir Hugh Spencer and the Earl of Arundel by the order of Queen Matilda, who herself was besieging the king, her husband, in Bristol Castle, was only an incident of the period. Bakers who offended against the Assize of Bread were drawn through the streets on sledges, and then put into a cage in Wine Street. Fishmongers who sold bad wares were paraded publicly, wearing collars made of stinking fish. Leprous persons were expelled from the town, as also were disorderly women. Now and again a body dangled in chains, and someone's head would be fixed on one of the town gates as a warning to evil-

doers. But, more terrible than fear of the law was the fear of famine and of plague. Sanitation was almost unknown, and the Black Death, and such-like scourges, show to what a state a country can be brought. In 1348, so wasted and spoiled was Bristol by the plague, that grass grew several inches high in High Street and Broad Street. The churches, which commonly were used as places of resort for prayer, business, and pleasure, now became hospitals, and whilst the priest administered the last sacraments, and attended to the spiritual needs of the victims, the Hospitaller of St. John looked after their material wants. The sacred piles were the joy and pride of the townsfolk, for they were the outcome of honest self-denial. The craftsmen executed their best work to beautify the goodly buildings. Provisions were made for the support of chantry priests who were to offer up prayers and masses for the living and the dead. And seldom did a merchant fail to leave in his will largess for the various orders and his parish church. The religion of the people was part of their daily life, and in these days of doubt, dissent, and discord, it is difficult to realise the spiritual fervour that existed in Bristol in mediæval times, when there was but one Church and one religion. The mayor and corporate officers, vigilant as they were in matters concerning the good government of the town, the administration of justice, and the keeping of the peace, still found time to join in the popular festivals. They received the St. Katherine players, they graced with their presence the festival of the Boy Bishop, and they held their keeping of the watches on the eves of St. John and St. Peter, and the craftsmen attended in such force, that, on one occasion, they successfully consumed 94 gallons of

wine. But, whilst indulging their pleasures, the officers did not forget their more solemn duties, and never failed to keep their Advent sermons, and make their proclamation for peace during the Christmas holidays and the reign of the Lord of Misrule. The burgher laughed and joyed as he went, and took the fruits of life; but ever over all his diversions the glory of the Cross shone, and chastened, purged, and purified. The controversy between the middle and the lower class, and the sordidness of commercialism, had not been signalled. Mediæval Bristol played an important part in the drama of the period. Kings and queens, nobles and burghers, planned and plotted within its walls. Its life was rampant with passion, furnished with industry, filled with riches. The daring enterprise of the traders, the renown of the merchants, the independence of the townsfolk, and the illustrious opulence and dignity into which, out of obscure poverty, the town itself had risen, roused countless hearts, and made them beat more strong and cheerfully. Mediæval Bristol had a soul and a temperament, and where these are there are the essentials of existence, and the eternal problems which they involve.

Medical Association. The Bath and Bristol Branch of the British Medical Association (founded in 1832) was started in 1841. It has for its object the federation of local medical societies for the purpose of periodical meetings and discussions amongst its members on all subjects having reference to medical science. The president is chosen two successive years from Bristol, and the third year from the Bath and Trowbridge divisions. An annual conference is held in one of the great towns. President, Dr. J. Michell Clarke; hon. sec., Dr. Newman Neild, 9 Richmond Hill, Clifton.

Medical School. (*See* University College.)

Medico-Chirurgical Society (Bristol). This Society commenced a successful career in 1874, and has throughout been conducted by a brilliant series of officers. A periodical journal was commenced in 1882, and it continues to appear quarterly under the superintendence of an able editorial committee. Meetings of the Society are held every month, and there are 150 members. A very complete medical library in the medical department of the University College is the joint property of this Society and the college, and a reading-room in the college is reserved for the use of members. Hon. sec., H. F. Mole, 19 Mortimer Road.

Members of Parliament. The city has returned two members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I. (1283). Appended is a list of the parliamentary representatives of Bristol from 1734 to the present time:—

| Date. | Name. | Votes. |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1734 | Elton, Sir A., Bart. ... | 2,428 |
| | Coster, Thomas ... | 2,071 |
| 1739 | Southwell, Rt. Hon. Edwd. | 2,651 |
| 1741 | Elton, Sir A., Bart. ... | No con- test. |
| | Southwell, Rt. Hon. Edwd. | |
| 1742 | Hoblyn, Robert ... | |
| 1747 | Southwell, Rt. Hon. Edwd. | |
| | Hoblyn, Robert ... | 2,592 |
| 1754 | Nugent, Robert ... | |
| | Beckford, Richard ... | |
| 1756 | Smith, Jarrit ... | |
| 1759 | Nugent, Rt. Hon. Robert ... | No con- test. |
| 1761 | Nugent, Rt. Hon. Robert ... | |
| | Smith, Jarrit ... | |
| 1766 | Clare, Viscount (Nugent) ... | |
| 1768 | Clare, Viscount ... | 3,565 |
| | Brickdale, Matthew ... | |
| 1768 | Clare, Viscount ... | |
| 1774 | Cruger, H. ... | |
| | Burke, Edmund ... | 2,707 |
| 1780 | Brickdale, Matthew ... | 2,771 |
| | Lippincott, Sir H., Bart. | 2,518 |
| 1781 | Daubeney, George ... | 3,143 |
| 1784 | Brickdale, Matthew ... | 3,458 |
| | Cruger, H. ... | 3,052 |
| 1790 | Worcester, Marquis of ... | 544 |
| | Sheffield, Lord ... | 537 |

| | | |
|------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1796 | Bragge, Charles ... | 714 |
| | Sheffield, Lord ... | 679 |
| 1801 | Bragge, Rt. Hon. Charles ... | No con- test. |
| 1802 | Bragge, Rt. Hon. Charles ... | |
| | Baillie, Evan ... | |
| 1803 | Bragge, Rt. Hon. Charles ... | |
| 1806 | Bathurst, Rt. Hon. Charles | No con- test. |
| | (Bragge) ... | |
| | Baillie, Evan ... | |
| 1807 | Bathurst, Rt. Hon. Charles | |
| | (Bragge) ... | 1,907 |
| | Baillie, Evan ... | |
| 1812 | Davis, Richard Hart ... | |
| 1812 | Davis, Richard Hart ... | |
| | Protheroe, Edward ... | 2,435 |
| 1818 | Davis, Richard Hart ... | 3,377 |
| | Protheroe, Edward ... | 2,259 |
| 1820 | Bright, Henry ... | 2,997 |
| | Davis, Richard Hart ... | 2,811 |
| 1826 | Davis, Richard Hart ... | 3,887 |
| | Bright, Henry ... | 2,315 |
| 1830 | Davis, Richard Hart ... | 5,012 |
| | Baillie, James Evan ... | 3,378 |
| 1831 | Baillie, James Evan ... | No contest |
| | Protheroe, Edward, jun. ... | 3,697 |
| 1832 | Vyvyan, Sir R. R., Bart. ... | |
| | Baillie, James Evan ... | |
| | Miles, Philip John ... | |
| 1835 | Vyvyan, Sir R. R., Bart. ... | 3,709 |
| | Miles, P. W. S. ... | 3,313 |
| 1837 | Miles, P. W. S. ... | 3,839 |
| | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | 3,212 |
| 1841 | Miles, P. W. S. ... | 4,193 |
| | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | 3,739 |
| 1847 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | 4,381 |
| | Miles, P. W. S. ... | 2,595 |
| 1852 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | 4,681 |
| | Langton, W. H. G. ... | 4,531 |
| 1857 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | No contest |
| | Langton, W. H. G. ... | 4,432 |
| 1859 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | |
| | Langton, W. H. G. ... | |
| 1865 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | |
| | Peto, Sir M., Bart. ... | 5,288 |
| 1868 | Miles, J. W. ... | 5,173 |
| 1868 | Berkeley, Hon. F. H. F. ... | 8,759 |
| | Morley, Samuel ... | 8,714 |
| 1870 | Robinson, E. S. ... | 7,832 |
| 1870 | Hodgson, K. D. ... | 7,816 |
| 1874 | Hodgson, K. D. ... | 8,888 |
| | Morley, Samuel ... | 8,732 |
| 1878 | Fry, Lewis ... | 9,342 |
| 1880 | Morley, Samuel ... | 10,704 |
| | Fry, Lewis ... | 10,070 |

By the Redistribution of Seats Act of 1885 Bristol was divided into four constituencies, each returning one member. Elections have since taken place as follows:—

WEST BRISTOL.

| | | |
|------|----------------------------|-------|
| 1885 | Hicks-Beach, Sir M., Bart. | 3,876 |
| 1886 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | 3,819 |

| | | |
|------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1888 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | No |
| 1892 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | con- |
| 1895 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | test. |
| 1895 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | 3,815 |
| 1900 | Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael | No |
| | | contest |

EAST BRISTOL.

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1885 | Cossham, Handel | ... | 4,647 |
| 1886 | Cossham, Handel | ... | 3,672 |
| 1890 | Weston, Sir J. D. | ... | 4,775 |
| 1892 | Weston, Sir J. D. | ... | No |
| | | contest | |
| 1895 | Wills, Sir W. H., Bart. | ... | 3,740 |
| 1895 | Wills, Sir W. H., Bart. | ... | 4,129 |
| 1900 | Hobhouse, C. E. H.... | ... | 4,979 |

NORTH BRISTOL.

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1885 | Fry, Lewis | ... | 4,110 |
| 1886 | Fry, Lewis | ... | 3,587 |
| 1892 | Townsend, Charles | ... | 4,409 |
| 1895 | Fry, Lewis | ... | 4,702 |
| 1900 | Wills, Sir Fredk., Bart. | ... | 4,936 |

SOUTH BRISTOL.

| | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----|-------|
| 1885 | Weston, Joseph D. | ... | 4,217 |
| 1886 | Hill, Edward S. | ... | 4,447 |
| 1892 | Hill, Sir E. S. | ... | 4,990 |
| 1895 | Hill, Sir E. S. | ... | 5,190 |
| 1900 | Long, Walter H. | ... | 5,470 |

The following represent the counties of Gloucester and Somerset and the cities of Gloucester and Bath:—

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| <i>Gloucestershire, North</i> | ... | Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart. |
| " <i>South</i> | ... | C. E. H. A. Colston. |
| " <i>East</i> | ... | Hon. A. B. Bathurst. |
| " <i>Mid</i> | ... | C. P. Allen. |
| " <i>Forest</i> | ... | Sir C. Dilke, Bart. |
| <i>Somerset, North</i> | ... | E. H. Llewellyn. |
| " <i>Wells</i> | ... | R. E. Dickinson. |
| " <i>Bridgwater</i> | ... | E. J. Stanley. |
| " <i>South</i> | ... | Sir E. Strachey, Bart. |
| " <i>East</i> | ... | Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse. |
| " <i>Wellington</i> | ... | Sir A. Acland Hood. |
| " <i>Frome</i> | ... | J. E. Barlow. |
| <i>Gloucester</i> | ... | Russell Rea. |
| <i>Bath</i> | ... | Col. C. W. Murray, C.B. |
| " | ... | Rt. Hon. E. R. Wodehouse. |

Merchant Shipping Office, Prince Street. (*See* Board of Trade.)

Merchant Tailors' Society. (*See* Charities *under* Charity Trustees.)

Merchant Venturers' Society is now the only guild remaining in the city. It was incorporated by

Edward VI. December 18th, 1551, and subsequently confirmed by Elizabeth and Charles I., and is now established under the authority of the charter of 1638. The Society possesses manors and lands of considerable value, and besides maintaining a large almshouse for old seamen, it has expended over £50,000 in the erection and equipment of a technical college, the completeness and efficiency of which leave nothing to be desired. (*See* Education: M.V. Technical College.) Many merchants are members of the Society, their best energies being continually engaged in promoting the welfare of the city and the interest of its trade and commerce with all parts of the world, whilst great liberality is manifested in support of social, religious, and charitable work at home. The master, wardens, assistants and commonalty meet annually on the 10th of November in their hall, and elect one to be master, two to be wardens, and ten to be assistants for the following year. Though no formal rule exists on the subject, it has of late years become the custom for the junior warden of one year to be appointed senior warden in the following year, and to attain the mastership a twelvemonth later. The ordinary meetings are held at intervals. No salaries are paid to the above officers, nor does any pecuniary benefit accrue to members. The right of admission into the Society, according to present regulations, is obtained by birth, by apprenticeship, or by purchase. Every son of a Merchant Venturer, born after his father became a member, is entitled by birth, after taking up the freedom of the city, to be nominated, and (if approved) to be elected, a member of the Society. No necessary limitation exists with respect to the trade or profession actually exercised by him.



THE MERCHANTS' HALL, MARSH STREET.

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The only refusal to admit on that ground was on the application of a clergyman. The case was discussed by the Society and finally rejected. Of late years a member of the Society has taken orders since he entered it without ceasing to be a member. Those who seek to be admitted by apprenticeship must have served a Merchant Venturer for seven years in a mercantile capacity. The hall of the Society stands at the corner of Marsh Street and King Street; it was erected in the seventeenth century, was enlarged in 1701, and newly fronted in 1790. In the front of the building are three niches. In the upper one over the entrance is a figure intended for George III.; in each of the others is a vase, on which are carved the arms of the Society. There are a pair of fine wrought-iron gates in front, embellished with the arms of the Society, picked out with colours. They are known as the "gilded gates." The entrance is by a flight of stone steps. Adjacent to the hall is a suite of offices for the accommodation of the Society's staff. The interior of the hall contains a capacious reception room, handsome if somewhat sombre in its wainscot and gold, in which are placed the portraits of deceased Venturers, and an inner large hall, which is decorated in the richest style. Panels in the committee room contain portraits of the chartering monarchs, the emblazoned arms of distinguished members of the Society, and the decoration of the mantelpiece is typical of the local imports. Amongst the portraits in the possession of the Society may be noticed one of Robert Bright, also one of Queen Anne, by Kneller. The hall has been the scene of many brilliant gatherings and has had several associations with royalty. The motto of the Society is "*Indocilis Pauperiem Pati.*" An Elizabethan

herald granted the Society its coat of arms, the supporters of which consist of Father Time with his scythe and a mermaid with an anchor.

Meteorology. (*See* Climate.)

Methodist Council, Bristol. (*See* Wesleyan Methodist Council.)

Minerals. The mineral fields round Bristol are very extensive as well as rich; indeed, the city would almost appear to be built upon one vast subterranean area of mineral wealth, the large coal basins being traversed by almost parallel seams of iron clay, whilst limestone of the best description for furnace purposes is quarried in any quantity on the banks of the river. (*See* Geology.)

Ministering Children's Society, Bristol, endeavours to diffuse brightness into the lives of poor city children. The members are composed of well-to-do children of Bristol and Clifton, each of whom have allotted to them some poor child of the slums in whom they shall take a special interest, endeavouring to bring happiness to those less fortunate than themselves. The visiting committee is formed of ladies belonging to the various churches. The membership at present numbers about 400. Hon. sec., Miss Tuckett, 19 Westfield Park, Redland.

Mints at Bristol. The importance of Bristol at an early period of English history is attested by the fact that a mint was established here in the tenth century. The earliest known coin is a silver penny of Ethelred II., whose reign began in 978. Coins struck locally also exist of Cnut (eleven varieties), Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., the name of the town being spelt Bricgstow, variously contracted. These coins are now very

rare; a Harold penny recently fetched ten guineas in the open market. The Bristol pennies of William I. and II. are numerous and various, and give the name of the place Bricstol, Brecstol, Brieso, etc. Those of Henry I. and Stephen, made at 'Brist-ol,' are comparatively rare. Several specimens are preserved of Henry II. and Henry III., the mint being spelt Bristo and Brust-ol: a writ of the latter in 1248 ordered the corporate officers to choose four moneyers, four keepers of the king's mint, and two goldsmiths as assayers of the money. Edward I. gave orders that there should be four furnaces in Bristol, and that houses for the workmen should be built in the castle. Coins of this reign are numerous. There is then a gap of over 150 years. The first local gold coins, denominated *nobles* or *rials*, appeared in the fifth year of Edward IV. (1465); only a few silver coins of this reign were issued. Several specimens of both gold and silver of Henry VI.'s restoration era, 1470-1, are known. Thenceforward there were no local issues until 1542-3 (34th Henry VIII.), when plate plundered from monasteries was largely converted into money here. Sir W. Sharington was master of the mint, and his monogram "WS" was struck on the coinage. Much of the silver issued in that reign is extremely base, some of it being two-thirds alloy; that of Edward VI. is equally bad. Elizabeth had no mint at Bristol, but allowed the Corporation to coin farthings (*see* Bristol Tokens). During the Civil War, and whilst the Royalists held the city, 1643-4-5, a mint was re-established in the castle, and a great quantity of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, and various smaller silver coins were struck, most of them with the mint mark "BR" for Bristol. There are

numerous varieties, all bearing the bust of Charles I., or the king on horseback. During the Commonwealth the Corporation again issued large quantities of farthings. The last Bristol mint was set up in the reign of William III., 1696-7, and the coins bear the letter "B" under the king's head. Half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences to the value of nearly half a million sterling were struck during the two years in the great house in St. Peter's Churchyard, which retains the name of "The Mint" even at the present day.

Missionary Society, Bristol, was established in the year 1812. At that time there were similar local societies in many of the great towns of the country, associated with the Congregational Churches. All of these have dropped their distinctive names and become "auxiliaries of the London Missionary Society," with the exception of Bristol, which retains its individuality, though it is, as always, "*in aid* of the London Missionary Society." The secretaries are Rev. H. Arnold Thomas, Rev. J. Leon Thomas, Frank N. Tribe, and G. H. Wicks, 10 Belvedere Road, Durdham Down.

Missions.

ALGOMA MISSION. To send missions to British settlers, miners, lumbermen, etc., and to Red Indians in the Algoma Diocese. The Bristol and Clifton Branch was founded in 1889. Hon. sec., Miss Bandinell, 4 Elliston Road, Redland.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Bristol Auxiliary was founded in 1819. In 1904 it included about fifty churches and mission stations in Bristol and district, and raised £3,677. Hon. secs., Rev. Thomas Davies, 41 St. John's Road, Bedminster, and Edward Robinson, The Towers, Sneyd Park.

BRISTOL CABMEN'S MISSION. This mission was founded many years ago through the benevolence and active exertions of some ladies in Clifton. Its object was and is to exert a good moral and religious influence over the cabmen of Bristol and Clifton, and in every possible way to provide for their welfare. This useful work is carried on mainly by the cabmen's missionary. He visits them on the cabstands and in their homes, especially in the very many cases of sickness and accidents. A further work of the mission is the provision and upkeep of the shelters for the cabmen. The mission is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. The hon. superintendent is the Rev. C. Dunlop Smith, Westbury House, Westbury Park.

BRISTOL CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE DEAF AND DUMB. This mission was founded in 1884, and ministers to the adult deaf and dumb of the city, who number about 200. The work is carried on by means of a missionary, who acts as their interpreter, obtains employment for them, and assists them in various ways. Services on Sundays and weekly Bible-classes are also held at the Y.M.C.A., St. James' Square. The purchase is in contemplation, if sufficient money can be raised, of a house which shall serve as the centre of the mission. Treasurer, Dr. C. Elliott, 3 Beaufort Road, Clifton; missionary and secretary, E. Thomas, Rycroft, Linden Road, Redland.

BRISTOL DIOCESAN MISSION. The mission was constituted by the Bishop of Bristol in April, 1900, as a separate organisation, with the design of carrying on the same kind of work in the Diocese of Bristol as the Gloucester and Bristol Mission did for many years, before the dioceses were separated. At present the mission consists of a canon missionary, assisted by six honorary assistant-missioners and a volunteer staff of

about forty members. The mission is supported by voluntary contributions. Missioner, Rev. Canon Everingham, 32 Clarendon Road, Redland.

BRISTOL FEMALE MISSION. This mission was established in 1855, and has been working steadily ever since. Its object is to help and rescue women and girls who have fallen into sin, or who are in danger of being led astray. There is a lady missionary, acting under the direction of the committee, who visits the slums and common lodging-houses in search of those to whom help may be given. In 1899 a temporary home was established in connection with the mission at Elm House, Marlborough Hill. (*See Homes.*) The hon. secretary of the mission is Mrs. Butler, Charnwood, Cotham Park.

BRISTOL MISSION (formerly the **BRISTOL CENTRAL MISSION**), was established in 1903 by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference. The People's Palace, one of the largest theatres in the city, was taken for Sunday services, and the Broad Weir Hall adapted and fitted up for mission work during the week. For the winter months overflow services were also arranged in the Theatre Royal. The objects are to cater for the great mass of people in the city who are not attracted by the ordinary religious services. Social and rescue work is also effected, and all the usual departments of great missions are in full swing. The conference of this year (1905) decided to incorporate Langton Street Chapel also in the mission, and this branch, under the name of Langton Hall, is in charge of the Rev. J. Foster Holdsworth. The committee is composed of leading representatives from all Wesleyan churches, under the presidency of the Rev. Thomas Rippon, chairman of the district. The head office is at the Broad Weir

Hall, Broad Weir. The work of the mission is under the charge of the Rev. J. Foster Holdsworth and the Rev. A. F. Hall.

BROAD PLAIN HOUSE, The, St. Philip's (Highbury Mission). Established in 1874 by members of Highbury Congregational Church; present house erected in 1890. The house is a centre of religious and philanthropic work for the people of the district. The Sunday engagements include a men's adult school, Sunday-school and Bible-classes, and divine service. During the week meetings are held for women, clubs for girls, and a variety of social and educational classes. A girls' club-house on the opposite side of the plain is a part of the Broad Plain House organisation, and a further extension in Kilkenny and Anvil Streets, comprising large club buildings for men and lads and boys, was carried out in the autumn of 1904. Warden, F. Newton Colborne, the Broad Plain House; hon. secretary, E. A. Leonard, Trelawney Road.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, for preaching the gospel throughout the world, especially in Africa, India, and the Far East. The Bristol Auxiliary was founded in 1812. Mission hall belonging to the Society at 33 Park Street. Hon. clerical sec., Rev. C. Dunlop-Smith, Westbury House, Westbury Park; lay sec. and assistant-treasurer, E. V. Mackay, 10 College Road, Clifton.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY, Bristol, was founded in 1826. It has for its objects the communication of religious knowledge to the poor inhabitants of Bristol and its vicinity, especially to those who are living in entire neglect of religion, by means of paid and gratuitous agents. The number of missionaries employed by the Society at the present time is ten. Two thousand homes are visited by them

every month. The Society has a wood-yard, where the destitute may earn a night's lodging. For list of mission halls see Chapels. President, Joseph Storrs Fry; hon. secretary, D. L. Fullerton, 2 Napier Road, Redland.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS. The Bristol and Clifton Auxiliary was founded in 1849. Meetings are held annually, and church collections made on behalf of the objects of the mission, which are to carry the gospel in its pure and unadulterated form to the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Hon. sec., A. T. Mutlow, 33 Abbotsford Road.

LANGTON STREET MISSION. A chapel was founded in Langton Street by the Wesleyan Methodists on June 19th, 1828, and consequently was among the earliest to be established by the connexion. Many eminent Methodist preachers have either been intimately connected with the chapel or have occupied the pulpit on occasion, among them being Rev. John Hall, Dr. Beaumont, Rev. W. Morley Punshon, G. MacDonald, and J. Rattenbury. The chapel is peculiar among buildings of modern date in that it possesses a crypt. The chief promoter of the chapel was James Wood, who by his own personal exertion and that of others succeeded in raising £3,300. In 1892 the chapel was separated from the Bedminster circuit and formed into a separate mission. Quite recently it has been amalgamated with the Bristol Mission (*q.v.*).

LEWIN'S MEAD DOMESTIC MISSION is an unsectarian mission chiefly supported by Unitarians. It was founded by Miss Mary Carpenter and Dr. Tuckerman about 1839, with the object of visiting the poor in their homes and affording them spiritual and temporal aid. The work of visitation is carried on by a missionary who also conducts divine service in the chapel and

Sunday-school on Sundays. There are many agencies in connection with the mission such as men's, boys' and girls' clubs, temperance societies, reading-room, mothers' meeting, penny bank and others which are carried on by the helpers of the mission. Hon. treasurer, J. Kenrick Champion, Castle Bellevue, Redland Hill; hon. secretary, E. Sibree, 4 Manor Park Road, Redland.

MAGIC LANTERN MISSION is an unsectarian mission, founded in 1885. It holds lantern gospel services and temperance meetings in connection with various churches in the Bristol district; gives lectures in aid of mission funds and any Christian philanthropy. Supported by voluntary contributions. Hon. general secretary and missionary, William Stewart, 6 Waverley Road, Redland.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY. This mission was founded in 1872. Its chief object is to render free medical aid to the poor, but it also effects another useful work in reclaiming those who have fallen into evil ways. It supports a dispensary in Redcross Street. (See Hospitals.) In 1904 the mission ministered medically and otherwise to over 9,000 sick poor of the city. The medical staff consists of an hon. consulting physician, an hon. consulting surgeon, a medical superintendent, and a visiting nurse. The hon. secs. are G. Jacob, 88 Pembroke Road, and Dr. J. H. Lock, 4 Osborne Road, Clifton.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN. The work of ministering to the seafaring class was first taken up in the Bristol Channel in 1835 by Rev. Dr. Ashley. His plan was to hire boats and visit the ships lying in the roadsteads of the Channel, for the purpose of holding services, preaching, and distributing books and tracts. In 1839 a mission cutter was built, and

fitted up with a chapel capable of accommodating 130 persons. To this cutter the name of *Eivene* (Peace) was given, and she is believed to have been the first vessel ever built for such a purpose. In 1856 the Missions to Seamen, which is a Church of England organisation, was formed for the world-wide care of sailors of all nations and creeds. The object of the mission is the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, and in pursuance of this the mission uses every means consistent with the principles and the received practice of the Church of England. It has fifty-five chaplains and seventy-two readers working afloat, with eighty mission vessels and boats and 116 seamen's churches and institutes in eighty-six seaports. Of these two chaplains and four readers minister to the shipping in Bristol Harbour, Avonmouth, Portishead, and King-road. On January 1st, 1880, the reading-room of the Seamen's Institute, Prince Street, was opened, and on February 10th following the chapel of the institute. (See Churches.) Hon. sec., Miss A. M. Lavington, 107 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

PEOPLE'S BETHEL MISSION, Callowhill Street. The present work was begun here about 1880, the object being to help the fallen men and women of the locality and lift them to a higher plane. The mission is unsectarian and is carried on by voluntary effort alone, there being no paid officers in connection with it. The present director of the work is W. L. Williams, who is assisted by a committee.

PEOPLE'S MISSION, Gatton Hall, Baptist Mills. This unsectarian mission was the outcome of successful tent services held in Mina Road about 1893. The growth of the work resulted in the building of the present premises. The membership

of the mission at present stands at 110. No one is paid for work done in regard to the mission; all labour is freely given. In addition to Sunday services, other organisations, such as mothers' meeting, Sunday-school, men's Bible-class, women's Bible-class, etc., are carried on. The president of the mission is F. E. Harper, and the hon. sec. T. H. Binning, Daisy Bank, Somerville Road, St. Andrew's.

POLICE COURT AND PRISON-GATE MISSION was established about 1890 by the Church of England Temperance Society for the moral, religious and social good of persons charged at the police courts or discharged prisoners from Horfield, irrespective of creed. The mission is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Secretary, Tudor Trevor, 52 Hampton Park, Redland.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP-SEA FISHERMEN. The local branch was established in 1888. Hon. sec., Miss Maddock, Clayton House, Clifton Park.

ST. AGNES MISSION, Newfoundland Road, was started in 1875 by members of Clifton College (Dr. Percival being the head master) with the object of interesting the boys of the college in the lives of their poorer neighbours. An area of St. Barnabas parish was selected for the work. With the coming of the Rev. T. W. Harvey at the end of 1880, and with the active co-operation of the Rev. J. M. Wilson (then head master of Clifton College), the mission entered on a new life. A large mission room was built in 1882, and in the following year a workmen's club was opened. The club has in connection with it a good library, and in the winter months a Mutual Improvement Society for lectures and debates. In 1886 the church was consecrated, the tower being added in the following year, whilst the district was

constituted as St. Agnes parish. Since that time a large boys' club and gymnasium has been added, which is supported by the masters and boys of Clifton College. In connection with this a week's camp is held each summer, generally in the neighbourhood of Porlock, in which boys of Clifton and Bristol meet, and learn to know one another as friends. A girls' club with its classes and summer camp has also been started, which is carried on by helpers from Clifton and St. Agnes. The parish is known for its religious and social work. Services are held in the church, in mission rooms, and in the open air, and there is a large Sunday-school of nearly 800. Recreation is encouraged in cricket, football, gymnastics, and swimming.

SEAMEN'S AND BOATMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY, Incorporated. The Western District Branch, which has its headquarters at Bristol, was established in 1871. The objects of the Society are to promote the social, moral and religious welfare of seamen and canal boatmen. The institution is undenominational. There are two mission stations in Bristol, viz. the Seamen's Bethel, Guinea Street, and the Terrett Memorial Hall, Hotwells. The former is an old and dilapidated building, and an early removal to more commodious premises is contemplated. Ships, barges and canal boats are visited by the superintendent and his helpers, and services are held on the quays. Saturday evening entertainments are also held at Guinea Street. Help is given to seafaring men in times of need and distress, a large number being assisted each year. The superintendent of the mission work is Rev. L. W. Parry, Bradfield House, Cumberland Road, Bristol.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The depot of the Society in Bristol is at 8 Park Street.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS. The hon. sec. of the Bristol Auxiliary of this Society is Rev. F. Hudson, St. Bartholomew's Vicarage, Montpelier.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. The hon. secretaries of the Bristol Auxiliary are Rev. G. R. Wood, The Vicarage, Almondsbury, and Rev. A. B. Mynors, Langley Burrell Rectory, Chippenham.

UNITED BRISTOL MISSION, founded in 1857 for the purpose of inviting all orthodox Christians, without denominational distinction, to assist in carrying the gospel to the masses who systematically absent themselves from the public means of grace. The mission at present employs four missionaries. Treas., James Inskip, Clifton Park House, Clifton; hon. sec., Rev. J. Ormiston, 3 Berkeley Square, Bristol.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA. The Bristol Auxiliary was founded about 1885. Hon. diocesan secretary, Rev. A. E. Adams, St. Michael's, Two-Mile Hill, Bristol.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Bristol and Bath Auxiliary was formed early in the nineteenth century. In 1904 the sum of £3,730 was sent to the general fund by this auxiliary. Hon. secs., Rev. W. G. Harris, 23 Knowle Road, Totterdown, and W. H. Harris, Woodstock Road, Redland. There is also a Ladies' Auxiliary.

ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY (Church of England) for evangelistic, medical, and educational work amongst the women and children of India, Ceylon, and China. The Bristol and Clifton Branch was formed in 1881. Hon. secs. for Bristol Diocese, Mrs. Thompson, Endcliffe, Henbury; for Bristol and Clifton, Mrs. Naish, 5 Oakfield Road, Clifton.

Monuments and Memorials.

There are numerous statues situated in various parts of the city, the principal being those of Edmund Burke, Edward Colston, Samuel Morley, William III., Queen Victoria, the Neptune, the Manilla and Pitt Monument, and the Gloucestershire Regiment Memorial. Notices of these will be found under their respective headings. Information as to the defaced statue of Charles II. will be found under Guildhall. There are a large number of monuments in the old city churches and elsewhere, and many effigies and figures. A list of the principal ones is here given, preceded by a statement as to the different stages of the latter. (1) Figures in stone, with plain sloping roofs and without inscription, are the oldest. (2) In 1160 plain prismatic roofs began to be ornamented. (3) In the same century sloping roofs gave place to armorial bearings. (4) In the thirteenth century flat roofs and figures were carved on the covers. (5) In the next stage an arch was built over the monument to protect it. (6) After this a chapel was annexed to the church. (7) The last stage was the head bound and feet tied, with children at the base or cherubim at the feet. Figures with their hands on their breasts and chalices represent priests. Figures with pastoral staff, mitre and pontificals represent prelates or abbots. Figures with armour represent knights. Figures with legs crossed represent men who had taken vows to assist in crusades. Female figures with a mantle and a large ring represent nuns. Those in chain armour or ring mail are *temp.* Richard I. to Henry III. Those with children or cherubim are between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Brasses are for the most part subsequent to the thirteenth century. Holy men not

canonised lie on a level with the pavement. Founders of chapels, etc., lie with their monument built into the wall. Lombardic capitals and French inscriptions are of the thirteenth century; German text, of the fourteenth century; English and Roman print, subsequent to the fourteenth century. Tablets against the wall came in with the Reformation. The modern idea for monuments is that of stained-glass windows. It is probable that the oldest monuments in the city are four life-size figures of stone which until the middle of the eighteenth century stood at the portals of old Newgate and Lawford's Gate, but were then given to a Mr. Reeve, who was constructing a sham castle of black copper-slag near his residence at Arno's Vale. In 1898 these curious figures were restored to the Corporation by the late Clayfield Ireland, and will be preserved in the Museum of Antiquities. The two most ancient of the statues, it is believed, represent Geoffry, Bishop of Coutances, who built a castle here after the Norman Conquest, and his patron, William the Conqueror. The churches and buildings in which the following monuments will be found are printed in italics at the end of each paragraph, and, except where otherwise specified, the churches are city churches.

ALDWORTH, JOHN, died 1615, and FRANCIS, his son, died 1623. Kneeling effigies.

St. Mark's.

ALDWORTH, ROBERT, died 1634. A sumptuous tomb, with kneeling effigies of himself and wife.

St. Peter's.

ALOY, THOMAS. Bearing a Latin inscription. 1692.

St. Michael's.

BAILY, EDWARD HODGES, R.A., the eminent sculptor, and a native of Bristol, died May 22nd, 1867. A marble bust, also a full-length statuette.

Art Gallery.

BANGLEY, JOHN, died October 8th, 1836, and was buried in the Cathedral.

St. Matthew's (Kingsdown).

BARKER, JOHN, died 1607. An altar-tomb, with the half-recumbent figure of a civic dignitary, and an inscription above setting forth that he was mayor and alderman.

St. Werburgh's.

BARRETT, MARIA, wife of William Barrett, historian. Tablet in the south transept. About 1790.

Cathedral.

BAYNTON, MARIA, died 1667, and her sons ROBERT and NICHOLAS. Three kneeling effigies.

St. Mark's.

BENGOUGH, HENRY, alderman, died April 10th, 1818, aged 80.

St. Mark's.

BERKELEY. THOMAS II., sixth Lord Berkeley, occupies the western recess in the wall of the south aisle; died 1321. He was the great grandson of Robert Fitzhardinge, who founded St. Augustine's Monastery in 1142. He was buried under an arch between the vestry and the south aisle, where an altar-tomb stands to the memory of his wife and others. MAURICE III. occupies the next recess going eastward; died 1326. [These monuments must have been removed here when the first abbey church was replaced by the new structure of about 1320.] MAURICE IV. and LADY MARGARET, his mother, died 1337, have effigies on a tomb placed between the elder lady chapel and the north choir aisle. The two modern brasses were added giving these identifications, as doubt had arisen, and it is fully authenticated that the figures represent the above named. Maurice IV. died in 1368. THOMAS, fifth of his name, is the last of the family buried here; died in 1532. There is no effigy, and the position of his tomb is uncertain.

Cathedral.

BERKELEY, Sir MAURICE, of Stoke Gifford, died 1464, and his wife ELLEN. Their effigies are on an



TWO OF THE STONE FIGURES REFERRED TO ON PAGE 260.

altar-tomb on the north side of chancel, under a canopy.

Lord Mayor's Chapel.

BERKELEY, Sir RICHARD, of Stoke Gifford, died 1604, aged 71. Recumbent effigy in alabaster on right side of entrance. *St. Mark's.*

BERKELEY, Sir THOMAS DE, Stoke Gifford, died 1361, and his wife KATHERINE, died 1387. An altar-tomb on the north side of chancel, upon which, under a carved canopy, are effigies. *St. Mark's.*

BIDDULPH, Rev. T. T., died May 19th, 1838. Incumbent of the parish for thirty-eight years. *St. James's.*

BIRD, EDWARD, R.A., painter, died Nov. 2nd, 1819, aged 45. *Cathedral.*

BIRD, WM., died Oct. 8th, 1590. Mayor of Bristol 1589. *St. Mark's.*

BIRDE, WM., died 1590. Elizabethan monument. *St. Stephen's.*

BLAAKE, HENRY, died 1731. Stone bust. *St. Mark's.*

BLAKE, ADMIRAL, the Nelson of the seventeenth century. Engaged in the defence of Bristol in the siege of 1643. Died 1657. Bust. *Art Gallery.*

BLANKET, EDWARD. In re-pewing in 1844 a beautiful tomb, containing recumbent effigies of a man and woman, was discovered, which was supposed by some people to be in honour of the above-named. He was Member of Parliament for Bristol in 1362. *St. Stephen's.*

BLECKER, JOHN, brewer.

St. Mary Redcliff.

BOOTH, Rev. ROBERT, Dean of Bristol, died 1720. Tablet. *Cathedral.*

BOUCHER, GEORGE. *St. Werburgh's.*

BRICKDALE, MATTHEW, died Sept. 8th, 1831, aged 97. Represented the city in Parliament. Tablet. *Temple.*

BRIDGES, Rev. Dr. N., died July 17th, 1834, aged 84. Inscription. (Also a monument against the wall in the east aisle of the north transept *St. Mary Redcliff.*) *St. Nicholas.*

BROOK, Sir JOHN, and Lady, died 1522. He was one of the judges of assize, being also seneschal of the

king's palace and of Glastonbury Abbey. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

BROUGHTON, Rev. THOMAS, M.A., died Dec. 21st, 1774, aged 71. Tablet in north aisle of chancel.

St. Mary Redcliff.

BUCK, Rev. CHARLES, died Oct. 28th, 1858. Rector of the parish for twenty-eight years. Tablet.

St. Stephen's.

BURY, Rev. S., and Wife. In the churchyard. 1729. *St. James's.*

BUSHE, PAUL, first Bishop of Bristol, died 1558, and was interred in the north aisle, where there is a singular altar-tomb to his memory. Tomb restored in 1902 by descendants of family in Bristol. *Cathedral.*

BUTLER, Bishop, author of the *Analogy*, two memorials. He was twelve years bishop of this diocese, afterwards became Bishop of Durham. Died at Bath, June 6th, 1752, aged 60. There is a notable epitaph to him on the monument by Southey, written when the latter was Poet Laureate. *Cathedral.*

BUTLER, MARGARET, the wife of Nicholas Butler, died on June 27th, 1642, aged 74. *Cathedral.*

CANYNGES, WM. (the second). In eastern corner of south transept, ecclesiastical recumbent marble effigy. On a board over the effigy is the following inscription:—

Mr. William Cannings, ye richest marchant of ye towne of Bristow, afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of ye said towne, for ye good of ye comonwealth of ye same: Hee was in order of priesthood 7 yeares, and afterwards Deane of Westbury, and died ye 7th of Novem., 1474, which said William did build within ye said towne of Westbury a colledge (which his canons) and ye said William did maintain by space of 8 yeares 800 handy-craftsmen, besides carpenters and masons, every day 100 men. Besides, King Edward ye IVth had of ye said William 3,000 marks for his peace to be had in 2,470 tonnes of shiping.

Then follow the names of his ships and a metrical tribute to his memory. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

CANYNGES, WM. (the second). Died 1474. Recumbent effigy in mayoral robes in restored recess in south aisle towards the west.*

St. Mary Redcliff.

CANYNGES, JOANNA, wife of the above, died 1460. A recumbent effigy in restored recess in south aisle, towards the east.* *St. Mary Redcliff.*

CARPENTER, DR. JOHN, Bishop of Worcester, died 1476. Buried at Westbury. Ecclesiastical recumbent effigy, life-size.

Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym.

CARPENTER, REV. LANT. Monument in Lewin's Mead (Unitarian) Chapel, of which he was pastor. Drowned off the coast of Italy on April 5th, 1840. *Lewin's Mead Chapel.*

CARPENTER, MARY, died June 15th, 1877. A medallion. *Cathedral.*

CHAMBER, THOMAS, and his wife ANN, an inscription on a stone near Canynges' tomb. 1620-47.

St. Mary Redcliff.

CHATTERTON, THOMAS, "the boy poet." Within the railings that enclose the church, but not upon consecrated ground, is a poor monument of this extraordinary youth. It originally stood near the north porch. It is in the Perpendicular style, with a representation of a Colston School boy as a finial. Chatterton died August 24th, 1770. Nearly opposite the south transept, a little within the lower wall of the graveyard, is a tombstone inscribed with the names of his parents and some relations. The story that the poet's remains were removed here from London is a fiction (*see Chatterton*).

St. Mary Redcliff.

CLARK, THOS., sculptor, died May 16th, 1829, aged 55. *St. Mark's*

CODRINGTON, Lord ROBERT, died Feb. 14th, 1618, aged 46. *Cathedral.*

* In the south transept is an altar-tomb (date unknown) bearing two Latin inscriptions, one on the cornice and the other on a board at the back, to William Canynges and his wife. Their effigies were removed here and placed together on separate slabs, some time previously to 1684. In 1877 they were restored to their original recesses in the south aisle.

COKE, WM., servant of Wm. Canynges. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

COOKSON, ELIZABETH, died Dec. 20th, 1852, aged 63. A large tablet in the west wall. *Cathedral.*

COLAS, WM., servant to Wm. Canynges. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

COLLINGS, DANIEL STRATTON, Captain in the 82nd Regiment. Died at Malta, January 29th, 1855. Military monument. *Cathedral.*

COLSTON, EDWARD, Bristol's great philanthropist, whose memory is perpetuated every November (*see Colston Societies*). A fine marble monument in a recumbent position on an altar-tomb, by Rysbrach, modelled from the original picture by Richardson, and draped in the costume of the period. It is situated at the eastern end of the north aisle. Every Sunday a bouquet of flowers is placed on the bosom of the statue. On the pedestal is the following:—

EDWARD, THE SON OF WILLIAM COLSTON, ESQ., AND SARAH, HIS WIFE, WAS BORN IN THIS CITY NOVEMBER 2ND, 1636. DY'D AT MORTLAKE, IN SURRY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1721, AND LIES BURIED NEAR THIS MONUMENT.

In the background of the monument is a pedimental canopy headed with the words—

THE PUBLIC CHARITIES AND
BENEFACTIONS
GIVEN AND FOUNDED BY
EDWARD COLSTON, Esq.

IN BRISTOL.

On St. Michael's Hill.

1691.—An almshouse for 12 men and 12 women, the chief brother to receive 6 sh., ye others 3 sh. per week, besides coal, &c. To a chaplain, £10 per annum. The whole to be paid by fee-farm rents on estates in Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, and by some houses and lands near the house. The charge about £8,500

In King Street.

Six saylors to be maintained in the Merchant almshouse by a farm in Congersbury, Somerset. The charge 600

In Temple Street.

1696.—A school for 40 boys to be cloth'd and taught, endow'd with an annuity out of the manner of Tomarhear, Somerset. An house and garden for ye master. Ye charge £3,000

1702.—To the re-building of ye boys' hospital 500

And for six boys to be cloth'd, maintain'd, instructed and apprentic'd: a farm of £70 per annum, in Congersbury. The charge 1,500

In St. Peter's Parish.

To the Mint workhouse 200

And for placing out poor children 200

On St. Augustine's Back.

1708.—A hospital for a master, two ushers, and a catechist, and for one hundred boys to be instructed, cloth'd, maintain'd and apprentic'd. The charge about 40,000

£100 per annum, to be given for 12 years after his Death, either to those who have been apprentic'd from the hospital on St. Augustine's back, or for the apprenticing of boys from Temple school, by £10 each 1,200

To the several Charity Schools, each £10 per an., given for many years while he liv'd, and to be continued for 12 months after his death.

To ye Repair and Beautifying of Churches.

All Saints' 250

Cathedral 260

Clifton 50

St. James' 100

St. Mary Redcliff 100

St. Michael 50

St. Stephen's 50

Temple 160

St. Thomas' 50

St. Werburgh's 160

For reading prayers at All Sts. every Monday and Tuesday morning, £7 per annum 140

For 12 sermons at Newgate, £6 per an. 120

For 14 sermons in Lent, £20 per an. 400

IN LONDON.

To St. Bartholomew's hospital 2,500

To Christ church 2,000

To St. Thomas' 500

To Bethlem 500

To the new workhouse without Bishop's gate 200

To the Society for Propagating the Gospel 300

To the Company of Mercers 100

*IN SURRY.**At Sheen.*

An almshouse for six poor men, built and endowed.

At Mortlake.

For the education and clothing of 12 boys and 12 girls, £45 per an. £900

To 85 poor people at his death, 20s. each 85

IN DEVONSHIRE.

Towards building a church at Tiverton 50

IN LANCASHIRE.

Towards building a church at Manchester 20

To eighteen charity schools, in several parts of England, for many years of his life, and to be continued for 12 years after his death, £90 per annum.

To the augmentation of 60 small livings 6,000

The inscription concludes:—

THIS GREAT AND PIOUS BENEFACTOR WAS KNOWN TO HAVE DONE MANY OTHER EXCELLENT CHARITIES, AND WHAT HE DID IN SECRET IS BELIEVED TO BE NOT INFERIOR TO WHAT HE DID IN PUBLIC.

Laid in the floor, facing the monument, is a large stone, painted black, bearing the Colston arms, and inscribed in gold letters are the words—

In the vault underneath lies the body of Edward Colston. Esq., who died at Mortlake, 11th October, 1721. Also Sarah Colston, daughter of Edward Colston, jun., Esq., and great niece of the above, died 28th January, 1722, aged 15 years.

All Saints'.

COLSTON, WM., father of Edward Colston. Died November 21st, 1681, aged 73.

All Saints'.

CONWAY, HUGH. (See Fergus, F. J.)

CONYBEARE, JOHN, Bishop of Bristol and Dean of Christchurch, Oxford. Died July 13th, 1755, aged 63. An inscribed stone at the foot of the bishop's throne, also a tablet on the north wall of the choir.

Cathedral.

COOKIN, JOHN, died 1627, aged 11. Son and heir of Vincent Cookin.

Kneeling effigy in alabaster and mural monument. *St. Mark's.*

COSSINS, JOHN, founder of chapel, died 1759, and MARTHA, his wife, died 1762. Marble busts by Rysbrach. *Redland Green Chapel.*

COSTER, THOMAS, Member of Parliament for Bristol. Died Sept. 30th, 1769. *Cathedral.*

COTTLE, AMOS, JOHN, and JOSEPH. *Cathedral.*

CRAUFORD, Dr. A monument by Chantrey. *Cathedral.*

CYSTYNS, WM., died February 25th, 1586. *St. Werburgh's.*

DAUBENY, GEORGE, alderman and Member of Parliament for Bristol. Died May 26th, 1806, aged 63. *St. James's.*

DAVID, Abbot, "was buried under a marble, with the figure of a human skull and cross on it," in the north transept. *Cathedral.*

DAY, ELIZABETH, died 1718. In the chancel. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

DAY, Rev. WM., died Sept. 7th, 1832, aged 66. Vicar of parish for twenty-two years. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

DRAPER, ELIZABETH, died August 3rd, 1778, aged 35. An elegant monument. *Cathedral.*

DRAPER, MABEL and RICHARD LE. Two stone coffins. 1311. *St. Nicholas.*

EAGLES, Rev. JOHN, died Nov. 9th, 1855. *Cathedral.*

EASTERBROOK, Rev. JOSEPH, vicar, died January 21st, 1791, aged 40. *Temple.*

EDEN, Rev. JOHN, died 1840, aged 77. Vicar of parish for forty-one years. *St. Nicholas.*

EDWARDS, WM., capt. 17th R.I. Died December 18th, 1853. *Cathedral.*

ELBRIDGE, JOHN, philanthropist, original founder of the Infirmary. Died February 22nd, 1738. (Also a tablet in the Infirmary.) *Christ Church.*

ELLIOT, GILBERT, Very Rev., D.D., died August 11th, 1891. Forty-one

years Dean of Bristol. A finely-executed recumbent statue to his memory, in white marble, is placed in a recess in the north aisle of the nave. *Cathedral.*

ELTON, ISAAC, and two daughters. Died October 23rd, 1714, aged 34. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

ELTON, JACOB, capt. R.N. A Latin-inscribed monument against the wall of the south aisle, next the Newton Chapel. Killed March 29th, 1745, in an engagement between his ship, *Anglesea*, and *L'Apollon*. *Cathedral.*

ELWYN, CECILIA, and her daughter CECILIA ELEANOR, died June 3rd and 12th, 1811, respectively. Tablet. *Temple.*

ELWYN, WM. BRAME, and MARIA. The former died May 27th, 1841; the latter March 28th, 1818. *Cathedral.*

ESTERFIELD, JOHN, twice mayor and an alderman. A brass was inserted in the stone, but it has now disappeared. *St. Peter's.*

ESTLIN, JOHN BISHOP, surgeon, and founder of the Eye Dispensary. Died June 10th, 1855, aged 67. Marble bust by Baily. *Art Gallery.*

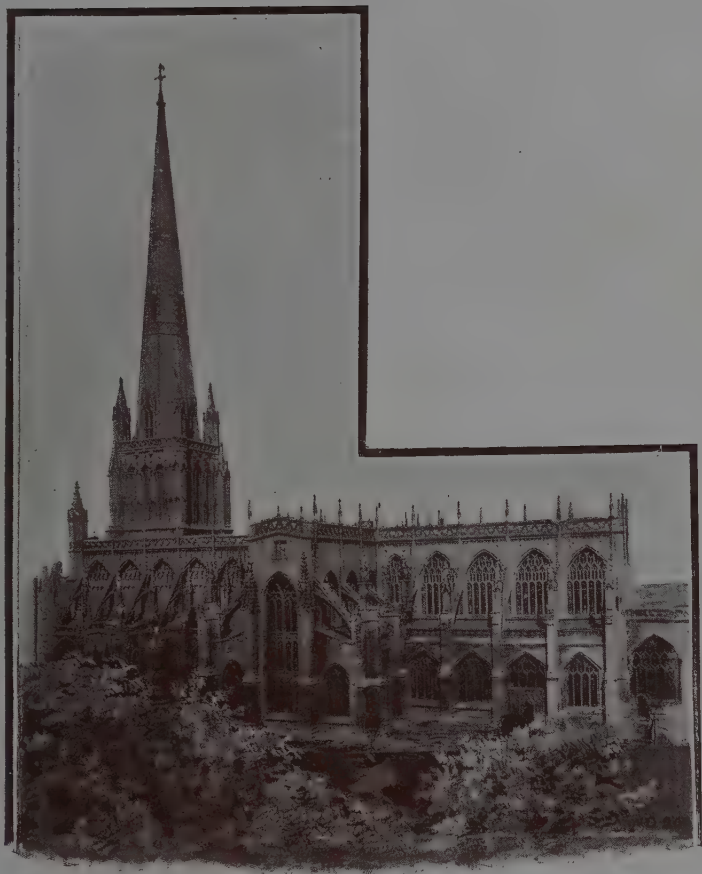
ESTLIN, Rev. Dr. J. PRIOR, father of the above. Died August 10th, 1817, aged 90. Minister at Lewin's Mead for forty-six years. *Unitarian Burial Ground.*

EVANS, Rev. HUGH CALEB, died March 28th, 1781, aged 64. Pastor of chapel for twenty-three years. *Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.*

EVANS, Rev. CALEB, D.D., eldest son of the above, died August 9th, 1791. Pastor of chapel for ten years. aged 54. *Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.*

FARGUS, FREDERICK JOHN, a Bristolian, whose brilliant literary talent under the *nom de plume* of Hugh Conway caused his premature death (May 7th, 1885) to be widely regretted. Tablet and bust. *Cathedral.*

FARMER, THOMAS, mayor and alderman. Died November, 1624, aged 83. Brass in north aisle. *Christ Church.*



ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE.

FOOT, Rev. WM., died May 13th, 1782, aged 74. An inscription in Redcross Street.

Baptist Burial Ground.

FOSBROOKE, WM. WOOLDRIDGE, a distinguished comedian and native of Bristol. Died October 26th, 1898, aged 68. Marble cross and inscription. *Westbury Churchyard.*

FOSKETT, Rev. BARNARD, died September 17th, 1758, aged 73. pastor of chapel thirty-four years.

Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.

FOSTER, NATHANIEL, D.D., prebendary. Died October 20th, 1757, aged 39. South side of choir.

Cathedral.

FRAMPTON, W., died 1388, founder of present edifice, and three times mayor. Also "Parliament Man" for Bristol in 1362 and 1379. Recumbent effigy.

St. John's.

FREELING, Sir FRANCIS, Bart., secretary to the General Post Office. Died July 10th, 1836. Mural tablet.

St. Mary Redcliff.

FREKE, THOMAS. *St. Stephen's.*

FRY, ALBERT. Tablet on memorial tower at University College. Died 1904.

University College.

FYDELL, ELIZABETH ANNE, died January 3rd, 1805.

Cathedral.

GAUNT, Sir HENRY DE. A much-worn effigy recumbent on a panelled tomb in south aisle, date 1268. It has recently been pointed out that the figure does not really represent Sir Henry de Gaunt, but an unnamed merchant who died about 1360.

St. Mark's.

GAUNT, MAURICE DE, and GOURNEY, ROBERT DE. In the east chapel of the south aisle are two cross-legged effigies in chain armour, supposed to represent the above-named.

St. Mark's.

GIBBES, HENRY, mayor and alderman, and his wife ANNE, at the east end of the south aisle.

St. James's.

GIBBS, JAMES, Mayor of Bristol in 1842. Died February 24th, 1853, aged 63.

St. Mark's.

GLOUCESTER, ROBERT, Earl of. A recessed tomb in wall of south aisle supporting a recumbent effigy. The figure is clothed in the dress of a civilian of the early part of the thirteenth century, and above it is a brass plate with the inscription—

Within this tomb was interred Robert, son of King Henry I., Earl or Consul of Gloucester, Lord of Bristow, and builder of its castle, the pious and munificent founder of this church and also the priory of St. James. He died XXXI. October, A.D. MCXLVII., ætatis suæ lvii. or lviii.

It is now supposed that this inscription was put over the tomb under a misapprehension, and that the tomb is really that of Richard de Grenville, who died in 1240.

St. James's.

GORE, WM., major 33rd Regt. of Foot, lieut.-col. Bristol Volunteers in 1797 and again in 1803. Died July 5th, 1814, aged 63.

Cathedral.

GORGES, Sir ROBERT, died 1619. An inscription. And to ELENA, his wife, died 1607.

St. Mark's.

GOURNEY, ROBERT DE. (See GAUNT.)

GRAY, ROBERT, D.D., Bishop of Bristol. Died September 28th, 1834, aged 73. Against west wall of Newton Chapel; a marble monument.

Cathedral.

GRENVILLE, RICHARD DE. (See GLOUCESTER.)

HABERFIELD, Sir JOHN KERLE, six times mayor. Died December 27th 1857. Marble bust.

St. Mark's.

HALL, Rev. ROBERT, died February 21st, 1831, aged 66. Pastor of chapel five years. Also tomb at Arno's Vale.

Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.

HALLIARD, WILLIAM, died 1735. Stone bust, with marble tablet.

St. Mark's.

HARRINGTON, GEORGE, mayor and alderman of the city. Died January 2nd, 1639. Kneeling effigies of himself and his wife.

St. Peter's.

HAWKINS, Sir JOHN, 1723. *Temple*

HESKETH, Lady, cousin of the poet Cowper. The inscription over her remains is as follows:—

Dame Harriet Hesketh, the eldest daughter of Ashley Cowper, Esq., clerk of the Parliament, widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Ruthford Hall, in Lancashire. Born July, 1733. Died 15th January, 1807.

In the eastern alley of the cloisters is a tablet recording her virtues and excellencies and setting forth her relationship and friendship with the poet. *Cathedral.*

HILL, Sir RICHARD, of Redland Court, died 1627. Effigy and tomb, elaborately coloured, at east end of south aisle.

Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym.

HINDE, JOHN, Mayor of Bristol in 1696. *Temple.*

HOOKE, ANDREW, died Feb. 20th, 1687, aged 72. Tablet. *St. James's.*

HOOKE, Sir HUMPHREY, of Kings-weston. Died 1677. *St. Stephen's.*

HOWELL, Bishop, buried under a plain stone, with one Latin word inscribed thereon, *Expergiscar* ("I shall awake"). 1646. *Cathedral.*

HUGHES, W. E., died February 13th, 1904, aged 47. For many years chapter clerk to the Cathedral. Mural tablet. *Cathedral.*

HULETT, SUSANNA, died October 3rd, 1692, aged 44. *St. Thomas's.*

HUNDRED, DAVID. At the entrance to the Elder Lady Chapel is a marble slab, with an incised human skull and cross. Chosen abbot in 1216, resigned 1234. *Cathedral.*

HUNT, WILLIAM. Abbot. Died 1481. Recumbent effigy in abbatial attire, with mitre and pastoral staff. *Cathedral.*

INYN, Sir JOHN, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Recorder of Bristol. Died March 24th, 1439. In the Lady Chapel. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

JAMES, ELIZABETH, died 1599. Kneeling effigy. *St. Mark's.*

JAMES, THOMAS, mayor 1605 and 1614, and "Parliament Man" for

Bristol in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Died 1619. Kneeling effigy. *St. Mark's.*

JAMES, WM., died 1876. Thirty-five years minister of the chapel. A medallion portrait is affixed near the pulpit. (There is another in the Art Gallery.) *Lewin's Mead Chapel.*

JAY, JOHN, died 1480. In the chancel floor a black marble slab inlaid with brass, with engraved figures of adult male and female, and underneath fourteen children. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

KATER, JOHN HERMAN, sugar refiner. Died July 31st, 1803, aged 65. *St. Thomas's.*

KENTISH, EDWARD, M.D., senior physician of St. Peter's Hospital. Died December 5th, 1832, aged 69. A tomb. *Unitarian Burial Ground.*

KITCHEN, ROBERT, mayor, sheriff and alderman. Died September 5th, 1594. A tablet near the vestry door, in memory of himself, wife, and children. *St. Stephen's.*

KNIGHT, Sir JOHN, mayor in 1663, and several times Member of Parliament. On the north wall of the chancel is a long Latin inscription to members of his family. *Temple.*

KNOWLE, EDMUND, died June 9th, 1332. The mitred figure of this abbot is in the north wall of the choir. *Cathedral.*

LAMB, Very Rev. Dr., and to the memory of FRANCES ANNE, CHARLES and ARTHUR, his children. *Cathedral.*

LARGE, M. ROSE, widow, daughter of William Cock. Died 1610. Kneeling figure in stone at east end of south aisle. Erected by her son. *Holy Trinity, Westbury-on-Trym.*

LATIMER, JOHN, Bristol historian and journalist. Died January 4th, 1904, aged 79. Mural tablet. *Cathedral.*

LAVYNGTON, JOHN, probably chaplain of the Chapel of the Holy Ghost, situated in churchyard. Died about 1411. Recumbent effigy in relief. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, President R.A., the celebrated portrait painter and a native of Bristol. Died January 7th, 1830. Marble bust by Baily. *Art Gallery.*

LAYARD, Very Rev. CHARLES PETER, D.D., died April 10th, 1803, aged 55. Was Dean of the Cathedral, and in 1802 sold the fine brass eagle, presented in 1683 by the Rev. G. Williamson, which now stands in St. Mary-le-port Church. Tablet. *Cathedral.*

LITTLE, FORTUNE, died June 28th, 1777, aged 57. Small marble tablet. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

LLOYD, ANNE, died 1779, aged 52. *St. Augustine's.*

LLOYD, RICHARD. A brass inscribed to himself and his six sons and seven daughters. 1621. *Temple.*

LOCKE, JOHN, the celebrated philosopher, a native of Wrington. Died October 28th, 1704. Bust. *Art Gallery.*

LOUDE, ROBERT, died February 23rd, 1461. Incised brass, representing a priest in eucharistic vestments bearing a chalice. *St. Peter's.*

LOVE, Rev. SAMUEL, died October 18th, 1773, aged 29. Tablet. *Cathedral.*

LOWDER, SAMUEL, and LUCY. Date 1793. *St. Michael's.*

LYLTIR, JOHN, and MARGARET, his wife. An old English inscription. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

MARSHALL, EMMA, local authoress, died May 4th, 1899. Brass. *Cathedral.*

MASON, MARY, died March 27th, 1767, aged 28. Tablet in the north aisle, bearing the celebrated lines to her memory written by her husband, the Rev. William Mason. *Cathedral.*

MAZE, PETER, an eminent merchant, died June 14th, 1849, aged 80. A marble monument in the north transept. *Cathedral.*

MCCURRICH, J. M., engineer of the Bristol Docks, and an able public servant. Died January 18th, 1899. Tablet. *St. James's Presbyterian Church.*

MEDE, Sir THOMAS, died 1475, and his wife. East of north aisle a double altar-tomb; in the first compartment are recumbent effigies of these two, and in the second a brass with figures of a man and two women engaged in prayer. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

MERRETT, HENRY, died 1692. Sheriff in 1676. Upright effigy. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

MÜLLER, Wm. JAMES, the most distinguished painter that Bristol has produced. Died Sept. 8th, 1845. A marble bust has been placed in the south transept. *Cathedral.*

NEWBURY, WALTER, died 1473. A fine recumbent figure in the chancel, in abbatial attire, with pastoral staff and mitre. *Cathedral.*

NEWLAND, or NAILHEART, JOHN, died 1515. Another fine statue in the chancel, attired like Newbury's, with his peculiar device, a heart pierced with nails. *Cathedral.*

NEWTON, ANTHOLIN. A storied monument, having a canopy supported by six fluted pillars. Upon the sculptured sarcophagus lies the effigy of a lady, supposed to be Antholin Newton, of Barrs Court, who died sometime after 1600. *St. Peter's.*

NEWTON, Sir HENRY, died 1599, and KATHERINE his wife. An alabaster monument in the Newton Chapel. *Cathedral.*

NEWTON, Sir JOHN, died 1661. A large stone monument, bearing an effigy of the deceased in armour, in the Newton Chapel. *Cathedral.*

NEWTON, RICHARD. A tomb of grey marble in the Newton Chapel is assigned by Mr. Ellacombe to Richard Newton, the time of whose death (1500) agrees with the style of the tomb. An inscription, affixed in 1748, states the tomb to be that of—

Sir Richard Newton Cradock, of Barrs Court, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Common Pleas, who died December the 13th, 1444.

It has been proved, however, that Judge Cradock and his wife are buried in Yatton Church. *Cathedral.*

NOBLE, JOHN, mayor, sheriff, and alderman. Died March 11th, 1768, aged 58. Tablet against south wall. *St. James's.*

NORRIS, Rev. Canon JOHN PILKINGTON, D.D., died December 29th, 1891. The city undoubtedly owes the reconstruction of the nave of the Cathedral and the erection of the western towers to the indefatigable labours and liberal subscriptions of this gentleman, who also contributed £11,500 to the fund for reviving the bishopric. A bronze medallion portrait to his memory, in the Italian Renaissance style, was placed in the nave, near the great north porch, in January, 1893.

Cathedral.

NORTHALL, HENRY, died May 9th, 1673, aged 70. *St. Peter's.*

NORTHALL, J., son of above, died Feb. 20th, 1669, aged 39. *St. Peter's.*

NORTON, ANDREW. Three brasses to his memory and of his two wives, ELIZABETH and ELLEN. 1527.

St. Peter's.

O'BRIEN, PAT. COTTER, died Sept. 8th, 1806, aged 45. Over 8ft. 3in. in height. *Trenchard Street (R.C.) Chapel.*

OWEN, Sir HUGH, Bart., died Jan. 13th, 1698, aged 53. *St. Augustine's.*

PALMER, family. Two elaborate brasses in memory of members of this family are in the north and south aisles of the nave. *Cathedral.*

PELOQUIN, DAVID, died March 21st, 1766, aged 66. Marble tablet.

St. Stephen's.

PENN, Admiral Sir WM., died September 16th, 1670. Tablet to the memory of the father of the famous Quaker, with a long inscription narrating his achievements, surmounted by his armour. *Redcliff.*

PHILLIPS, HARRIET, died Sept. 24th, 1813, aged 23. Tablet. *Cathedral.*

PHILLIPS, WM., died April 2nd, 1849, aged 79. Sub-sacrist for forty-

five years. He was instrumental in saving the Cathedral during the riots of October, 1831. *Cathedral.*

PINNEY, WM. Inscribed tablet in north aisle. *St. Augustine's.*

POPHAM, DOROTHY, died 1646.

St. Mark's.

PORTER, family. Marble tablet on the west wall of the transept to the memory of the following members of this talented family:—William Ogilvie Porter, M.D., Colonel John Porter, Sir Robert Ker Porter, Jane Porter, Anna Maria Porter, and Wm. Porter. 1810-50. *Cathedral.*

POWELL, WM., the actor, died July 3rd, 1769. *Cathedral.*

PRETTYMAN, HENRY GEORGE, died October 16th, 1807, aged 17. A Latin inscription. *Cathedral.*

PRINGE, MARTIN, died 1626 in Bristol, aged 46. Stately monument to the great navigator. *St. Stephen's.*

PYTLEY, THOMAS. Inside the communion rails, and forming part of the stone, with this inscription:—

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Pytley, symtims keper of the Queen's forest, who dyed the last day of October, 1596.

The forest referred to was that of Kingswood, which extended to Lawford's Gate. *St. Philip and Jacob.*

ROBERTS, Rev. THOMAS, died Dec. 21st, 1841. Pastor of the chapel for thirty-four years. Tablet.

Old King St. (Baptist) Chapel.

ROBERTS, WM. ISAAC, died Dec. 26th, 1806. *St. Michael's.*

ROGERS, GEORGE, solicitor. Tablet to his memory and that of ELIZABETH, his wife. 1840. *Cathedral.*

ROWLEY, THOMAS. Brasses of a male and female figure, stating that Thomas Rowley died 1478, and his wife, MARGARET, 1470. *St. John's.*

ROY, RAM-MOHUN, Rajah. The monument of this prince, at Arno's Vale, is said to be the finest in the cemetery, and bears the following inscription:—

Beneath this stone rest the remains of Rajah Ram-Mohun Roy, a conscientious



BRISTOL BRIDGE (SHOWING ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH).

and steadfast believer in the unity of the Godhead. He consecrated his life with entire devotion to the worship of the Divine Spirit alone. To great natural talents he united a thorough mastery of many languages, and early distinguished himself as one of the greatest scholars of his day. His universal labours to promote the social, moral and physical condition of the people of India, his earnest endeavours to suppress idolatry and the rite of Suttee, and his constant zealous advocacy of whatever tended to advance the glory of God and the welfare of man, live in the grateful remembrance of his countrymen. This tablet records the sorrow and pride with which his memory is cherished by his descendants. He was born in Radhanajore, in Bengal, in 1774, and died at Bristol, Sept. 27th, 1833.

Arno's Vale.

RUSSELL, Sir JAMES, Knt., died November 15th, 1674, aged 74. An inscription on the north side of the communion table, beneath a fractured entablature, supported on two Corinthian columns. *St. James's.*

RYLAND, Rev. JOHN, died May 25th, 1825, aged 72. Pastor of the chapel thirty-one years.

Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.

SALLEY, Bishop, died 1516. Sculptured recumbent figure. *St. Mark's.*

SAVAGE, RICHARD, poet, who died a debtor in Newgate, Bristol, 1743. An inscription states his grave to be about six feet from the north wall of the church.

St. Peter's.

SCHIMMELPENNINCK, MARY ANNE, authoress, died August 29th, 1856. Mural monument. *Cathedral.*

SEYER, RICHARD TWINE, lieutenant-colonel Bengal Army. Died April 20th, 1833, aged 48. *St. Michael's.*

SHIERCLIFF, EDWARD, died Feb. 1st, 1798. Monumental inscription.

St. Augustine's.

SMITH, CLARA ANN, poisoned by M. A. Burdock, October 26th, 1833.

St. Augustine's.

SMITH, JAMES GREIG, an eminent surgeon who died prematurely, May 28th, 1897. Bronze bust.

Art Gallery.

SMITH, RICHARD, surgeon to the Bristol Infirmary for forty-six years.

Died January 24th, 1843, aged 70. Inscription upon a gravestone in the churchyard. *Temple.*

SMITH, THOMAS, died October 8th, 1730. *St. Peter's.*

SNYGG, Sir GEORGE, Knt., recorder from 1592 to 1604. Also Member of Parliament three times. Died November 11th, 1617, aged 73. Monument containing recumbent effigy at eastern end of south aisle.

St. Stephen's.

SOMERSET, Sir CHARLES. Kneeling figures of the knight, in complete plate armour, and his lady and daughter on a stybolate beneath a Corinthian canopy. 1598.

St. James's.

SOMERSET, Colonel Lord JOHN THOMAS, seventh son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. Died October 3rd, 1846. A handsome marble tablet with inscription. *Cathedral.*

SOMERSET, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord WILLIAM GEORGE SOMERSET, sixth son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. *Cathedral.*

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, born in Wine Street, August 12th, 1774; died March 21st, 1843. In 1813 became Poet Laureate. Fine white marble bust and inscription. *Cathedral.*

STANDFAST, Rev. RICHARD, died August 24th, 1684, aged 78. Rector of parish over fifty-one years.

Christ Church.

STANHOPE, ELIZABETH CHARLOTTE, died June 13th, 1816. *Cathedral.*

STEAR, Capt. RICHARD, aged 23, and his brother, EUGENE, aged 16. Drowned near Blacknore, August 20th, 1722. *St. Peter's.*

STOCK, J. EDMONDS, M.D., died October 4th, 1835, aged 61. A tomb. *Unitarian Burial Ground.*

STONE, JOHN, three times mayor; he married four wives. Died June 24th, 1575. Monument. *Temple.*

SUMMERS, Rev. SAMUEL, died December 15th, 1836, aged 46. Pastor of chapel three years.

Broadmead (Baptist) Chapel.

SURTEES, Rev. JOHN, died December 23rd, 1857, aged 73. Monument. For thirty-six years canon.

Cathedral.

SWAYNE, JOSEPH GRIFFITHS, M.D. Born Oct. 18th, 1819; died August 1st, 1903. Tablet, with figure of St. Luke in beautiful mosaic.

All Saints'; Clifton.

SWIFT, WM., died 1623, aged 52. Kneeling effigy. *St. Mark's.*

THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER JAMES, mayor 1874-5. Bust. *Art Gallery.*

THORNE, NICHOLAS, chamberlain and mayor, founder of the Bristol Grammar School in connection with his brother. Died August 19th, 1546, aged 50. *St. Werburgh's.*

THORP, Rev. W., died May 7th, 1833, aged 62. Pastor of chapel twenty-seven years.

Castle Green (Independent) Chapel.

THROGMORTON, Lady MARGARET, died 1635, aged 25. Tomb with recumbent effigies of lady, husband, and child, erected by Sir Baynham Throgmorton, the husband. Marble.

St. Mark's.

TOWGOOD, Rev. RICHARD, prebendary. Died October 11th, 1713, aged 59. An inscription. *Cathedral.*

TYDDESTILLE, or TYDDESLEY, WALTER, bailiff in 1377. Died 1385. An altar-tomb, with the effigy of a figure in the costume of a burgess or merchant. *St. Stephen's.*

UPTON, GEORGE, died January 25th, 1608. Effigy and inscription.

St. Mark's.

VASSALL, Colonel. His remains were brought from South America, where he died of a mortal wound received at the storming of Monte Video, Feb. 3rd, 1807. *St. Paul's.*

VAUGHAN, Sir CHARLES, died February 16th, 1630. Monumental tomb, with an inscription. *Cathedral.*

WALWYN, R. Monument in white marble to three children. *Cathedral.*

WASBROUGH, RICE, organist. Died April 11th, 1802, aged 54.

Cathedral.

WASBROUGH, MATTHEW, inventor of the fly-wheel. Died October 21st, 1781, aged 28. Brass plate.

St. Peter's.

WEBB, Lieut., supposed founder of Methodism in America, died December 20th, 1796, aged 72. Marble tablet in south-east corner; also stained-glass window.

Portland Street (Wesleyan) Chapel.

WESTFIELD, THOMAS, D.D., died June 25th, 1644. Latin inscription, written by himself. *Cathedral.*

WHISH, MARTIN, died October 26th, 1826. Chairman of the Board of Excise for nearly forty years.

Cathedral.

WHISH, Rev. MARTIN RICHARD, died April 7th, 1852, aged 70. Vicar of Bedminster parish forty-six years. Tablet. *St. Mary Redcliff.*

WHITSON, JOHN, Alderman, died 1629. Mayor and four times Member of Parliament for the city. A princely benefactor to the poor. Half-recumbent effigy in mayoral robes.

St. Nicholas.

WRIGHT, JOHN, M.D., died Dec. 23rd, 1794, aged 62. A memorial.

Unitarian Burial Ground.

WRIGHT, Rev. THOMAS, brother of above. Died May 14th, 1797, aged 70. He was minister in Lewin's Mead during the space of forty-eight years. Tablet.

Unitarian Burial Ground.

YOUNG, Sir JOHN, Knt., and his wife JOANE. He was knighted by Elizabeth on her visit to the city in 1574.

Cathedral.

Moravian Mission College, 10 Beaufort Road, Clifton. The Moravian Mission College was founded in April, 1904. It exists for the training of young men as missionaries to foreign countries. The curriculum embraces the following subjects:—General scripture knowledge, Old and New Testament exegesis, Christian evidences, Christian doctrine, homiletics, church

history, etc., together with practical work in carpentry, photography, and bootmaking. Students may also be prepared to enter the Bristol Medical School with a view to becoming fully qualified medical missionaries. The ordinary course extends over three years at least, and begins in September of each year. Prospectus, conditions of admission, etc., may be obtained from the principal, Rev. A. J. Heath, B.A., or the secretary, Rev. C. J. Klesel, 32 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Morley Statue, Bristol Bridge. On October 1st, 1886, a few weeks after the death of Mr. Samuel Morley, who had represented the city in three Parliaments, and who for many years before his demise had dispensed upwards of £20,000 annually for the promotion of pious and philanthropic objects, a meeting, attended by representatives of every school of religious and political opinion, was held in the Guildhall to consider the propriety of erecting some suitable memorial of the deceased. A marble statue was determined upon, and a large subscription was speedily forthcoming, upwards of 5,000 donations being received from citizens of all ranks. The work, which was confided to a Bristol born sculptor, J. Havard Thomas, was unveiled on Oct. 27th, 1887, by Sir J. D. Weston, in the presence of the Earl of Ducie, lord lieutenant, Bishop Ellicott, and many thousands of the inhabitants.

Mortality, Rate of in Bristol per 1,000. The condition of the city as regards mortality is very satisfactory. The following is the return of the Registrar-General for the past ten years:—

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| 1895 | ... | ... | 18.0 | per 1,000 |
| 1896 | ... | ... | 16.8 | " |
| 1897 | ... | ... | 17.1 | " |
| 1898 | ... | ... | 17.1 | " |

| | | | | |
|------|-----|-----|------|-----------|
| 1899 | ... | ... | 18.2 | per 1,000 |
| 1900 | ... | ... | 16.6 | " |
| 1901 | ... | ... | 15.9 | " |
| 1902 | ... | ... | 17.3 | " |
| 1903 | ... | ... | 14.2 | " |
| 1904 | ... | ... | 15.5 | " |

It will be observed that there has been in the last ten years a decided tendency towards a decrease in the rate per thousand. Out of eighteen largest towns in England Bristol occupies the third place, as may be seen by reference to the Registrar-General's annual return.

Mortuary. In 1899 the Council sanctioned the erection of a mortuary for the reception of dead bodies, together with a coroner's court for inquests. The buildings are situated in Quakers' Friars, and were opened in 1903.

Municipal Buildings. (*See* Council House.)

Municipal Elections. Ordinary municipal elections take place on November 1st in each year. Those ratepayers whose names have been placed on the burgess roll are entitled under the Municipal Corporations Reform Act 1835 to elect from themselves a certain number of persons to constitute (with the aldermen) a corporate body called the Council. (*See* Aldermen and Council.) The Act in question was energetically opposed by the old Corporation, which claimed to be entirely independent of the ratepayers.

Murders. (*See* Executions.)

Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road. This institution consists of two buildings, the Natural History Museum, which until recently was known as the Museum and Reference Library, and the newly-erected Art Gallery. (An architectural description of the Art Gallery will be found under that heading.) The Natural History Museum is in the Venetian

Gothic style of architecture, commanding a prominent position on a broad platform with a flight of steps, and is built from the joint designs of Foster and Ponton. It contains two spacious halls on the ground floor, a large upper room, lecture theatre, and some smaller apartments and workrooms. The institution was originally in the hands of an association formed by the union of two societies—the Bristol Institution for the Advancement of Science, Literature, and the Fine Arts (founded about 1805), and the Bristol Library Society (1772). The former of these had for about fifty years occupied the Philosophical Institution at the bottom of Park Street, the building being disposed of to the Freemasons on the amalgamation of the Library Society with the Bristol Institution. (*See* Freemasonry.) The Bristol Library Society was for many years in occupation of the City Library in King Street (*see* Libraries), and when forced to quit these premises in 1855 removed to a wing of the Bishop's College in Queen's Road. In 1867, both institutions being in an embarrassed financial condition, it was resolved to amalgamate them. After considerable delay and much financial difficulty the Museum and Reference Library was opened in 1871, and the two societies entered into possession. The cost of the present building was raised by the sale of the Park Street building, and by donations amounting to between £8,000 and £9,000, a gift of £1,000 from the late J. N. Sanders being a special endowment for the Museum. By a further effort in 1874, a lecture room, an extension of the Museum, and some needful offices were added to the building. The total cost exceeded £20,000. The proprietary body consisted of shareholders and donors of £10 and upwards to the building fund. Un-

fortunately, the new building, so far as its promoters could complete it, was burdened with debt, the interest on which had to be defrayed out of the annual subscriptions, and as the committee were thus disabled from purchasing an adequate supply of new books, the subscribers gradually fell off, and the financial position became increasingly serious. A collapse, in fact, was approaching when, in October, 1892, the late Sir Charles Wathen proposed to the shareholders that the institution should be transferred to the Corporation for the benefit of the citizens, offering to pay off the debt on condition that the Museum endowment fund of £1,475 should be applied to the same purpose. The proprietors, magnanimously surrendering their rights to the valuable contents of the building, accepted these terms, and in January, 1893, the Council took over the property in the manner proposed in trust for the city. The powers of the Museums Act were shortly afterwards brought into operation, whereby a rate of one halfpenny in the pound became available for the maintenance of the institution. Legal difficulties subsequently arose and delayed a definitive settlement, but the building was thrown open to the citizens on July 1st, 1893. Sir Charles Wathen died before the arrangements could be carried out, but his residuary legatees fulfilled his undertaking and disbursed £2,871. The external decoration of the building according to the original design, which the original proprietors had been unable to accomplish, involved a large outlay, and occupied two years. In 1905 the Municipal Art Gallery, presented by Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., was opened, and the two institutions were brought together under the single management of the Museum and Art Gallery Committee, under the name of Museum

and Art Gallery. The ground floor of the Art Gallery is devoted to antiquities, and those which had formerly been housed in the Museum were transferred here. In the same year the reference library at the Museum was given up, the books, to the number of 45,000, being removed to the new Central Library in Deanery Road. A short time previously the room which had been in the occupation of the Museum Subscription Library (see Library Society) had been converted to the uses of the Museum and Art Gallery, and the whole of the Museum building will now, therefore, be available for the collection and display of natural history specimens.

The Museum is especially rich in objects illustrative of mineralogy, geology, and palæontology, whilst the zoological collections are very large and rapidly increasing. The mineral series includes the Bisset and Sanders Collections, the former acquired by purchase in 1824, the latter donated in 1876. Many rare crystallographic forms are represented, and the collection as a whole is a fully representative one. The local series of minerals and rocks is a valuable one. The gems of the Museum which have made it famous in this and other countries are contained in the geological collections, which are very extensive. No less than 200 "types" and figured fossils are preserved here, described by such eminent men as Louis Agassiz, Messrs. Riley and Stutchbury, Dr. Fitton, Profs. Huxley, Owen, Sollas, and many others. The remains of huge fossil saurians are especially good, one of the most important and best preserved being the fine type *Plesiosaurus conybeari*. A large number of the teeth and spines of fossil fishes obtained from the carboniferous limestone of the Avon Gorge are exhibited, forty-three

being type forms described by Agassiz. One of the treasures consists of the bones and teeth of a reptile known as *Thecodontosaurus*, obtained from a quarry on Durdham Down, whilst the famous bone bed of Aust has yielded the unrivalled collection of teeth of *Ceratodus* forming the Higgins Collection.

From the oolites of Dundry and district has been accumulated one of the finest series of fossils ever collected from these rocks. Here again types and figured specimens are numerous, and still more markedly is this the case with the Greensand, twenty-one of the types described in Dr. Fitton's classical paper *On Strata below the Chalk* being preserved here.

The materials obtained from bone caves on the Mendips and within the Bristol area are most extensive and valuable, and include remains of hippopotamus, rhinoceros, horse, wolf, cave-bear, cave-hyæna, etc.

The zoological collections have undergone considerable change of late years, many old specimens being removed and new ones added, whilst the removal of the antiquities has given a much needed extension on the ground floor. The Museum received a notable gift in 1902 from Lady Greville Smyth of a large collection of birds' skins, eggs and nests, and an equally large collection of butterflies and moths, the whole numbering about 130,000 specimens enclosed in twenty-eight cabinets.

The Museum possesses five large cases containing special groups of mammals set up in natural surroundings, and a most extensive and valuable series of heads of game, antler and horns. Quite recently the Committee have arranged for the construction of several fine group-cases illustrative of British birds and mammals, those of badgers, foxes, and sheldrakes being already in position. These groups

have been set up by the best taxidermists on the lines of the famous series in the British and Bird Galleries of the Natural History Section of the British Museum. They are very valuable and interesting, the grouping of the animals in their natural surroundings being absolutely true to life.

The section devoted to marine and lowly forms of life is growing at a rapid rate, and special attention is being given to the setting up of material suitable for student use. Lectures are given in the museum lecture theatre during the winter, and in various parts of the city, and demonstrations at the cases to any classes or societies asking for them. As a public institution the Museum has steadily grown in favour, whilst the collections are increasingly used by students and scientific men. It is open daily from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m. except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when it remains open until 9 p.m. It is always well attended, and on holidays is visited by many thousands.

Of the Art Gallery, the same may be said with respect to its popularity. Since its opening on February 15th, 1905, it has proved a great success, and its erection has been fully justified by the numbers who have visited it. The ground floor, as has been already mentioned, is devoted to the display of antiquities, of which the city now possesses a very valuable collection. In the central hall may be seen busts of some eminent Bristolians, and some pieces of statuary, chief among which is the celebrated "Eve at the Fountain," by E. H. Baily, R.A. The galleries upstairs are used for the display of pictures. Two loan exhibitions have been organised since the opening of the building, and others will take place from time to time. By the generosity of Bristolians and others, the city is

already in possession of a number of interesting pictures which will form the nucleus of a permanent collection, to be added to as circumstances permit. The Art Gallery is open daily from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays till 9 p.m.; also on the first and third Sundays in the month from 2 to 5 p.m. (*See also* Art Gallery, Municipal.)

Music. Music is by no means a newly-developed art in Bristol. For several generations past musical societies have sprung into life and died out, and upon their ashes new associations have been reared. More recently music has assumed a different phase in the city; but to the minds of amateurs who have passed the zenith of life, and who are acquainted with the musical history of the past, doubts may arise as to whether Bristol has made strides in musical affairs proportionate to the growth of her population. *Curas cithara tollit* ("Music is a specific for care"), the inscription over the entrance to the old Assembly Rooms in Prince Street, is sufficient to show to what extent our forefathers appreciated the divine art, and what effect its sweet sounds had upon them when gathered in that hall, away from scenes of activity and care, to hear the performance of an oratorio or a symphony, or to listen to sweet voices singing those charming compositions of our madrigal writers. In this sketch it is not intended to speak minutely of the state of music in the past, but briefly to touch upon it and lead up to the present. In bygone days existed the Bristol Catch Club and the Cecilian Society, ably conducted by Robert Broderip, organist of the Mayor's Chapel. Amongst other prominent societies of a later age were the Bristol Vocal Society,

the Choral Society, the Harmonic Society, the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Philharmonic Society, and the Classical Harmonists' Society, with which many eminent professionals and amateurs were connected. College Green, Park Street, and the old Gloucester Hotel at the Hotwells were then places where the members of these societies met to practise, and concerts were given in Prince Street and at the Hotwells before the erection of the Victoria Rooms, which afterwards became the most popular concert hall. The last of these old associations was the Classical Harmonists' Society, conducted for some time by the late J. D. Corfe, and later by Philip John Smith. It was this society that first gave in Bristol the *Elijah*, soon after its production at Birmingham, and performed other choral works (many of which have not since been heard here). Colston Hall was opened in the year 1867 by a concert under the direction of Philip J. Smith, the name of whose body of 500 vocalists was then changed to that of the Colston Hall Philharmonic Society. A small organ was placed there by the conductor, and George Riseley gave his first organ recitals upon it. So much for defunct societies. As regards existing ones, the Madrigal Society, established 1837, stands pre-eminent. The Orpheus Glee Society was started seven years after, and in 1873 the Bristol Musical Festival Society was organised. These and other principal musical bodies will be dealt with more extensively under their respective heads.

Musical Societies.

ÆOLIAN MALE VOICE CHOIR was established about 1885. It aims at the furtherance of male voice music. Meetings are held every Monday evening at St. Philip's Old Library

at 8.15. The membership is between forty and fifty at present, and there is a small subscription. Hon. conductor, F. H. Simpson; hon. sec., Henry Young, Overndale Road, Fishponds.

BRISTOL AMATEUR OPERATIC SOCIETY was established in 1895, its object being the study and representation of operas, for which it has established a considerable reputation. Every year in February a performance is given in the Victoria Rooms. Among operas which have already been produced by the Society are *The Mikado*, *The Gondoliers*, *Iolanthe* and *Mevrie England*. Considerable benefit has been conferred on local charities, £400 having been handed over to the hospitals and other smaller institutions through the efforts of the Society. Weekly rehearsals are held at No. 7 Royal Promenade on Saturday evenings. There are about sixty-five acting members, and the subscription is 10s. 6d. Hon. musical director, A. Bruce Bedells; hon. secretary (*pro tem.*), C. J. Farquhar, 3 Woodstock Avenue, Redland.

BRISTOL CHILDREN'S CHORAL SOCIETY was founded in 1901. Any children interested are eligible for membership. There are about 100 members in the original Society and a smaller number in the branch which meets in St. Bartholomew's Parish Room Tuesday at 6 p.m. The original Society meets at St. Gabriel's School Mondays at 6 p.m. The combined choirs give two concerts each year at Christmas and April. There are no rehearsals during the summer months. The Bristol Children's Choral Society is the only one of its kind. The work is purely choral. The Society won first prize for children's choirs at Bristol Eisteddfod, 1905. Conductor, R. E. Simmons, 23 Chesterfield Rd.

BRISTOL CHORAL SOCIETY was formed in 1889 for the purpose of

practising oratorios and other works of the highest class, and for giving concerts at which such works should be rendered in the most finished and perfect manner possible. Since its foundation the Society has performed in public about fifty works by composers of the first rank, with great credit to the performers. The membership at present is as follows: Honorary members, who pay a subscription annually of £1 1s., 230; honorary singing members, who pay a subscription of £1 1s., 178; singing members, who pay a subscription of 5s., 325; making a total membership of 733. The works performed by the Society in the season 1904-5 were Berlioz's *Faust*, Handel's *Messiah*, Saint-Saëns's *Samson and Delilah*, Verdi's *Requiem*, and Rossini's *Stabat Mater*. The practices take place every Tuesday evening at the Museum Lecture Room, Queen's Road, at 7.45 p.m. The president of the Society is the Lord Mayor of Bristol; conductor, George Riseley; secretary, G. H. Riseley, 19 West Park, Bristol.

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY. This Society, formerly known as the Clifton Amateur Orchestral Society and later as the Bristol and Clifton Philharmonic Society, first met, under the conductorship of Mr. Edward Pavey, in the year 1902. Many excellent concerts have been given by the members, and the Society has played an important part in the development of instrumental music in this city. At the concerts held at the Colston Hall on Good Friday, 1905, the orchestra numbered ninety-four performers. The members meet on Thursdays for practice in the concert room at the Clifton Conservatoire of Music, Whiteladies Road, Clifton. The subscription is one guinea per annum. Conductor, Edward Pavey, 37 Whiteladies Rd.; hon. sec., C. J. Desprez, 91 Hampton Rd., Redland.

BRISTOL HARMONIC MALE VOICE CHOIR was founded in April, 1903, under the name of the Mozart Choir. Its object is the general elevation, principally musical, of the working classes of Bristol. Since its foundation the choir has met with much success. It has given over fifty performances, and has been the means of raising for charitable organisations and work the sum of over £400. The membership is at present about eighty, and the subscription is one penny per week with an entrance fee of one shilling. Practices are held on Tuesdays at 8 p.m., at the St. Jude's Mission Hall. Hon. sec., W. G. Stone, 95 Church Road, Redfield, Bristol.

BRISTOL MUSICAL CLUB was founded in October, 1903. Meetings were at first held every Tuesday night for chamber music at the Imperial Hotel, but it was soon felt that premises were required where those who were interested in music in the city—both professional and amateur—might meet together socially, and the present rooms at the corner of Pembroke and St. Paul's Road, Clifton, were then taken. Here the meetings for chamber music are still continued on Tuesday nights. The membership at present is 112 and is limited to 125. Entrance fee £1 1s., and subscription £2 2s. Hon. members—Sir Fredk. Bridge, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Walter Parratt, George Riseley, and J. L. Roeckel. Secretary, H. J. Beckett, Granville, Codrington Road, Bishopston.

BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL SOCIETY. Musical festivals are not new to Bristol. As far back as 1727 a festival appears to have been held in the Cathedral, the programme consisting of "a fine Te Deum, Jubilate, and Anthem, composed by the great Mr. Handell, in which above 30 voices and instruments were concerned." In 1774 another festival was held in the

same building, the proceeds, which amounted to £100, going to the Infirmary. In 1800 a musical festival, at which the *Messiah* was performed for the tenth time in Bristol, took place at the Assembly Rooms. In Easter Week of 1803 there was a three-day festival in St. Paul's Church, Portland Square, the *Creation* and the *Messiah* being the two chief works rendered, and two miscellaneous evening concerts were given in the Theatre Royal. The second festival followed in the same church in June, 1814, for the benefit of the Infirmary, when the sum of £845 was raised. The third festival was held in the same church in October, 1821, when the sum of £587 was raised for the same institution.

In 1872, several gentlemen, whose musical tastes were great, conceived the idea of founding in Bristol a Musical Festival Society on the lines of the great Birmingham institution. Being persons of influence, and having the will and the means, they put their ideas into practical shape early in 1872. In an almost incredibly short space of time an excellent choir was gathered under Alfred Stone, several oratorios were put in rehearsal, and in October of the following year the first festival was held. Alderman Barnes (then mayor) presided at a public meeting held in January, 1874, when the Society was consolidated. Two resolutions were passed—one "That a society be formed, to be called the Bristol Musical Society, the main objects of which will be: (1) The establishment of triennial musical festivals; (2) To give in intermediate periods a series of performances at popular prices, not exceeding four in any one year, of which one is intended to be with a complete band; (3) The maintenance of an efficient chorus; and (4) The acquisition and maintenance of a musical

library." The second resolution was: "That the Society shall consist of not more than 300 members, and the liabilities of each member shall be limited to £25." Upon these lines the Society has gone. The choir grew considerably—to nearly double its original size, and there were on the register nearly 400 members. A further development took place during the winter months of 1880-1-2-3. Vocal training classes were formed in connection with the Society, and a small fee of 3d. per lesson was charged. The result was highly satisfactory: 1,140 attended the classes, of whom 350 passed a successful examination and were awarded certificates for efficiency in singing at sight, in time, and for theoretical knowledge. An instrumental class was also formed, and soon did good work. After the festival in 1879, when the receipts exceeded the expenses by over £400, the liability of the guarantors was reduced to £10, and the number was increased from 300 to 500. In 1887, by arrangement made with the Council of the Royal College of Music, the nomination of the Bristol student was vested in the Committee of the Bristol Musical Festival Society, and each student receives three years' tuition free.

Triennial Festivals. In October, 1873, the first musical festival under the auspices of the Musical Festival Society was given in Bristol. Although comparatively short time was afforded the late Alfred Stone, the first conductor, to collect a choir and prepare them for the arduous work, the inaugural gathering was a success. The receipts amounted to £5,842, as many as 11,548 persons paid for admission, and the balance, being made up to £200, was divided between the Infirmary and the General Hospital. In October, 1876, the second festival took place; but

so great were the expenses that there was a balance against the Society, necessitating a call on the guarantors of one guinea each. The receipts were £6,687, and 12,978 persons paid for admission. The collections after the morning performances amounted to £210, and were divided between the Infirmary and Hospital. In 1878, on the death of Alfred Stone, the office of choir-master was accepted by Daniel W. Rootham. The third festival was held in October, 1879, the receipts amounting to £6,158 17s. 4d., and 11,963 persons secured tickets. After the morning performances collections were taken for the two chief medical charities. The Infirmary and Hospital received £250 each. The fourth festival was held in October, 1882. The receipts amounted to £6,263 2s., and 11,209 tickets were sold. The collections at the morning concerts reached £214 15s. 2d., which was divided as before. One special event marked this festival: the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were present at the performance of *Moses in Egypt*. The streets through which the royal personages passed to and from the railway station were gaily decorated, and a fitting reception was given to the distinguished visitors. The guard of honour consisted of city volunteers. The fifth festival took place in October, 1885. The attendances, however, were below the average, and the guarantors were called upon to make up a small deficiency. The collections for the hospitals amounted to only £146. The sixth festival came off in October, 1888. The receipts on this occasion fell to £4,339, and including a considerable loss on some intermediate concerts, there was a deficit of £1,490, which was disbursed by the guarantors. The subscriptions for the hospitals reached £154. The seventh festival was held in October, 1888, the

financial results being again disappointing, and the charitable collections reaching only £148. Still worse results marked the eighth festival in 1892. The attendances (8,428) were indeed in excess of those in 1888, but the accounts showed a deficiency of £1,923, and the guarantors had to meet a call of £4 10s each. The hospital collections sank to £126. A happy revival occurred at the ninth festival, in October, 1896. The conductor on this occasion was Mr. Riseley *vice* Sir Charles Hallé deceased. The attendances showed a marked improvement, and the receipts (£4,895) sufficed to cover the expenditure. The hospital collections amounted to £142. Great preparations had been made for the tenth festival, in 1898, when the destruction by fire of the Colston Hall in September rendered performances impossible. From the festival point of view, however, this calamity was a blessing in disguise, for it was the inadequate dimensions of the hall that mainly prevented the financial success of the gathering. As the new building provides accommodation for about 1,500 additional hearers, there is every reason to hope that deficiencies will henceforth be a thing of the past. It was also found when three oratorios were given in November and December, 1900, to celebrate the reopening of the hall, that its acoustic properties were greatly superior to those of its predecessor. In 1902 arrangements were completed whereby the festivals should recommence, and in October of that year the tenth musical festival took place under the conductorship of George Riseley. The choir, consisting of 500, were very carefully selected and a complete band of ninety performers from London and elsewhere succeeded in making the festival one of the most successful held

in Bristol. The attendance was greater than at any previous celebration, the total number present being 13,956. After the payment of all expenses there remained a balance of £67 to be carried forward to the 1905 festival. The hospital collections amounted to £130. The eleventh festival took place in October, 1905. From every point of view this was most successful. There was no difficulty in obtaining the necessary guarantee, and the sum of £5,448 was promptly obtained. The hospital collections amounted to £135, and the attendances, which reached 15,821, were larger than those of any previous festival.

BRISTOL NORTH CHORAL SOCIETY was founded in 1901. Its object is to promote the love and knowledge of music, especially the works of the great masters. The band and choir number at present 300, and the annual subscription is 3s.6d. During its four years' existence the Society has given eight concerts. The Lord Mayor and Sheriff are patrons. The conductor is J. Bending and the hon. sec. S. Norman, 19 Surrey Road, St. Andrew's.

BRISTOL SOCIETY OF INSTRUMENTALISTS. This Society was formed in 1888, and is the largest amateur orchestral society in the kingdom. At the first rehearsal 100 were present—ladies and gentlemen—and the membership quickly increased to nearly double that number. The objects of the Society are educational, with a view to furthering the study of orchestral music in its highest form. It was the first orchestral society formed in Bristol, and its influence has been very great in raising the standard of orchestral music in the city. The members meet for rehearsal on Wednesday evenings from October to April at the Museum Lecture Theatre. Many concerts have been

given in aid of charities, and in 1891 the orchestra was led by the late Duke of Edinburgh (then president of the Society), when a concert was given at the Colston Hall in aid of the Bristol District Nurses' Society. In 1899 the Society received an invitation from London to take part in a concert at the Alexandra Palace, and in May of that year the "Instrumentalists" journeyed to the metropolis and won further fame for their skilful rendering of a high-class programme. The subscription is 21s., excepting in the case of country members, when it is reduced to 10s. 6d. Members come in from the surrounding villages, also from Bath, Chippenham, Weston-super-Mare, and other large centres. The Society possesses a very comprehensive and valuable library of music, important additions being made to it each season. Conductor, George Riseley; hon. sec., W. Harold Webb, 50 Queen's Road, Bristol.

BRISTOL SOUTH MALE VOICE CHOIR. This choir was founded in 1901 as the "Railway Men's Choir," but was reconstructed in 1905. Its object is twofold—to encourage the love of music and to render assistance by means of concerts to any benevolent object. Since its foundation the choir has grown in membership and influence, and has raised upwards of £60 for charitable purposes. Practices are held on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at the Totterdown Y.M.C.A. Hon. conductor, C. A. Inman; hon. secs., R. Dingle and F. Harvey, Y.M.C.A., Totterdown. There is an entrance fee of 1s.

BRISTOL TEMPERANCE CHORAL SOCIETY. This Society has now been established many years. It has a membership of about eighty. Its primary object is to assist musically in temperance work. It is affiliated to the National Temper-

ance Choral Union, and takes an active part in the London and provincial festivals under that organisation. The Society has been successful in choral competitions all over the country, and at the present time are the holders of three silver cups, in addition to other trophies. The Society's head-quarters are at the Band of Hope Hall, St. James's Square, and rehearsals are held on Thursdays at 8 practically all the year through. Conductor, F. Stone; hon. sec., J. H. Sidway, 43 Belmont Road.

CHURCH CHORAL UNION. This association was placed on a permanent footing in the year 1879, its object being to promote and improve church music in Bristol and its neighbourhood by holding united practices and occasional festivals. The first festival was held in the Cathedral on May 13th, 1880. Thirteen choirs, numbering over 400 voices, took part, entirely filling the choir. In all nineteen festivals have been held. The union has recently been merged into the Bristol Diocesan Church Choral Association. As yet no festival of this association has been held, but it is hoped that one will soon take place. Hon. sec., Rev. G. F. C. Peppin, 9 Westbourne Place, Clifton.

COTHAM LADIES' GLEE SOCIETY. This Society was founded in 1903 with the object of encouraging the study of vocal music and sight-singing. The number of members averages forty per term. Three or four performances are given during each season in various parts of Bristol. Two concerts are given for the poor of East Bristol, two others for organ funds at St. Matthew's and St. Nathaniel's, etc. Practices 8.30 to 9.30 on Fridays. Subscription, 3s. 6d. per term of twelve weeks. Conductor, F. R. Rickman; hon. secretary, Mrs. F. R. Rickman, 107 Cotham Brow.

KNOWLE AND TOTTERDOWN CHORAL SOCIETY. This Society was formed in September, 1904, and has given two successful concerts since its formation. At the close of the 1904 season the Society numbered between eighty and ninety members. Annual subscription, 3s. 6d. Conductor, J. F. Nash; hon. secretary, Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 5 Crowndale Road, Totterdown.

MADRIGAL SOCIETY. In the year 1837 the late Edward Taylor, the Gresham Professor of Music at Oxford, gave a series of lectures of a most interesting character on madrigal music at the Philosophical Institution, Park Street. So great was the enthusiasm engendered by the lectures, that a few gentlemen met at the residence of the late Alfred Bleack and established the Bristol Madrigal Society, electing that gentleman as first president. Originally the members numbered thirty, but they have since largely increased. Among the earliest was Robert L. Pearsall, who received much encouragement from the Society in the composition of his madrigals. From the commencement until 1865 the late J. D. Corfe, organist of Bristol Cathedral, conducted, and in the latter year the baton passed into the hands of Daniel W. Rootham, who still retains it. At the annual "ladies' night," given in January in each year, the company that gathers is always large, fashionable, and picturesque. The tuneful compositions of Pearsall, Wilbye, Weelkes, Morley, Benet, and other old writers, interspersed with works from the pens of more modern musicians, are presented, and give pleasure to those who are favoured with the artistic admission tickets to the large *salon* of the Victoria Rooms, where the delightful reunions are held. President, E. A. Harvey; Hon. Sec., W. Roberts, All Saints' Court, Bristol.

MISS FYFFE'S BAND. The band was established in 1902, and was organised with a view to helping forward the entertainments given on behalf of local charities. It has thirty-four members, who have played together in public up to the present time about 90 times. The conductor receives between forty and fifty applications for the services of the orchestra every year, thirty of which she is able to accept. The subscription is 5s., but a concert is given annually at All Saints' Hall to meet the expenses of the band, and is well supported by the public. The conductor is responsible for all arrangements, and has no officers. The services of the band are always at the disposal of any charitable effort on behalf of the Bristol poor. Application should be made to Miss Fyffe, Worcester Terrace, Clifton.

ROYAL ORPHEUS GLEE SOCIETY. From small beginnings this excellent Society has grown up, and it now takes a very high position. When T. H. Crook (who was born in Bristol, and was a pupil of the late well-known D. Hodges, organist of St. James's) was a young man he gathered round him a few musical amateurs—about eight in number—who met for practise at the old Talbot Hotel. The pieces rehearsed were glees and part-songs. The number continued to grow for a few years, and in 1844 a scheme was devised for establishing a society. Accordingly an association sprang into existence, and to it was given the name of the Bristol Orpheus Glee Society, males only being admitted to membership. From 1844 T. H. Crook was the director, and on "ladies' nights" year after year he was to be seen in his accustomed position on the orchestra until 1875, when he conducted his last concert at the Victoria Rooms. On his resignation the late Alfred

Stone succeeded him, and his first appearance as director was at an intermediate concert given in 1875, when the members of the British Association, then visiting Bristol, were entertained at a soirée in Colston Hall. Everyone regretted the untimely death of Alfred Stone in 1878, and a memorial concert was given in Colston Hall, by which about £100 was added to a fund for assisting his widow and orphans, and altogether upwards of £2,000 was contributed. A few months after this the Orpheus Glee Society elected George Riseley as conductor, and he has held the post up to the present time. The Society has grown in numbers and popularity since its establishment, and there are now about 95 names on the register. The members meet to practise every alternate Monday during the winter months, and the Society annually gives its "ladies' night" in February. In December, 1895, the Society gave a concert, by command of Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, before Her Majesty and the Court, and it has since assumed the title of "Royal." Other concerts have been given in London and elsewhere. Hon. sec., M. Crawford, Tyndall's Park.

SINE NOMINE CHOIR was formed in March, 1904, for the purpose of competing at the May Eisteddfod in Bristol for the silver cup, which it won. In the following winter it gave a concert, and at the 1905 Eisteddfod once more won the silver cup. The number of members in the society is about 100. The choir comprises two sections, the Eroica and the Helicon, and the rehearsals are held at the David Thomas Lecture Hall, Effingham Road, St. Andrew's on Thursday evenings during the winter. Hon. conductor, R. E. Simmons; hon. sec., M. S. Lyon, 13 Rokeby Avenue, Redland.

SOCIETY OF BRISTOL GLEEMEN was founded in 1886 for the practice and singing of male voice glees and part-songs. The choir appears in public once a year only, at the annual "Ladies' Night"; occasionally it gives concerts in adjoining towns, when the proceeds are devoted to some local charity. The annual "Ladies' Night" is conducted in a manner peculiar to Bristol, and adopted both by the Madrigal and the Royal Orpheus Societies. The first part of the programme lasts from 8 to 9 p.m., then everybody, audience and choir, adjourn for light refreshment, and the second part of the concert from 9.30 concludes at 10.15. The annual subscription is two guineas, and a rebate is allowed of 1s. 6d. to every member who answers the roll-call at the periodical meetings of the Society. The president of the Society is Sir Fredk. Wills, Bart.; conductor, W. J. Kidner; hon. secs., C. W. Warren, 12 Hurle Crescent, Clifton, and James Keniston, 24 Hurle Crescent, Clifton.

ST. JOHN'S CHORAL SOCIETY was founded in 1882, the object being to encourage the practice of sacred and secular music in St. John's parish. The Society numbers 100 members, and meets for practice in the parish room adjoining the church on Monday evenings from September to May. Annual subscription, 5s. Performances are frequently given in the church and elsewhere. Conductor, A. E. Hill; secretary, A. E. Stanley Hill, 131 Redland Road.

Y.M.C.A. CHORAL SOCIETY. This Society was formed in the year 1899 for the practise of choral and other music. It has at the yearly concerts rendered several big works, besides a number of part-songs, anthems, etc. In addition to the annual concert help has been rendered to the Association at its annual and

other meetings, while during the Christmas season two or three concerts are given at various Bristol institutions. The membership is at present about sixty. Rehearsal on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Annual subscription, 5s. Conductor, W. A. Barter; hon. sec., C. J. Weaver, 2 Raglan Place, Raglan Road, Bishopston.

Y.M.C.A. ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY, St. James's Square. The Society was formed about 1890, with the object of assisting at services and meetings in connection with the Y.M.C.A.; of giving entertainments at the Infirmary, Hospital, Workhouse, and other institutions during the winter; and of affording to young people an opportunity of practising orchestral music. Rehearsals are held every Tuesday from October to May at 8 p.m., and the annual concert is held in the spring. The subscription is 5s. per annum, and the membership sixty. Conductor, J. A. Radford; hon. secretary, J. C. Nosworthy, Wellesley House, Ashley Road.

Music Halls. A building called the People's Palace of Varieties, in which musical and other entertainments are given nightly at popular prices, was erected in Baldwin Street by Messrs. Livermore Brothers in 1892, and was opened in December of that year. On November 6th, 1893, a similar music hall, called the Empire Theatre of Varieties, built by a company at a cost, it was stated, of nearly £40,000, was opened in Old Market Street.

National Nautical School, Somerset. (See Training Ships.)

Natural History.

BOTANY. (See Flora.)

GEOLOGY. (See Geology.)

FAUNA.

It has already been stated in the article on the Flora of the

district that the neighbourhood of Bristol offers a rich field for those who take an interest in the works of nature. For the geologist there are the celebrated bone-beds at Aust, containing remains of huge fishes and saurians, the oolitic quarries at Dundry, and the interesting Avon section; while the zoologist, the entomologist, and the botanist will find a great variety of species in the woods, fields, and marshes, and on the hills and downs around Bristol.

The MAMMALIA are now represented by a much smaller number of species than once were living in a wild state in the district. In the deposits of the Avon, in peat-bogs and in limestone caverns on the hill-sides, bones, teeth, and other remains have been found, not only of some twenty kinds of animals still met with in a wild state in England, but also of species now only found wild on the continents of Europe, Asia, Africa, or North America, and even of some few which are no longer living in any part of the world. Among them may be mentioned the cave-lion, panther, hyæna, wild cat, bear, glutton, wolf, wild horse, elk, reindeer, aurochs, wild boar, beaver, marmot, lemming, and some species of voles and rats. The musk-sheep is only found at the present time in Arctic North America, but as remains of that animal have been discovered near the River Avon associated with those of the reindeer, it is probable that at the time they lived in these parts the climate was an arctic one. Remains have also been found of two species of elephants, two of rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and other equally tropical species. Of recent forms of mammals the Bristol district has thirty-three species, leaving out those which like the wild cat have been exterminated. Of the *Rodentia*,

there are thirteen: The squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*), dormouse (*Myoxus avellanarius*), water vole (*Arvicola amphibius*), meadow vole (*A. agrestis*), bank vole (*A. riparia*), brown rat (*Mus decumanus*), black rat (*M. rattus*) in some old warehouses, ship rat (*M. Alexandrinus*) on and about the shipping, house mouse (*M. musculus*), harvest mouse (*M. minutus*) rare, long-tailed field mouse (*M. sylvaticus*), hare (*Lepus timidus*), and rabbit (*L. cuniculus*). The *Carnivora* are represented by seven species: Fox (*Vulpes communis*), otter (*Lutra vulgaris*), martin (*Mustella martes*) twenty years ago, pole cat (*M. putorius*) very rare, weasel (*M. vulgaris*), stoat (*M. erminea*), and the badger (*Meles taxus*). The *Insectivora*, five species: Hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*), mole (*Talpa europæa*), common shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), lesser shrew (*S. pygmaeus*) rare, and water shrew (*Crossopus fodiens*). That interesting and little known group the *Cheiroptera*, or bats, numbers eight species: Greater horse-shoe bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*), lesser horse-shoe bat (*R. hipposideros*), noctule or great bat (*Vesperugo noctule*), pipistrelle (*V. pipistrellus*), whiskered bat (*V. mystacinus*), long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), barbastelle (*Synotis barbastellus*) very rare, and Natterer's bat (*Vespertilio nattereri*) in 1858.

BIRDS. In a list published in 1899 in the *Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society*, mention is made of 197 species of birds which have occurred in what may fairly be called the Bristol district. Some of these, such as the flock of bee-eaters which visited Stapleton in 1866, are rare and accidental visitors, and the ornithologist is referred to the above list for details. But there is a considerable number of birds which may under ordinary circumstances be seen in the neighbourhood during the year, and this is no doubt due to the varied nature of the country.

In a moderate walk one can easily pass from hills exceeding 500 feet in height, through well wooded and watered valleys, to the flat meadows bordering on the rivers, and to the sand and mud banks of the Severn estuary. Durdham Down is accessible to all citizens of Bristol, and the bird life there is interesting throughout the year. The berries on the hawthorn trees attract numbers of birds during the winter months, hawfinches being especially abundant. In the spring it is possible to note the passage of wheatears and other migrants, as they rest for a few hours on their journey. The cackle of the whimbrel is heard as he flies overhead to the north. Throughout the summer the slopes of the Downs are crowded with song birds, which contrive to conceal their nests from dogs, cats, and birds'-nesting boys. Nightingales are often plentiful, which is remarkable, as we are almost on the western limit of their range. Leigh Woods, abundant in old trees, are a paradise for woodpeckers, tree creepers, nuthatches and tits. In the osier beds by the rivers one can hear sedge and reed warblers, and the rarer marsh warbler nests in a few places. During the winter several species of gull come up the Avon for food, and a few sharp frosts bring ringed plovers, dunlins and other waders up to the dock gates.

REPTILES and AMPHIBIA. These animals number but very few species in Great Britain, so our list is necessarily a short one, only nine species: Common lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*), slowworm or blindworm (*Anguis fragilis*), ringed snake or common snake (*Tropidonotus natrix*), viper or adder (*Vipera berus*), common frog (*Rana temporaria*), toad (*Bufo vulgaris*), great crested newt (*Molge cristata*), smooth newt (*M. vulgaris*), and palmated newt (*M. palmata*).

FISHES. The following is an enumeration of the twenty species that occur in the rivers, streams, and ponds of the district. The marine species are not given, as they would be very numerous and would depend greatly on how far down the Bristol Channel the area extended. Perch (*Perca fluviatilis*), ruff or pope (*Acerina cernua*), Miller's thumb or river bullhead (*Cottus gobio*), three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), ten-spined stickleback or tinker (*G. pungitius*), flounder or dab (*Pleuronectes flossus*), salmon (*Salmo salar*), trout (*S. fario*), pike or jack (*Esox lucius*), common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*), gudgeon (*Gobio fluviatilis*), tench (*Tinca vulgaris*), dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*), roach (*L. rutilus*), minnow (*L. phoxinus*), chubb (*L. cephalus*), bream (*Abramis brama*), bleak (*Alburnus lucidus*), loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*), fresh water eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*) in both the short and broad-nosed varieties.

MOLLUSCA. The Bristol district is particularly rich in its land and fresh-water mollusca, about 100 species having been recorded. The Downs, St. Vincent's Rocks, Leigh Woods, the alluvial plain extending from Shirehampton to the Aust Cliffs, the Valley of the Frome, and, farther away, Brockley Combe and Kenn Moor, offer the greatest attraction to the conchologist, among the most noticeable being *Helix arbutorum*, *Helix aculeata*, *Helix fusca* and *Helix sericea*, *Zonites fulvus* and *radiatulus*, and *Pupa marginata*. The pretty *Cyclostoma elegans* is abundant, together with *Helix lapicida*, and the minute *Vertigo pygmæa*. In gardens the carnivorous slugs *Testacella haliotidea* and *Mangei* are not infrequent. At Brockley Combe may be found the local *Cochlicopa tridens*, *Achatina acicula*, and *Vitrina pellucida*, also the little *Acme lineata*, a rare shell. At Kenn Moor and Avonmouth the numerous ditches contain a large

quantity of fresh-water shells, among others *Planorbis corneus* and *contortus*, *Limnæa stagnalis* and *palustris*, *Bithinia Leachii*, *Valvata piscinalis* and *cristata*. The river Frome, too, offers a considerable variety. In it the large fresh-water mussels *Anodonta cygnea* and *Unio tumidus* are numerous, and among the others *Neritina fluviatilis*, *Ancylus fluviatilis* and *Limnæa auricularia*. The marine shells are not numerous. On the banks of the Avon, at just about high-water mark, *Conovulus denticulatus* and *myosotis* occur, while from Avonmouth *Hydrobia ventrosa* and *Rissoa ulva* can be readily procured, and *Littorina rudis* is plentiful among the loose stones at the water's edge.

ARACHNIDA. About sixty-three species of spiders were recorded by the late W. W. Stoddart from the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol, and probably many more will be added to the list when the district is more carefully worked, all W. W. Stoddart's captures having been made within a few years.

CRUSTACEA. A few of the smaller species of crabs, etc., may be found on the alluvial flats at Avonmouth and on the coast of the Bristol Channel; shrimps are caught in considerable quantities in the same localities. The streams in this neighbourhood are not sufficiently clear for crayfish, which are rather common in the northern and eastern portions of the county.

SPONGIDA. Species of the fresh-water genus *spongilla* are found in the Frome and other local streams.

VERMES. Many species of the beautiful group *rotifera* occur in the ponds around Bristol. In Vol. I. of the *Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society*, C. T. Hudson, LL.D., mentions twenty-one genera of rotifers from the neighbourhood.

ENTOMOLOGY.

The neighbourhood of Bristol has long been a happy hunting-ground

for entomologists. Although we have in this part of England no mountains, few marshes, and little sea-coast, it is probable that the Bristol district is almost as rich in species as any district of similar size in the country.

Of the orders of British insects only three, the Coleoptera, the Lepidoptera and the Hymenoptera, have received much attention from local collectors; and of only one of these, the Lepidoptera, has a detailed catalogue of the local species been printed. This will be found in the *Proceedings of the Bristol Naturalists' Society*, and records no less than 1,310 species of butterflies and moths as found in the "Bristol coalfield," an area which includes the portion of Gloucestershire south of Dursley, and of Somerset north of Wells. This district has added several previously unknown species to the list of British insects, among which *Drepana sicula*, *Miselia bimaculosa*, and some of the *Tineina* have hitherto only been found near Bristol. *D. sicula* was first taken in the Leigh Woods in 1837, and after an interval of several years a few more specimens were found there. Of late years few specimens of this beautiful "hook-tip" have been captured by local collectors, but the larvæ have occasionally been found on the leaves of the small-leaved lime, a tree which is abundant in the Leigh Woods, although it is uncommon in most other parts of the country. Of *Miselia bimaculosa* a specimen, now in the British Museum collection, was taken in 1815, which still remains the only British representative of a species found quite plentifully in many parts of France and Western Europe, among elm trees.

COLEOPTERA. This order is fairly represented in the neighbourhood, and many interesting and scarce species have been recorded. On

the sea-coast between Portishead and Weston-super-Mare several marine species not found nearer Bristol occur, including *Cicindela maritima*. Several rare beetles are found in the Leigh Woods, including *Licinus depressus*, *Hyphalus quercinus*, *Strangalia aurulenta*, *Cychrus rostratus*, *Elater balteatus*, *Lomechusa emarginatus*, *Sphodrus leucoththalmus*, *Eros minutus*, *Boletobius exoletus*. On Clifton and Durdham Downs *Tarus axillaris*, *Lebia chlorocephala* and *Oncomera femorata* are taken, and in other places near Bristol the following among other rare or local beetles occur: *Bolbocerus mobilicornis*, *Callidium variable*, *Cassida murræa*, *Lamia textor*, *Aromia moschata*, *Endomychus coccineus*, *Hylotrupes bajulus*, *Clythra 4-punctata*, etc.

The BRACHELYTRA have not been much in favour among Bristol collectors, but several rare species have been captured in the neighbourhood.

HYMENOPTERA. The Bristol district is especially favoured by the Hymenoptera, nearly all the commoner bees and wasps being abundant, with the exception of the hornet, which locally is very rare. Of the *Bombi*, or social bees, two of the scarcer species—*B. elegans* and *B. cullumanus*—have only been found in one or two other localities. The bees, parasitic upon their social cousins, *Psithyrus* or *Apathus rupestris*, *barbutellus*, *vestalis* and *campestris*, have often been captured and probably are very common, but escape observation from their close mimicry of the species they are parasitic on. Of the solitary bees the genera *Colletes*, *Prosopis*, *Andrena*, *Sphecodes*, *Cilissa*, *Halictus*, *Macropis* and *Dasy-poda* are well represented; the very rare *Sphecodes subquadratus*, *Andrena ferox* and *A. aprilina* have been taken in this locality. The bees which are parasitic upon the solitary tribes, commonly known by the name of

wasp-bees from their resemblance to the smaller species of Vespidae, are very common, even a very local species, *Stelis aterrima*, having been taken near Clifton. Of the very numerous genera of building and wood-boring wasps space forbids more than a bare notice, but *Odynerus melanocephalus* and *O. pictus* have been found near Clifton. There is no doubt but that the neighbourhood of Bristol would, if properly worked, prove a rich ground to the hymenopterist. The workers in this branch are locally very few.

HEMIPTERA — HOMOPTERA. Few local collectors have paid any attention to this branch of entomology, but some rare and local species have been found in the district, including *Æliodes inflexa*, *Zicrona cerulea*, *Acanthosoma griseum* and *pictum*, and *Psallus distinctus*. The rare *Salda pilosa* has been found on the Severn bank, under seaweed, and *Notonecta maculata* in ditches at Ashton.

Of the HOMOPTERA the curious *Ledia aurita* occurs at Portbury, *Macropsis lanio* at Shirehampton, and *Tettigonia viridis* on marshy ground at Stapleton.

Naturalists' Society, Bristol. The Society was founded in 1862 for the promotion of natural science by the holding of meetings for the discussion of scientific subjects and the exhibition of objects connected therewith; 'also for the acquisition of a library of books relating to natural science, and for the publication of proceedings. Monthly general meetings are held at University College from October to May inclusive, at which lectures of a popular character are given. The meetings take place on Thursdays, generally the first Thursday in the month, and the chair is taken at 8 p.m. One or more general excursions are arranged during the

summer. Members can, if they wish, join one or more of the following sections for special work, namely Botanical, Entomological, Geological. These sections hold periodical meetings, for which arrangements are made by the several secretaries, who will supply further information concerning them. The library is in the Society's rooms in the Literary and Philosophic Club 20 Berkeley Square. It contains bound volumes and the current parts of a large number of periodicals, and many other valuable works. The *Proceedings* of the Society are published annually. The annual subscription is 10s. for members and 5s. for associates. Hon. sec., S. H. Reynolds, University College.

Neptune, Victoria Street. The pedestal which was given to this leaden figure in 1872 affords an illustration of the manner in which the fantastic conjectures of amateur antiquaries are often accepted by the public at large. The inscription states that the statue was given to the parish by an Elizabethan plumber as a memorial of the destruction of the Spanish Armada. On the other hand, two well-known and careful writers on Bristol history, Mr. Seyer and Mr. Tyson, who were both natives of the city, state positively that the figure was first set up in 1723, Mr. Tyson adding that it was produced by a person named Randall, and there is other evidence that one "Joseph Rendall, founder," was living in Bristol about that time. Again, Mr. George Catcott, whose father was head master of the Grammar School in 1723, and who himself compiled voluminous notes on the history of Temple parish whilst he was living next door to the church with his brother, the vicar, could find no evidence of the figure's existence before the

above date, when the parish conduit was removed from the lower part of Temple Street to a site adjoining Dr. White's Hospital. The earliest printed mention of Neptune occurs in Farley's *Bristol Newspaper* dated January 27th, 1728. Subsequently, when some alterations were being made in White's Almshouse, the conduit and its figure were removed to another site at the expense of the hospital. In this spot, at the termination of a lane skirting the churchyard, the statue remained until 1872, when by the exertions of the vicar it was finally removed to the junction of Temple Street with Victoria Street, being restored to its pristine use as an ornament to a drinking-fountain. The first mention of the Armada myth occurs in Evans's *Chronological History*, published in 1824.

New Cut. (See Docks.)

Newgate stood in the angle between Narrow Wine Street and Castle Mill Street. It was famous as the prison of the early Quakers, the Nonconformists, and the poet Savage. Mention is made of prisoners in this gaol as early as 1148. It was rebuilt in 1691 by a rate of sixpence in the £ upon the inhabitants. John Howard visited this prison in 1775. He then described it "white without and foul within; the dungeon or pit, down 18 steps, is 17 feet diameter and 8½ high. It is close and offensive, only a small window." "Felons," he says, "were allowed a pennyworth of bread a day before trial, two pennyworth of bread after conviction." The prisoners were allowed to hang out a basket, into which passers-by dropped their doles; there was also a contribution box for the same purpose. The following are a few characteristic examples of the ancient modes of punishing: In 1615 one Phelps, a

fellmonger, was pressed to death for refusing to plead "Guilty" or "Not guilty." In 1705 Thomas Davis was whipped at a cart-tail till he bled to death; Maria Prichard was whipped, stripped to the waist; Mary Ketchmay was whipped till she died. In 1736 Joshua Harding and John Vernham were hanged, but when cut down and placed in coffins both came to life; the latter a few hours after died, but Harding was taken care of in a charity house. This prison was abandoned in 1820 for the gaol on the New Cut. (*See Gaols.*)

Newspapers. As long as the "Act for preventing abuses in printing seditious, treasonable and unlicensed books and pamphlets, and for regulating printing and printing presses," was in force, there was not a single newspaper save the official *Gazette* published in England. This Act, known as the "Licensing Act," expired in 1695, when, remarks Lord Macaulay, "English literature was emancipated, and emancipated for ever, from the control of the Government." Printing presses were soon after established in the chief provincial centres of population and trade, and before the end of the century were at work in Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter, Shrewsbury, etc. William Bonny, who had been in business in London, set up his press in Bristol in 1695. Seven years after was issued "*The Bristol Post-Boy*," giving an account of the most material news, both foreign and domestick. Printed by Wm. Bonny, Corn Street, Bristol." The above is copied from "No. 91," containing the news "from Saturday, August 5, to Saturday, August 12, 1704." From this it appears that the first number of the first Bristol newspaper, of which we have any authentic record, was probably published near the end of 1702,

being the same year in which London produced the *Daily Courant*, the first daily newspaper published in this country. *The Bristol Post-Boy* was printed on a small folio leaf, and on coarse, whity-brown paper. The quantity of news it contained in a year was not more than is often found in a single number of our present daily papers. No published price is named on Bonny's paper, but on one published at Norwich, in 1708, the public were informed that the price was "a penny, but a halfpenny not refused." How long *The Bristol Post-Boy* existed is not precisely known; the last number we have any note of was issued in May, 1712.

In 1713 appeared Sam. Farley's *Bristol Postman*; or "weekly intelligence from Holland, France, Spain, &c., with general occurrences, foreign and domestick." "No. 24" is dated "Saturday, July 25th, 1713." It forms twelve pages, small quarto, and is much better turned out than Bonny's paper. Pictorial initial letters are on every page, and a woodcut on each side of the title—a postman full gallop on the left, and a ship in full sail on the right. It was printed "at the house in St. Nicholas Street, near the church." The price, "deliver'd to any public or private house in this city," was "three-halfpence," and "deliver'd for the country, twopence."

Farley's *Bristol Newspaper* appeared in 1725, four pages, small folio, price "twopence." "Printed at my house below the Dolphin, in Wine Street." Under the above heading is a woodcut, being a bird's-eye view of Bristol, in which the old bridge, with houses on it, figures.

Subsequently Samuel and Felix Farley were in partnership, and printed the *Bristol Journal* in Castle Green. The partnership was dissolved in 1752, and Felix then started *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*. On the



NEWGATE AT THE CLOSE OF THE 18TH CENTURY, SHOWING THE
ALMSBOX FOR POOR PRISONERS.

death of Samuel Farley, his niece, Sarah Farley, carried on the old paper. We copy the title of the number issued January 13th, 1770: "*The Bristol Journal*." Printed by Sarah Farley, in Castle Green. 2,804 weeks since this *Journal* was published." About 1809 Sarah Farley's paper which in its later days had been styled the *Western Star*, became defunct. In 1853 *Felix Farley's Journal* was incorporated with the *Bristol Times*, which was founded in 1839, and in 1865 there was a further amalgamation with the *Bristol Mirror*, originally started in 1774 as *Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal*, a title exchanged for *Mirror* in 1804. The *Bristol Times and Mirror* is published five days a week at one penny, and on Saturday at twopence. The present style of the firm is The *Bristol Times and Mirror Limited*. In 1904 they founded the *Bristol Evening Times*, making the third evening paper in Bristol.

In October, 1715—that is, in less than three years after Sam. Farley issued the first number of *The Bristol Postman*—appeared "*The Bristol Weekly Mercury* from Holland, France, Spain, &c." "*Bristol: Printed by Henry Greep*," who modestly informed the reading public that his paper was "far excelling all other newspapers." The only number of this paper seen is "No. 61," dated "Saturday, December the 1st, 1716."

Another *Bristol Mercury*, printed by Edward Ward, was in existence in 1747. Its title was changed to the *Intelligencer* in 1749, and it was continued till 1758 and possibly later.

In January, 1742, appeared *The Bristol Oracle and Country Intelligencer* (afterwards altered to *The Bristol Oracle and Country Advertiser*, and subsequently to *The Bristol Oracle*), "by Andrew Hooke, Esqre." Printed by J. Watts for the "author." Folio,

four pages. "Esquire" Hooke also, at the same date, published *The Oracle; or Bristol Weekly Miscellany*. Printed by Benjamin Hickey, Nicholas Street. These papers were published in alternate weeks, for the purpose of evading the stamp-duty levied on advertisements inserted in daily or weekly journals. The squire got into trouble with the Stamp Office on this account, and his paper is not heard of after 1749.

No. 1 of *The Bristol Weekly Intelligencer* was published September 23rd, 1749; this was printed by E. Ward in Castle Street.

On January 26th, 1790, Bulgin and Rosser, printers, 3 Wine Street, advertised their intention to issue a new and impartial weekly paper, to be entitled the *Bristol Mercury and Universal Intelligencer*. On August 13th, 1818, this was purchased of Wm. Pine by Browne and Manchee for a joint-stock company, copyright £600, material to be taken at a valuation: the number then printed was 300 weekly. This concern was taken over by W. H. Somerton on November 17th, 1829, and passed to his sons (G. and C. Somerton), who in January, 1860, started in conjunction with it the *Bristol Daily Post*, published on the remaining five days of the week. In January, 1878, the two papers were incorporated under the title of the *Bristol Mercury and Daily Post*. This was issued at one penny daily throughout the week; on Saturday a supplement of eight pages was published, containing all the news of the week, which could be had for an additional penny. In July, 1883, the property was purchased by Wm. Lewis and Sons, proprietors of the *Bath Herald*. Messrs. Lewis disposed of their rights in the paper in 1901, and it subsequently passed into the hands of a limited company. In 1901 the *Bristol Echo* was founded as an

evening paper, and in 1903 the *Mercury* was reduced in price to a half-penny.

On June 1st, 1858, the *Western Daily Press* (first daily newspaper in the West of England), on February 12th, 1859, the *Bristol Observer* (Saturday penny paper), and on May 29th, 1877, the *Bristol Evening News*, were founded by Peter Stewart MacIver, and are now the property of Walter Reid.

The *Clifton Chronicle* is published on Wednesdays, and was established 1850; the *Magpie* is published on Wednesdays at Stone Bridge; the *Clifton and Redland Free Press* on Fridays, and the *Horfield and Bishopston Record* on Saturdays at 13 Clare Street; the *Bristol Guardian* on Saturdays, and the *Bristol Catholic News* on Saturdays.

At the end of the eighteenth century the following weekly newspapers were published in Bristol: *Sarah Farley's Bristol Journal*, *Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*, *Bonner and Middleton's Bristol Journal*, *The Bristol Gazette* (established 1767), and *The Bristol Mercury*. The stamp-duty on each copy from 1815 to 1836 was fourpence, less 20 per cent. discount to compensate for spoiled or unsold sheets. There was also a duty of threepence per pound on printing paper and a tax of 3s. 6d. on each advertisement. The regular price of newspapers was consequently sevenpence.

During the last century several newspapers were started in Bristol, such as *The Bristolian* (1827), *The Bristol Liberal* (1831-2), *Bristol Advocate* (1836), *Bristol Advertiser* (1856), *Bristol Police Chronicle*, *Bristol Standard*, *Bristol Evening Star*, *Western Daily Telegraph* (1870), etc., but they had only a brief existence.

Nightingale Valley, in Leigh Woods, was a road before the beginning of the Christian era, being a

way of communication at low water by means of a ford between the three forts that crowned the heights, two on the Somerset side and one in Gloucestershire. It is a beautiful glen. On each side abutting on the river the rocks rise nearly as high as those of St. Vincent, and almost as precipitously.

Notable Persons.

Considerations of space do not allow of anything like a complete list being given of the many eminent men and women who were either born in Bristol or became intimately connected with the city. It is hoped, however, that the following short biographical notices of some of the more important notabilities will prove useful.

BAILY, E. H., R.A., was born in Bristol on March 10th, 1788, and was the son of a Bristol ship-carver. He developed a taste for art early, and was fortunate in obtaining an introduction to the celebrated Flaxman, in whose studio he became a pupil in 1807. His statue of "Eve at the Fountain," produced by him in the year 1818, and now in the Bristol Art Gallery, placed him in the front rank of sculptors. In 1817 he was made an associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1821 a full member. Amongst other works of his, particular mention may be made of the figure of Nelson (17 feet in height) on the top of the Trafalgar Square monument and the sculptures on the south front of the Marble Arch, Hyde Park. The frieze under the portico of the Freemasons' Hall, at the bottom of Park Street, is also from his chisel. He died at Holloway on May 22nd, 1867. There is a bust and a statuette of him in the Bristol Art Gallery.

BARRETT, WILLIAM, F.S.A., surgeon and antiquary, was born at Notton, in Wiltshire, in 1733. When 22 years of age he passed the

examination for surgeon, and came shortly afterwards to Bristol for the practise of his profession. He soon conceived the idea of writing the history of his adopted city, and henceforth began to collect materials for this purpose, dividing his time between his work as a surgeon and antiquarian research. Always eager for any new material throwing light on Bristol's past, and having heard that a boy Chatterton had discovered certain ancient parchments and historical memoranda relating to the city, Barrett embraced the opportunity and accepted all Chatterton's productions as genuine with extraordinary credulity. Many supposed facts derived from them were embodied in his *History of Bristol*, published in 1789, and caused it to be received by the public with ridicule. Five months after its publication Barrett died, on Sept. 15th, 1789, at Higham, in Somerset, overwhelmed probably by disappointment. He was the first to endeavour to collect historical material relating to Bristol from various sources and set it forth in one complete history, but his book is of course untrustworthy, owing to his reliance on the forgeries of Chatterton.

BEDDOES, THOMAS, physician, was born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, in 1760. He received his medical education in London and Edinburgh, and in 1793 came to Clifton. In 1798 he opened his Pneumatic Institution in Dowry Square, Hotwells, for the treatment of diseases by inhalation. This institution failed in its professed object, but is noteworthy, as being the place where Humphry Davy, appointed superintendent of the institution by Beddoes, discovered in 1799 the properties of nitrous oxide, and prosecuted other interesting and valuable experiments. On Davy's removal to London in 1801 the

institution was practically given up. Beddoes was married to Anna Edgeworth, a sister of the more famous Maria, and lived for some years at No. 3 Rodney Place, Clifton. He was the author of several medical works and the editor of others. He died on December 24th, 1808.

BEDDOES, THOMAS LOVELL, poet and physiologist, was the son of the above, and was born at Rodney Place, Clifton, on July 20th, 1803. He was educated at Charterhouse and at Pembroke College, Oxford. While still at school he wrote a drama called the *Bride's Tragedy*, which was published in 1822 and enjoyed considerable success. At Oxford he proved himself eccentric and rebellious, priding himself on his democratic principles, which he retained throughout his life. In 1825 he took his degree, and in the same year began his great poetical drama, *Death's Jest-Book*, upon which he was engaged for practically the rest of his life, carrying it about with him everywhere, and altering and polishing it. Having decided to give up literature in favour of medicine, he went to Göttingen, where he studied physiology under Blumenbach. In 1832 he took his M.D. degree at Würzburg, in Bavaria, and in 1835 settled at Zurich. From this place he was forced to fly in 1840, owing to the anti-liberal insurgents, and for the remainder of his life he was a wanderer. He eventually died at Bâle, somewhat mysteriously, on January 26th, 1849, and was buried there. His manuscripts he left to his friend T. F. Kelsall, who published *Death's Jest-Book; or, The Fool's Tragedy*, in 1850. This was so successful, that in 1851 Kelsall published *Poems by the late Thomas Lovell Beddoes*, including in the volume several dramatic fragments, and a biographical memoir of the poet.

BIRD, EDWARD, R.A., historical painter, was born at Wolverhampton on April 12th, 1772. In 1797 he opened an evening school in Bristol for the teaching of historical and landscape painting. His most celebrated picture, "Chevy Chase," was purchased for 300 guineas by his patron, the Marquis of Stafford; it also procured him the post of court painter to Queen Charlotte. He was made a full member of the Royal Academy in 1815. He died on November 2nd, 1819, in his 48th year, and lies buried in Bristol Cathedral.

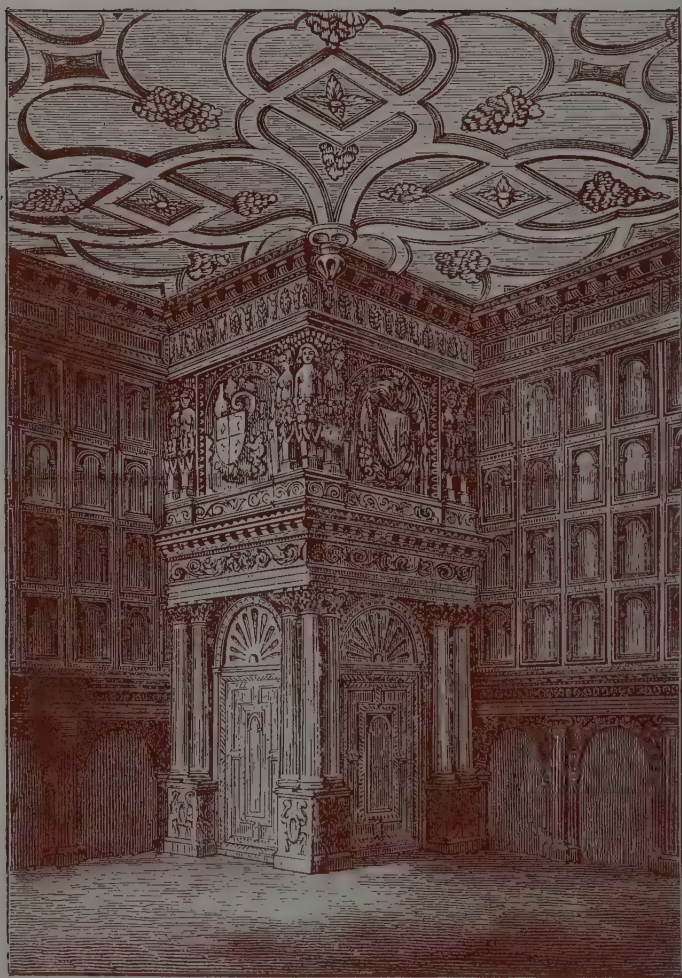
BURKE, EDMUND (1729-1797), was Member of Parliament for Bristol from 1774 to 1780, having been invited to stand by a deputation of citizens. However, when the questions of Irish Trade and Catholic Emancipation arose his views on these subjects proved distasteful to Bristol merchants, and he lost the support they had formerly accorded him. It was when declining the poll in 1780 that (on hearing of the sudden death of Richard Combe, one of the candidates) Burke made use of the memorable expression, "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" (See also Burke Statue.)

BUTLER, JOSEPH, Bishop of Bristol, was born at Wantage on May 18th, 1692, being the son of a draper. He went to Oxford, and was ordained deacon and priest in 1718. In 1738 he was appointed to the See of Bristol, which was then the poorest of any. Shortly after his appointment John Wesley began his ministry here, and had an interview with Butler, at which the latter requested him not to preach any more in his diocese. Wesley, however, refused to comply. In 1740 Butler was made Dean of St. Paul's, and in 1747 was offered the See of Canterbury, which he declined. He was translated in 1750 to Durham, and

died two years later at Bath. He lies buried in Bristol Cathedral. He is celebrated as a theologian and an original thinker. His best-known work is his *Analogy of Religion*, and his sermons are also widely known.

CABOT, SEBASTIAN, was probably born in 1474, of Venetian parentage. Although there is some doubt as to his birthplace, it is now generally considered that Bristol was his native town. If he was not born here he was certainly Bristol-bred. In 1497 John Cabot, under letters patent granted to him and his three sons Lewis, Sebastian, and Sanctus by Henry VII., sailed from Bristol in the *Matthew*, and discovered the mainland of America. Sebastian may have accompanied his father on this voyage, but does not appear to have taken part in the voyages of 1498 and 1499, as his name is not mentioned in the charters authorising these expeditions. We hear nothing more of him until 1512, when he made a map for Henry VIII. of Gascony and Guienne. He went to Spain and became cartographer to Ferdinand, and later on pilot-major to the Emperor Charles V. In 1526 he was authorised to take command of a Spanish expedition intended for Tharis and Ophir, but which went instead to La Plata and proved disastrous. In 1544 the celebrated map of the world, ascribed to him, was published. He returned to England in 1547 and received a pension from Edward VI., and in 1549 he was made Grand Pilot of England. In 1551 he helped to promote and became first governor of the Company of Merchant Adventurers of London. He was deprived of half his pension in 1557, and died shortly afterwards.

CANYNGES, WILLIAM (Jr.), merchant, was the third son of John Canynges. He came of a family which had a high place among Bristol merchants.



LOBBY AND DOOR IN THE RED LODGE.

William Canynges the elder, his grandfather, was six times mayor and three times representative of Bristol in Parliament. He was a wealthy cloth manufacturer and had his own ships for exporting his merchandise. William Canynges the younger was born either in 1399 or 1400 in his father's house in Tucker Street. When he was five years old his father died, and his mother married Thomas Young, by whom Canynges was brought up. He amassed great wealth as a merchant and was a very prominent man in local affairs. In 1438 he was elected sheriff, and in 1441 mayor for the first time, an office which he held altogether five times. Originally attached to the Lancastrian side in the dissensions and wars of his period he sided latterly with the House of York, to whom as mayor he was able on more than one occasion to render considerable service. He is said to have entertained Edward IV. when that monarch visited Bristol in 1461, in his house in Redcliff Street. He was returned as Member of Parliament for Bristol in 1451 and 1455. But Canynges' name is chiefly remembered in Bristol in connection with St. Mary Redcliff. William Canynges the elder had begun the rebuilding of this church, and the work was carried on by his grandson, who rebuilt nearly the whole of it. In 1467 he retired from the world, and was received into the College of Westbury. In 1469 he was inducted to the office of dean of the college, and died in 1474. In addition, to his work at St. Mary Redcliff he was a great benefactor of the college, which he is said to have rebuilt. He also founded an almshouse. By his wife Joanna he had two sons, who predeceased him. He was buried with his wife in St. Mary Redcliff; their effigies lie in separate recessed tombs in the south

aisle, close together. (*See* Monuments.) Canynges' elder surviving brother Thomas, Lord Mayor of London in 1436, was the ancestor of George Canning the statesman.

CARPENTER, MARY, an eminent philanthropist, was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, a Unitarian minister and a man of distinction. She was born at Exeter on April 3rd, 1807, being the eldest of six children. When she was ten years old her father removed to Bristol to take up work at Lewin's Mead Chapel, and it was here that she found her first sphere of work. She became interested in the Ragged School movement, and in 1846 a Ragged School was opened in a room in Lewin's Mead, then notorious for the degraded character of its inhabitants. A few years' work here convinced Mary Carpenter of the necessity of reformatory schools, and she began an agitation which ended in the establishment in 1852 of a reformatory school at Kingswood, for both boys and girls. This was the first school of the kind to be established in the kingdom. After two years she realised that it was desirable to separate the girls, and sought to bring them more under her own supervision. With the help of Lady Byron, a great friend of hers, she succeeded in acquiring the Red Lodge in Park Row, a building erected in 1590 on the site of part of the garden of the Carmelites. The girls from the Kingswood school were brought here and placed under Mary Carpenter's sole care. Certified Industrial Schools also found a champion in her. She and her friends devised, and were mainly instrumental in obtaining, the Industrial Schools Act, under which in 1858 the Park Row Industrial School was established. She conducted this school herself for two years, and also interested herself in the establishment of a

similar institution for girls. Nor was her philanthropy confined to Bristol entirely. She paid four visits to India, a country to which her sympathies had been directed at an early period of her life through her connection with the Rajah Ram-Mohun Roy. She laboured to remove prejudice against the education of Indian women, and during her second visit she took charge of a female normal school at Bombay. In America also she made her influence felt. She passed away peacefully in her sleep on the night of June 15th, 1877, in her 71st year. At a meeting held at the Guildhall four months later it was decided to perpetuate her memory by the promotion of some branch of philanthropic work in which she had taken especial interest. For this purpose £2,700 was subscribed and Memorial Homes were established, one for girls in Bishop Street, St. Paul's, now removed to Fishponds; and one for boys at Broad Plain, St. Philip's, now defunct. A monument also has been placed to her memory in the cathedral, and another in Lewin's Mead Chapel; there is also a bust of her in the Art Gallery.

CHATTERTON. (*See* Chatterton.)

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, was born at Ottery St. Mary on October 21st, 1772. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where he became the friend of Charles Lamb, and in 1791 he proceeded to Cambridge. Here he adopted pronounced Liberal views in the political controversy which was then raging, and became an ardent admirer of Fox and other extreme Radicals. In 1794 he met Southey, who like himself was filled with Republican ideas, and they, with Robert Lovell and others, formed the project of founding a Communistic Society on the banks of the Susquehanna River. The scheme, however, failed through

lack of funds. The two friends supported themselves for a short time by delivering courses of lectures, Coleridge on moral and theological subjects, and Southey on history. Shortly after Coleridge fell in love with Sarah Fricker, one of whose sisters was soon to become Southey's wife. On October 4th, 1795, he was married to her at St. Mary Redcliff, and settled for awhile in a cottage at Clevedon. Before long, however, the two returned to Bristol and lodged on Redcliff Hill, and later on at Kingsdown. He issued in 1796 his first volume of poems, for which Joseph Cottle, the publisher, paid him thirty guineas. His next venture was a magazine called *The Watchman*, published by Cottle, which was largely subscribed for in Bristol, but died at its tenth number. In 1796 he left Bristol and lived for awhile at Nether Stowey, in a house provided by his friend Poole. In 1798 he met the brothers Wedgwood, from whom he accepted an annuity of £150 per annum, on the understanding that he should devote himself to literature. In this year he published, in conjunction with Wordsworth, *Lyrical Ballads*, which was brought out by Cottle and contained, amongst other things, *The Ancient Mariner* and *The Nightingale*. In 1800 he settled at Keswick, and four years later went on a journey to Malta, where he became secretary for some months to the governor. On his return to England he engaged in several schemes, none of which came to anything. The habit of taking opium, to which he became a slave, was the cause of many of his troubles. In 1816, having separated from his wife, he became the guest of Mr. Gillman, a surgeon of Highgate, in whose house he lived until his death in 1834.

COLSTON, EDWARD, whose name has become in Bristol a household word, was born on November 2nd,

1636, old style (or November 13th according to the present reckoning). His father was a merchant living in Wine Street. Little is known of Colston's life, and scarcely anything of the first forty-five years of it. From the record of his enrolment as a member of the Society of Merchant Venturers we know that he was a West India merchant. His education was received in London, where the greater part of his life was spent. It is certain that he never resided permanently in Bristol, though after the death of his brother Thomas he came into possession of the mansion in Small Street which had formerly belonged to the Creswicke family. In 1689 he retired to Mortlake in Surrey, where he lived until his death. The total amount known to have been distributed by him in benefactions, as recorded on his tomb in All Saints' Church, was £70,000. This, however, probably does not represent more than half of the actual amount of his charities, for "what he did in secret is believed to be not inferior to what he did in public." Colston's Schools and Colston's Almshouse are some of the most notable examples of his generosity in Bristol. In 1710 he was returned, much against his will, to Parliament as member for Bristol, a post which he occupied for three years. This was almost the only public position in which he allowed himself to be placed either in Bristol or London. He died on October 11th, 1721, at the age of 84, and is buried in Bristol in All Saints' Church. The various philanthropic societies (see Colston Societies) founded in his memory are a testimony to the veneration in which his name is held by citizens of Bristol—a name which will always endure as a by-word for unselfish charity and a lifelong devotion to the welfare of others. (See Monuments and Colston Statue.)

COTTLE, JOSEPH, bookseller and author, was born in 1770, and was the brother of Amos Cottle. He was educated for two years at the school of Mr. John Henderson, who so stimulated his love of reading that before he was 21 he had read more than 1,000 volumes of the best English authors. Henderson advised him to become a bookseller, and in 1791 he set up in business at Bristol. He had his offices in the house standing at the corner of High Street and Corn Street. In 1794 he made, through Robert Lovell, the acquaintance of Coleridge and Southey, then in Bristol and preparing for emigration to America. Cottle at this time had himself a small volume of poems in the press, and a friendship sprung up between the three. Cottle offered Coleridge thirty guineas for the copyright of his poems, for which in London Coleridge had only been offered six. To Southey also he gave the same sum, offering him a further fifty guineas for his *Joan of Arc*. This was eventually published by Cottle in 1796. In his dealings with Coleridge and Southey, Cottle acted with great liberality, and by advancing money to the former made his marriage possible in 1795. He also published and bore a large part of the expense of Coleridge's periodical, *The Watchman*, which only lived through ten numbers. Shortly after he was introduced by Coleridge to Wordsworth, and in 1798 published *Lyrical Ballads* by the two poets. In the following year he retired from business, and began to publish some works of his own, chiefly verses and essays. In 1837 he published his *Early Recollections*, which contained much of interest in relation to Coleridge and Southey, but was marred by the bad taste and indelicacy of feeling which characterised it. He died on June 7th, 1853, at Firfield House, Knowle.

DAVY, Sir HUMPHRY, natural philosopher, was born at Penzance on December 17th, 1778, being the son of Robert Davy, a wood-carver. In 1795 he was apprenticed to a surgeon in Penzance named Borlase, in whose dispensary he first made chemical experiments. In 1798 Davy met Dr. Beddoes (*q.v.*), who was on a geological expedition in Cornwall, and appointed Davy to be superintendent of his recently-opened "Pneumatic Institution" in Bristol. Although originally intending to proceed with the study of medicine, Davy soon found all his energies employed here in the laboratory. In 1799 he published the *West Country Collections*, containing his first scientific essays. In the same year he discovered a purified form of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), and published his *Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, concerning Nitrous Oxide and its Respiration*. These experiments of his were attended with considerable risks, and in 1800 he nearly killed himself in an attempt to breathe carburetted hydrogen gas. Whilst in Bristol he resided with Dr. Beddoes at 3 Rodney Place, Clifton. In 1801 Davy left Bristol to take up the post of director of the chemical laboratory at the recently-established Royal Institution. His progress now was very rapid, and he soon attained to European fame. In 1802 he was appointed professor of chemistry at the Royal Institution; in 1803 was made a Fellow of the Royal Society; and two years later the Society awarded him their Copley Medal. He was made LL.D. of Dublin University, and in 1812 received the honour of knighthood, which was increased in 1818 to a baronetcy. He discovered the talent of Faraday, for whom he obtained an appointment in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in 1812. In 1815 he invented his safety lamp for use in

mines, and in 1820 became president of the Royal Society. His death took place at Geneva in 1829. The house in which he and Dr. Beddoes resided in Clifton, and in which Thomas Lovell Beddoes was born, has been marked by a commemorative tablet, erected by the Clifton Improvement Association.

DRAPER, Sir WILLIAM, K.B., Lieut.-General, was born in 1721 at Bristol, where his father was a Customs officer. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School, Eton, and King's College, Cambridge, of which college he became subsequently a fellow. He was intended for holy orders, but in 1744 obtained an ensigncy in the army. In 1757 he was commissioned to raise a regiment of foot for service in the East Indies. The regiment took rank as the 79th foot, and at its head Draper distinguished himself repeatedly during the siege of Fort St. George in 1758-59. In 1762 he was placed in command of an expedition against the Spanish town of Manilla, which place he carried by assault on October 6th, accepting a ransom in bills on Madrid of £1,000,000 sterling in lieu of pillage. This ransom, however, was never paid by the Spanish Government. On his return home he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Great Yarmouth. In 1769 appeared the first of the famous letters of Junius, in which an attack was made, amongst others, on the Marquis of Granby. Draper wrote a letter in defence of the Marquis and became involved in a vehement correspondence with Junius. This correspondence was subsequently published under the title of *The Political Contest*. For some years Draper resided at Manilla Hall, Clifton, and whilst here he erected the Manilla and Pitt monuments (*q.v.*). He became a lieutenant-general in 1777. In 1779 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of

Minorca under Lieut.-General Hon. James Murray, between whom and Draper there was no love lost, and served through the famous defence of Fort St. Philip in 1781-82. Before the end of the siege Draper was suspended by Murray, and after their return home preferred twenty-nine charges of a most miscellaneous character against his former chief. Of all the charges save two Murray was honourably acquitted by the court-martial appointed to try the case, and Draper received a rebuke from the king. The remainder of his life he spent at Bath, where he died on January 8th, 1787, and was buried in the abbey church. He was twice married and left one child, a daughter, by his second wife.

FARGUS, FREDERICK JOHN, was born in Bristol on December 26th, 1847. His early wish was to enter the Royal Navy, but a course of training on board the school frigate *Conway* seems to have disillusioned him, for we find him writing to his father: "I am now fully aware of the mistake I made in not taking your advice at first, and hope that you will allow me to leave the *Conway* at midsummer." It was thereupon decided that he should follow his father's profession, and accordingly he became an auctioneer and valuer. Fargus was always of a literary turn of mind, and for many years before he became famous as "Hugh Conway" he had turned his attention to song writing, and has informed the writer he had no difficulty in obtaining £5 for a set of verses which he would complete in an afternoon. This, however, was not very satisfying, and he always claimed that he had a literary future before him. His first story, entitled *The Daughter of the Stars*, was published in *Thirteen at Dinner* (the first Bristol Christmas Annual). His most famous story, *Called Back*, formed the third

volume of the same series. The history of *Called Back* is too well known in Bristol to need repetition, but it may be stated that the phenomenal number of 420,000 have been sold. Other books by him, both prose and verse, have appeared, but none have reached the fame of *Called Back*. Early in 1885 he left Bristol for the purpose of paying a visit to Rome; whilst there he contracted what proved to be a fatal illness, and on his way home he died at Nice on May 15th, 1885.

HALL, REV. ROBERT, a celebrated pulpit orator, was born at Arnesby, Leicestershire, on May 2nd, 1764. In 1778 he entered the Baptist Academy in North Street, Bristol. In 1785 he became the assistant of Dr. Caleb Evans in the Baptist Academy and at Broadmead Chapel, and in 1791 pastor of the Baptist Church at Cambridge. While here he achieved great fame as a preacher, some of the most distinguished men of the age being found, when opportunity allowed, among his hearers. In 1804 an attack of insanity caused him to give up his Cambridge charge. On his recovery he became minister at Leicester, where, in 1817, he delivered his famous sermon on the death of Princess Charlotte. In 1826 he returned to Broadmead as successor to Dr. Ryland. He died February 21st, 1831, and lies buried at Arno's Vale.

LATIMER, JOHN, Bristol historian, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1824. When 17 years of age he joined the staff of the *Newcastle Chronicle* as cashier, but his literary abilities soon attracted notice and brought him into prominence as a journalist. In 1858 the proprietors of the *Bristol Mercury* invited him to become editor of that paper, and for over twenty years he occupied this position. From a very early age he had a taste for historical research, and began, soon after settling in

Bristol, to collect matter of local interest. On the formation of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society he became a member, and in 1894 honorary secretary, a post which he filled for six years. He was also an original member of the Clifton Antiquarian Club. In 1883 the *Bristol Mercury* was sold, and Latimer retired on superannuation. The leisure now obtained he put to good service. In 1887 he published *Annals of Bristol in the Nineteenth Century*, which was followed in 1893 by those of the eighteenth and in 1900 by those of the seventeenth century. Finally he prepared a supplement to the first published volume, bringing the local records up to the end of the century. In 1903 he published his *History of the Society of Merchant Venturers*, of which only a limited number were issued. In 1893, in recognition of his valuable work, a banquet to him was held at the Victoria Rooms, which was attended by the mayor and a distinguished company, and at which he was the chief guest. In addition to the works already mentioned, he was a frequent contributor to the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society and to the *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club. He died Jan. 4th, 1904, at his residence in Trelawney Place, Cotham.

LAWRENCE, Sir THOMAS, R.A., a distinguished president of the Royal Academy, was a native of Bristol, being born here on May 4th, 1769, at No. 6 Redcross Street. His father, though a man of education and good family, had, at the time of his son Thomas's birth, sunk to the position of landlord of the White Lion Inn, which stood on the site of the present Grand Hotel. As a child Lawrence showed great precocity, and before he was twelve years old his studio at Bath, whither the family had removed, was the favourite

resort of the beauty and fashion of that city. In 1787 he removed to London, and soon achieved a great reputation as a portrait painter. He received the patronage of George III., through whose favour he succeeded Sir Joshua Reynolds as portrait painter in ordinary to the king. After the death of Hoppner, in 1810, he was unrivalled, and numbered among his clients kings and emperors. He was knighted in 1815, and in 1820 was elected president of the Royal Academy. He died in London on January 7th, 1830, and was buried with many honours in St. Paul's Cathedral.

MORE, HANNAH, authoress, philanthropist, and dramatist, was born on February 2nd, 1745, at Fishponds, being one of five sisters. Her father, Jacob More, was a schoolmaster, and from him she received her early education. In 1758 a school was opened by her elder sister at 6 Trinity Street, where for some years she worked as a schoolmistress. In 1762 the school was removed to 45 Park Street, the building being one of the first erected in that locality. In the same year she wrote a play for the pupils of the school, *The Search after Happiness: A Pastoral Drama*. When 22 years old she was courted by and became engaged to a Mr. William Turner, a gentleman of large fortune. He was, however, a man of vacillating disposition. Two or three times the date for the marriage was fixed and then postponed in a way calculated to cast ridicule upon the young lady. Her family, indignant at the treatment, broke off the engagement, much to the regret of the lover, who then offered to compensate for his behaviour by settling an annuity of £200 upon Hannah More. This, after much deliberation, she accepted. She was now able to give up teaching and devote herself entirely to literature. *The Search*

after Happiness, which she had written in 1762, was published in 1773, and attained instant success. She went to London and was speedily admitted into the highest literary circle, being fortunate enough to receive the admiration and flattery of the eminent Dr. Johnson. She became a firm friend of the Garricks, a friendship which led to the production in 1777 of her tragedy *Percy*, for which Garrick wrote both prologue and epilogue. After Garrick's death in 1779 she renounced playwriting and developed a strong religious tendency, which showed itself in all her later works. From 1795 to 1798 she published her *Cheap Repository Tracts*, to promote the circulation of which an organisation was formed which afterwards developed into the Religious Tract Society. Later in life she retired to Barley Wood, Wrington, where she was visited by many eminent people, including W. E. Gladstone. Her connection with Ann Yearsley, the Bristol milk-woman poet, should not be omitted. It was owing to her exertions that a collection of this extraordinary woman's poems were published. Her meteor-like fame established in Ann Yearsley showed herself useful, lost Hannah More's help and so sank back into the oblivion from which her benefactress had raised her. In 1828 Hannah More removed to 4 Windsor Terrace, Clifton, where on Sept. 7th, 1833, she died at the great age of 88. By her will she bequeathed a large portion of her fortune, which amounted to £30,000, to philanthropic objects. She lies buried at Wrington with her sisters.

MÜLLER, GEORGE, was born at Kroppenstaedt, Prussia, on Sept. 27th, 1805, and educated at the University of Halle. After a mis-spent youth he was, at the age of 20, converted to a new mode of

life, and came in 1829 to England, bent on missionary work among the Jews. In 1832 he settled in Bristol as a minister, and for two years was, in conjunction with Henry Craik, in charge of the Gideon Chapel pastorate. In 1834 he established his Scriptural Knowledge Institution, Park Street, and in the following year decided on the establishment in connection with this of an orphan house in which to feed, clothe, and educate destitute orphan children. Müller had decided never to ask for pecuniary aid for the great work he was undertaking, and to this resolution he adhered throughout his life. The orphanages which bear his name were founded in 1836 at a house in Wilson Street, St. Paul's, about £500 having been received at the time. An account of the wonderful growth of these orphanages, which are still as ever entirely dependent on spontaneous support, will be found under the heading Orphanages. George Müller relinquished his personal superintendence of the work in 1872 to his son-in-law, James Wright, and spent much of his later years travelling abroad and preaching. He died on March 10th, 1898, and was buried at Arno's Vale. Although he had during his life handled over a million pounds, at his death his whole personal estate was sworn at £160 gs. 4d. The great crowds which followed him to his grave bore witness to the respect in which his name was held.

MÜLLER, W. J., was born at 13 Hillsbridge Parade, Bristol, on June 28th, 1812, his father, who had taken refuge in Bristol during the French occupation of Prussia, being the curator of the Bristol Museum. From 1826 he became an occasional exhibitor at the exhibitions of pictures held at the Philosophical Institution, Park Street, and also at those held at the shop of

Mr. Davey, Broad Street. At the age of 21 he exhibited at the Royal Academy, and continued to do so at frequent intervals until his death. From the outset of his career he showed great originality and power, and could probably suggest more, with fewer touches, than any other painter of his time. He was attracted by the East, and made many excursions thither, the results of which appeared in a number of remarkable sketches done in Egypt and Asia Minor. No scenery, however, appealed to him more than that of his native city and its surroundings, of which he has left innumerable sketches and paintings. His untimely death at the early age of 33 deprived him of that recognition during his lifetime which was undoubtedly his due. It has generally been stated that Müller, who was ambidextrous, always painted with his left hand, and used his right hand only for writing. This is not, however, correct. He was short-sighted and used an eye-glass, which he would apply occasionally to one eye, and then drop whilst actually engaged in the drawing or painting. One eye was brown, the other grey, and he used to say jokingly that with one he saw colour and with the other form. It has often been remarked that Müller was badly treated by the Royal Academy, and that the consequent disappointment had an injurious effect upon his weak constitution. There can be but little doubt that the bad hanging of some of his best works and the rejection of others equally fine filled him with the bitterest and keenest disappointment. But it is stated by friends who knew him well that his death was accelerated through the long fasts in Lycia, the bad and scanty food, and his devotion to his pencil and brush whilst in that country, all of which combined to

produce an anæmic state, or impoverishment of the blood, and accentuated the heart disease from which he already suffered. He died in Bristol September 8th, 1845, and lies buried in the Unitarian burial-ground, Brunswick Square.

NORTON, SAMUEL (1548-1604), alchemist, was the son of Sir George Norton, of Abbots Leigh, in Somerset, and was great-grandson of Thomas Norton, of Bristol. He was for some time at St. John's College, Cambridge, but appears to have taken no degree. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father in 1584, and was Sheriff of Somerset in 1589. He wrote several alchemistic tracts, which were edited and published in Latin by Edmund Deane, at Frankfurt, in 4to, in 1630. He translated Ripley's *Bosome Booke* into English. Copies of it and some of his MSS. are in the British Museum.

NORTON, THOMAS (flourished 1477), alchemist, was a native of Bristol, and probably born in the family mansion built towards the close of the fourteenth century, on the site of which now stands St. Peter's Hospital. His father, doubtless the Thomas Norton, ^{of the} mayor in 1392, sheriff in 1413, and the "burgh" ^{representative} of Bristol in the Parliaments of 1399 to 1421. The alchemist seems to have been returned for the borough in 1436. He was a member of Edward IV.'s privy chamber, was employed by the king on several embassies, and shared his troubles with him when he fled to Burgundy. The old house in Bristol remained in the possession of the family till 1580, when Sir George Norton, grandson of Thomas, the alchemist, sold it to the Newton family. The Nortons afterwards resided at Abbots Leigh. Norton studied alchemy under Sir George Ripley, and soon attained

proficiency in the art; but his zeal does not appear to have been rewarded. Twice, he says, he had succeeded in making the elixir of life, only to have the treasure stolen from him—once by his own servant, and again by a merchant's wife of Bristol, who is reported, without apparent foundation, to have been the wife of William Canynges. Fuller, without giving his authority, states that Norton died in 1477, having financially ruined himself and those of his friends who trusted him. A Thomas Norton, of Bristol, in 1478 made himself noticeable by accusing the mayor of high treason and challenging him in the Council-room to single combat. It may have been the alchemist, and the date of the writing of his *Ordinal* may have been mistaken for that of his death. It has been suggested that the alchemist may also have been the Norton who was master mason of the Church of St. Mary Redcliff, and thus have come into contact with Canynges. Norton's chemical tract in English verse, called *The Ordinal of Alchimy*, was published in Latin in Frankfort in 1618, 1678, 1749, and in Geneva in 1702; in German in Frankfort in 1625, and in English in London in 1652. MSS. copies in English are in the British Museum, the Bodleian, the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and that of the Marquis of Bath. Other works by Norton appear not to have been published.

PEARSALL, ROBERT LUCAS (DE), musical composer, was born at Clifton on March 14th, 1795. His musical talent was precocious, and at the age of 13 he wrote a cantata, *Saul and the Witch of Endor*, which was printed privately. In 1825 he went to Mainz for his health's sake, and with the exception of one year spent in England he lived abroad until 1836, studying and composing. In 1836 he returned again to

England, and on the foundation of the Bristol Madrigal Society in 1837 he became one of the earliest members. He now devoted himself to the composition of madrigals, with which his name is chiefly connected. He received much encouragement from the Bristol Madrigal Society, which performed much of his work in the early years of its existence. In 1842 he settled at Wartensee on Lake Constance, where on August 5th, 1856, he died suddenly of apoplexy. Shortly before his death he was received into the Romish Church, and added the prefix "de" to his name.

PRICHARD, JAMES COWLES, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished ethnologist, was born at Ross on February 11th, 1786. He adopted the medical profession, for which he studied first of all in Bristol, and in 1811 he became physician to St. Peter's Hospital. In 1813 he published his great work, *Researches into the Physical History of Man*, and in 1835 his *Treatise on Insanity*, which was long the standard work on this branch of medical science. In 1814 he became physician to the Bristol Infirmary. For some time he lived in the house in Park Row now occupied by the Red Lodge Reformatory School; a tablet on the building records the fact. In addition to the above-mentioned work, he was also author of *The Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations* and *The Natural History of Man*. He died in London on Dec. 23rd, 1848.

REYNOLDS, RICHARD, philanthropist, was born at 17 Corn Street in November, 1735, and died on September 10th, 1816, at Cheltenham. He was the head of the Coalbrookdale Iron Works until he retired and settled in his native city. During his life he gave away not less than £200,000. He founded the Reynolds' Samaritan Society (*q.v.*) and others. A "Reynolds' Commemoration Society" was

founded in his honour after his death. He is buried at the Friars' burial-ground.

SEYER, Rev. SAMUEL, Bristol historian, was born in 1757. His father, also Samuel Seyer, was head master of the Bristol Grammar School, and afterwards rector of St. Michael's. The younger Seyer took his degree at Oxford in 1776, and about 1790 became master of the Royal Fort School in Bristol. In 1824 he became rector of Filton, in Gloucestershire. Following in the footsteps of his friend, William Barrett, in 1812 he issued *Charters and Letters Patent Granted to the Town and City of Bristol*, and in 1821 he began the publication of his *Memoirs, Historical and Topographical, of Bristol and its Neighbourhood*, which was completed in 1823. He collected material for a second part, which was never issued, and his manuscript is now preserved in the Central Library. He died at Bristol on August 25th, 1831.

SOUTHCOTT, JOANNA, was born at Gittisham, in Devonshire, in 1750. She became filled with religious delusions which amounted almost to lunacy, pretending to be inspired, and ultimately stating that she was to become the mother of a new Christ. In 1798 she came to Bristol, where she had many enthusiastic followers. These fanatical believers rented a room in what are now the Assize Court buildings at £25 a year, where Joanna's "inspirations" were read and explained. On her death, in 1814, a medical examination was held on her body, and the discovery of her imposture so shook the faith of her admirers that the furniture of the room was seized and sold in the streets. The more infatuated section of Southcottites, however, still maintained their faith in her, and the rent of the room continued to be paid till 1854.

SOUTHEY, ROBERT, was born on August 12th, 1774, at No. 9 Wine Street, where his father carried on business as a draper. Through the generosity of his uncle, Rev. H. Hill, he was enabled to proceed to Westminster School, where he made the acquaintance, among others, of C. W. Wynn, who became afterwards his firm friend. An essay contributed by him to the school magazine upholding the rights of boys against masters caused him to be expelled. With the help of his uncle he proceeded to Oxford, and while there made the acquaintance of Coleridge. These two young men, filled with new Republican ideas, endeavoured to form a Utopian pantisocracy in America, but were frustrated by lack of funds. Southey shortly after received from Cottle, the publisher, £50 for his first important work, *Joan of Arc*. On November 14th, 1795, he married one of the Miss Frickers (at St. Mary Redcliff), Cottle supplying money for the fees. He travelled in Spain and Portugal for some months, and on his return devoted himself entirely to literature, a course which was made more easy to him through a legacy bestowed on him by his friend Charles Wynn. This legacy he renounced on Wynn's marriage in 1806. In 1797 he undertook the editing of a volume of Chatterton's works, which was published by Cottle, and resulted in a profit of £300 for Chatterton's relatives. A year later he took a house at Westbury-on-Trym, where he made the acquaintance of Humphry Davy, who had recently come to superintend Dr. Beddoes' Pneumatic Institution. In 1802 he was again living in Bristol, but retired in the following year to Keswick, where he lived for the rest of his life. His residence here brought him into more intimate relations with Wordsworth, and he was able to renew his connection

with Coleridge, whose family he practically supported when Coleridge deserted them. In 1808 he began his connection with the *Quarterly Review*, which he continued for thirty years. In 1813 he was appointed Poet Laureate, and in the same year published his well-known short *Life of Nelson*. He married a second wife in 1839, and died near Keswick on March 21st, 1843. Memorials have been erected to him in Westminster Abbey and Bristol Cathedral.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON, the elder, was born at Oxford on April 10th, 1807. He was educated at Magdalen College School, and proceeded in 1823 to Edinburgh, where he was distinguished amongst his fellow-students for the union of literary tastes and pursuits with an unflinching devotion to the studies of his profession. In 1828 he graduated M.D., and in 1831 he came to Bristol, where he was soon appointed physician to the General Hospital. In 1834 he married Harriet, daughter of James Sykes, by whom he had a family of five children. Dr. Symonds occupied a leading position as physician in the West of England for many years; but notwithstanding the time occupied by his profession, he was enabled to keep pace with the advance of science and with current literature in an astonishing manner. His lectures at the Philosophical Institution, at the bottom of Park Street, were always looked forward to with much interest, illustrating as they did the quality of his intellect, and covering a large scientific and literary area. He was an intimate friend of James Cowles Prichard (*q.v.*), who stimulated his interest in psychological problems. On February 25th, 1871, he passed away, having to within a few hours of his death retained his mental faculties.

SYMONDS, JOHN ADDINGTON (Jr.), author, was the only son of Dr. John Addington Symonds (noted above), and was born at 7 Berkeley Square, Bristol, on October 5th, 1840. From an early age he showed great intellectual promise. In 1854 he was sent to Harrow, where he devoted himself extensively to reading, taking very little part in school games. In 1858 he proceeded to Balliol College, Oxford, where under the personal influence of Connington and Jowett he soon made rapid progress and gained great distinction. He obtained a double first in classics, the Newdigate prize for a poem on "The Escorial," and in 1862 a fellowship at Magdalen. In the following year he won the Chancellor's prize for an English essay on "The Renaissance." Shortly after his health broke down, and he was obliged to go abroad. He spent the winter in Italy, but returned in the autumn of 1864 to England, and was married in November to Janet Catherine North. A further breakdown in health caused him to spend two or three years on the Continent, but in 1868 he settled in Clifton, and began to devote himself to literature. In 1875 he brought out the first volume of his *History of the Italian Renaissance*, which was concluded in 1886. In 1877 he left England, and settled permanently in Switzerland at Davos Platz, which until then was little known as a health resort. Here he spent the rest of his life, devoting his time to literature and to the welfare of the peasant community, in whom he took a very active interest. Here also he became a firm friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, who, like Symonds, came to Davos for the sake of his health. In 1893, during a visit to Rome, he developed pneumonia, and died on April 19th in that year. In addition to his well-known *History*

of the Italian Renaissance, mentioned above, he was the author of many other works—historical, biographical, and poetical. Although always desiring to excel as a thinker, he had little capacity in that direction, and it is on his historical rather than his philosophical works that his reputation rests.

WESLEY, JOHN and CHARLES. (See Wesleyan Methodism in Bristol.)

WHITSON, JOHN, was born at Clearwell, Gloucestershire, in 1557, and came at the age of eighteen to Bristol, where he entered the service of Trenchard, a wine cooper and shipowner. His business abilities quickly raised him to an influential position, and on Trenchard's death he married the widow and succeeded to the business. In 1585 he fitted out the *Mayflower* to make reprisals on Spanish ships, but sold her soon afterwards. He took an active part in schemes for the settlement of North America, and in 1603 was particularly prominent in sending out the *Speedwell*, with Martin Pring as captain. Pring reached a harbour, which he named after Whitson, but which later became known as Plymouth. Whitson was twice Mayor of Bristol and four times Member of Parliament for the city. He was also distinguished for his benefactions, chief among which was the foundation of the Red Maids' School. He died on March 9th, 1629, of a fall from his horse, and is buried in St. Nicholas Church.

WYRCESTRE, WILLIAM, was the son of a Bristol tradesman, and was born in 1415 at a house in a street called St. James's Bec. He was sent in 1431 as a student to Hart-hall, in Oxford, and after four years there became a retainer and eventually executor to Sir John Fastolf, of Caistre Castle, in Norfolk. He assumed the designation of W. Botoner, called Wyrcestre, Botoner being his mother's maiden name.

In his later years he settled in Bristol in a house near St. Philip's churchyard gate. His chief amusement was to survey his native town most minutely by paces and measurement. The result of these investigations was embodied in his *Itinerary*, the MSS. of which were discovered at Cambridge by J. Nasmith in 1778. In this work, which is written in Latin, are recorded such facts as Wyrcestre considered worthy to be noted in the various places he visited, the description of his native city being the most complete of any. The date of the MSS. is about 1480. Wyrcestre was an industrious copyist, and many of his manuscripts are still preserved in various libraries. He died about 1484.

YEARSLEY, MRS. ANN, known as the "Bristol milkwoman," was born at Bristol in 1756 of lowly parents. She had no proper education, but was taught to write by a brother, and was also endowed with a taste for reading. When she grew up she adopted her mother's calling and sold milk from door to door. She was married quite young to an illiterate man named Yearsley, and bore him a large family. The family fell into distress, from which they were rescued by Hannah More, to whose notice Ann Yearsley's poetical productions were brought. Through Hannah More's exertions a collection of these poems was published in 1784. There were more than a thousand subscribers, and a sum of over £600 was realised, which Hannah More invested for the author, constituting herself and Mrs. Montagu trustees. This arrangement was not to Ann Yearsley's liking. She complained of ill-treatment, and showed herself so ungrateful that she lost the patronage of her benefactress. She then set up a circulating library at the Colonnade, Hotwells, but was not successful with it. In 1791 she

published a tragedy entitled '*Earl Goodwin*, which was performed at Bath and Bristol, and in 1795 she issued in four volumes a historical novel, *The Royal Captives: a Fragment of Secret History*. She did not, however, maintain the fame which through Hannah More's support she had so rapidly acquired, and died in comparative obscurity at Melksham in Wiltshire on May 8th, 1806. Other works of hers, chiefly poetical, were published in addition to those mentioned above.

Notification of Infectious Diseases. (*See* Public Health Organisation.)

Nursing Societies.

THE BRISTOL DISTRICT NURSES' SOCIETY provides a body of trained nurses to attend the sick poor in their own homes. Depot, 6 Berkeley Square. Hon. sec., Miss Errington, 14 Oakfield Road.

THE CLIFTON DISTRICT NURSING SOCIETY provides similar help for the sick poor in the seven Clifton parishes and St. George's, Brandon Hill. Hon. sec., Miss Stansfeld, 19 Victoria Square.

THE BRISTOL MATERNITY AND NURSING AID SOCIETY, Leicester House, Arlington Villas, St. Paul's Road, Clifton, was founded in 1894 for diffusing health knowledge among mothers, and has gradually extended till it has three branches in the city, and attends to many hundreds of free maternity and other cases yearly. There is also a private nursing staff and a well-appointed nursing home.

Observatory, Clifton Down. This interesting building was erected by an artist named West. On its site once stood an old windmill, known as the snuff-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1777. In 1828 West acquired the ruins from the Merchant Venturers' Society at a

nominal rent, and erected a dwelling-house on the spot. The tower he reconstructed and fitted up in 1829 with telescopes and a camera obscura. Six years later he began to excavate a passage from the building to Ghyston's Cave (*q.v.*). This was opened in July, 1837, and is still the only means of access to the cave. Standing at the head of the magnificent Avon Gorge, the Observatory commands one of the finest views in the neighbourhood. Its height, as recorded on the ordnance map, is 337.8 feet above the sea level, the highest point in Bristol or Clifton. The excellent camera obscura within embraces the whole of the surrounding country from the gallery rails to the horizon. Around the hill may still be found traces of the old British camp which once stood here. (*See* Camps.)

Office of Works (H.M.), Small Street (London and South-Western Bank Buildings). The office has for its head a member of the Government called the First Commissioner of Works. The head office is at Westminster, London, and there are branch offices in Bristol, Edinburgh, Liverpool and Leeds. The office is charged with the erection and maintenance of Crown buildings throughout the kingdom. F. A. Huntley, assisted by R. M. Gruggen and a professional staff, is in charge of the South-Western District, of which the Bristol office is the headquarters.

Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

This office was created on the passing of the Bankruptcy Act 1883; and the local appointment, after consultation with the Chamber of Commerce, was made by the Board of Trade, in November, 1883, in the person of Edward Gustavus Clarke, chartered accountant. He was succeeded in January, 1901, by F. L. Clark. The district over which that gentleman

has jurisdiction embraces Bristol, Bath, Frome, Wells and Bridgwater. The appointment is worth £1,000 per annum. The duties of the Official Receiver as regards bankruptcy are set forth in Part IV. Clauses 66 to 71 of the Bankruptcy Act 1883, and as regards the liquidation of companies in the Companies (Winding-up) Act 1890. Offices of the local Receiver, 26 Baldwin Street.

Open Spaces, Parks, etc. Bristol abounds in public parks and open spaces, which have a total area of about 730 acres, or, roughly speaking, one acre for every 500 inhabitants. In addition to the magnificent Downs (*q.v.*) it possesses the following. (Those marked *Private* are not the property of the Corporation):—

AVONMOUTH PARK. In the year 1905 P. Napier Miles gave the Corporation a piece of land of an area of two and a half acres for use as a public pleasure ground, and the Corporation have spent about £1,000 in laying out and planting the pleasure ground and erecting a fence and gates.

BEDMINSTER PLEASURE PARK. This park was presented to the city by Sir Greville Smyth, Bart., of Ashton Court, on July 31st, 1883. The land comprises 25 acres, and is nearly triangular in shape. In offering the site to the Sanitary Authority, Sir Greville expressed a wish that the Bedminster Cricket Club might be allowed to use the most suitable part much in the same way as the Clifton Cricket Club are allowed to use a portion of Durdham Down. The Council, however, felt that they would not be justified in allocating a portion of the ground to any one body, and the application of the cricket club was therefore refused. About £5,000 was expended in laying out the park, and it forms an admirable spot for recreation,

being close to the thickly-populated district of Bedminster. The land is beautifully situated, undulating and finely wooded. In 1905 an open-air swimming bath was opened here. (*See* Windmill Hill.)

BERKELEY SQUARE, north-east of Brandon Hill and top of Park Street, is formed of large, well-built houses. The planted area in the centre is open to residents in the square, which was commenced in 1786, but remained long unfinished. (*Private.*)

BRANDON HILL. Although a short account of Brandon Hill has already appeared (page 26), it may not be out of place under the present heading to give some fuller particulars with regard to it.

The area of the hill is about twenty acres, and it appears that *circa* 1174 about four acres forming the summit was conveyed to the Priory of St. James and Monastery of Tewkesbury by the Earl of Gloucester with other freeholds belonging to him. Upon this part was erected a hermitage dedicated to St. Brendan. The remainder of the hill became the property of the Corporation. In the year 1543 (34 Henry VIII.) the Corporation granted a lease of the hill to John Northall, pewterer, formerly mayor, for a term of sixty years in consideration of his paying the annual sum of £1 6s. 8d. In 1564 (6 Elizabeth) the Corporation leased the hill to William Rede, town clerk, at a yearly rent of £1 6s. 8d. for a term of sixty years, commencing upon the expiration of Northall's lease. This lease contained a covenant that the said William Rede should "at his own cost enclose the said ground and make such gates and stiles as the Chamberlain should appoint and suffer persons to have free liberty to pass upon the hill at all convenient times as they did and have done in the time of the said



THE CABOT TOWER, BRANDON HILL.

John Northall and to suffer all persons to dry their clothes and other business there to do and exercise in and upon the said ground in like manner as before this present grant had been used." The parties to the leases of 1543 and 1564 appear to have overlooked the fact that the four acres at the summit belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey and not to the Corporation, and one of the lessees built a windmill thereon. Subsequently two persons, Hazlewood and Tomlinson, finding that the small plot of ground belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey had escaped the attention of the officers of the Crown and had not been taken possession of by them on the dissolution of the monasteries, obtained from Queen Elizabeth in the year 1582 a grant of the land as "concealed Crown land." They immediately conveyed their interest to Edward Langford and Nicholas Perry, who shortly after sold the property to the Corporation for the sum of £30 (*see* Indenture following). The Corporation in the year 1584 (probably for the purpose of rectifying the defect in Rede's title to the four acres) granted him a fresh lease of the whole of Brandon Hill for sixty years, from the termination of Northall's lease at the rent of £1 6s. 8d., the right of drying clothes, etc., being reserved as in the lease of 1564. In 1591 Rede assigned his lease to Robert Chambers, and between that time and the year 1611 there were three further assignments, the last holder being Anthony Hodges, of Clifton. In the year 1625 the Corporation took from Hodges a surrender of the term of years, and the following is a copy of a minute of the Common Council dated March 7th, 1625:—

"It is this day ordained and enacted that the Mayor and Sheriffs of the City of Bristol for the time being that now are and their

successors Mayors and Sheriffs of the said City at all times hereafter for the time being yearly and every year enjoy and take the benefit of Brandon Hill which was lately bought in of Mr. Hodges, of Clifton, the same to be enjoyed by them in equal parts, viz. Mr. Mayor the one half and the Sheriffs the other half, they the said Mayor and Sheriffs paying yearly to the Chamberlain of the said City of Bristol and his successors to the use of the Mayor and Commonalty of the same City the accustomed old rent of £1 6s. 8d. by equal parts, viz. Mr. Mayor the one half and the Sheriffs the other half and they keeping it well repaired and maintaining the hedges and bushes and admitting the drying of Clothes by the Townsmen and women as antiently hath been accustomed"; and the following minute was passed at a meeting of the Common Council on May 3rd, 1670:—

"It is this day ordered and agreed that the Mayor and Sheriffs for the time being shall have £4 a year paid to them in lieu of Brandon Hill and that the Surveyors of the City Lands for the time being if they think fit do inclose the same for making of hedges and bushes for drying of clothes for the inhabitants of this City as antiently hath been used, and that the same shall not be let out at any time but kept for the said purpose."

In or about the year 1747 the Council desired to grant a part of the hill for the purpose of erecting a hospital thereon, and were advised by the Town Clerk that they might do so subject to the ancient right of passing over the said hill and of drying clothes there. From these documents, it would appear quite clear, the popular impression that a right of drying clothes on the hill was obtained by grant from Elizabeth is erroneous, this right having been granted previous to her reign.

It is thought that the Indenture of 1582 conveying the top portion of Brandon Hill to the Corporation will prove of sufficient interest to be printed in full. It is as follows:—

This Indenture made the 28th day of October in the four and twentieth year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith BETWEEN EDWARD LANGFORD of Trowbridge in the County of Wilts Gentleman and NICHOLAS PERVE of the Middle Temple Gentleman of the one part and the MAYOR BURGESSES AND COMMONALTY of the City of Bristol of the other part WITNESSETH that they the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye for and in consideration of £30 of lawful English money to them in hand before the sealing hereof by the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty well and truly contented and paid whereof and wherewith the said Edward and Nicholas do acknowledge themselves to be fully satisfied and paid and thereof and of every part thereof do clearly acquit exonerate and discharge the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors for ever by these presents have granted bargained sold enfeoffed and confirmed and by these presents do grant bargain sell enfeoff and confirm unto the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors ALL THAT their one field of land or pasture with the appurtenances commonly called Brandon Hill containing by estimation four acres wether there be more or less Upon which there is or lately been builded a windmill and did belong to the hermitage commonly called Brandon Hill Hermitage some time belonging or appertaining or parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Tewkesbury in the County of Gloucester lying or being within the precincts of the City of Bristol or nigh unto the same City and the Reversion and reversions Remainder and remainders of all and singular the premises by these presents granted and of every parcel thereof and all rent suits conditions forfeitures commodities emoluments hereditaments and yearly profit whatsoever reserved upon whatsoever demise or grant demises and grants heretofore made of the premises or of any part or parcel thereof in as large and ample manner and form as Our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is by Her Highnesses patent under Her great seal of England bearing date at Westminster the 2nd day of November in the four and twentieth year of the reign of the Queen's Majesty that now is did give demise and grant ALL AND SINGULAR the premises to one Edmund Hasilwood and Edward Tomlinson and to their heirs among other things and in as large ample and beneficial manner and form as the said Edmund Hasilwood and Edward Tomlinson by their deed indented under their hands and seals bearing date the 20th day of November in the four and twentieth year of the reign of the Queen's Majesty did grant and convey the premises to the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye together with the said deed indented TO HAVE AND TO HOLD all the said lands tenements and hereditaments and all and singular other the premises to the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors and Assigns to the only use and behoof of the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors for ever to hold of the said Sovereign Lady the Queen her heirs and Successors as of her Manor of East Grynwig by fealty only in free and common socage and not in capite nor by Knight Service YIELDING AND PAYING therefore to

Her Highness her heirs and Successors five shillings of lawful money of England at the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Blessed Lady St. Mary the Virgin and St. Michael the Archangel to the receipt of her exchequer her heirs and Successors or to the hands of the Bailiff or Receiver of the said City for the time being for all manner of rent fine exactions and demands whatsoever heretofore to be yielded paid or done to her Highness her heirs and Successors and the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye for them their heirs Executors Administrators do covenant and grant to and with the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors and every of them by these presents that all and singular the premises by these presents mentioned to be bargained or sold or to be bargained or sold with their appurtenances and every part and parcel thereof the day of the date hereof and at the ensealing and delivery of these presents and so from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be and continue unto the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors clearly acquitted and discharged or by the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye or either of them their heirs Executors or Administrators sufficiently saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of forms bargains sales leases gifts grants titles troubles charges and encumbrances whatsoever had made done or committed by the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye or either of them or by any other person or persons by their or either of their means assent consent right title or procurement the yearly rent and suit from thenceforth to grow due and payable to the said Sovereign Lady her heirs and Successors of and for the premises in manner and form above said only excepted and foreprised and the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye and their heirs all and Singular the before named premises with their appurtenances to the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty their Successors and Assigns again for them the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye their heirs and assigns shall warrant and defend for ever by these presents and further the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye for the consideration aforesaid do by these presents grant bargain sell assign and set over unto the said Mayor or Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors the premises rent revenues yearly profit and average whatsoever of the premises and of any part and parcel thereof which ought to have come to the hands of the said Sovereign Lady the Queen or of any of her progenitors to have levy recover receive and enjoy the same unto the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty and their Successors in as large and ample manner as they the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye or any of the Executors or Administrators or the Executor or administrator of any of them can may or ought to have levy or enjoy the same by virtue of the said patent or of any grant made unto them by the said Edmund Hasilwood and Edward Tomlinson or any of them without let or interruption of any of them the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye or any person or persons claiming in by or from them or any of them AND further the said Edward Langford and Nicholas Perye do by these presents make ordain and in their place put Robert Hoilton Chamberlain of the City of Bristol and Hierome Ham Town Clerk their true and lawful Attorneys jointly and severally from them and in their Name into the said premises or into such part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and thereof or out of such part thereof in the name of the whole to take full and peaceable possession and seisin

and after such full and quiet possession so had and taken to deliver unto the said Mayor Burgesses and Commonalty or to their certain Attorney in that behalf full and quiet possession of the premises or such part thereof in the name of the whole to hold according to the form and effect of these presents ratifying and allowing all and whatsoever our said Attorneys or either of them shall do in the premises.

In Witness whereof the parties above named to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their seals upon the day and year first above written.

EDWARD LANGFORD.

L. S.

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BRUNSWICK SQUARE, St. Paul's, was begun in 1789, but has never been completed. It is one of the green spots of Bristol open to the public, and down to 1858 it had a fine grove of trees inhabited by a colony of rooks. Its area is 1 acre 36 perches. Brunswick Congregational Chapel (*see* Chapels) and the Unitarian burial ground (*see* Cemeteries) are situated on one side of the square, which also contains some spacious residences. (*Private.*)

CHATTERTON SQUARE, near Temple Gate. In 1892 this dreary place, probably the most sordid ever dignified with the name of square, earned the pity of the Corporation, who purchased it and laid it out as an open space. Its area is about one rood.

CLIFTON PARK, near Christ Church, a delightful part of Clifton, including some of the best houses and villas in the neighbourhood, possesses a railed-in plantation in the centre. (*Private.*)

COLLEGE GREEN. The green space fronting the Cathedral is nearly three acres in area, and has been for centuries one of the most popular promenades in the city, of which until the erection of Queen Square it was the fashionable residential

district. It is alleged by some writers that St. Augustine here declared the glad tidings with which he was commissioned from Rome, and that here too St. Jordan displayed his zeal in the same direction. It is the property of the Dean and Chapter, by whom it was railed in and newly planted with trees early in the eighteenth century. By a lease executed in 1894 it was demised to the Corporation for fifty years, at a yearly rent of one shilling, upon the Council undertaking to maintain the walks and sward in proper condition. The picture presented in the green is singularly effective. The Cathedral, St. Augustine's Church, the Lord Mayor's Chapel, the Queen Victoria Statue, the High Cross, the Norman Gateway of the Abbey, the Royal Hotel, the handsome shops, the tree-shaded walks, and the noble slope of Park Street and the Cabot Tower in the background, combine to form a tableau of which any city might be proud.

COLSTON AVENUE was formed by the covering over of that portion of the Fromm extending from the old Stone Bridge to St. Augustine's or the Drawbridge. The Bill sanctioning the improvement received the

Royal Assent in May, 1891, and the work was finished in May, 1893, the total cost having reached £63,000. The space has been laid out with trees and shrubs and covers an area of nearly an acre. On it have been erected fine statues of Burke and Colston (*q.v.*), and a drinking fountain to commemorate the great industrial exhibition held on the spot in 1893. (*See Exhibitions.*)

COTHAM GARDENS, which are held by the Corporation for 1,000 years from November 24th, 1879, at 1s. per annum, were laid out at considerable expense, and opened July 29th, 1881. They are two and a half acres in extent, and lie immediately to the right of Lovers' Walk. There are two entrances, one at the upper and the other at the lower end of the walk. There are several winding paths, and at the most suitable spots recesses have been provided with ornamental seats. The natural slope of the ground adds greatly to its attractiveness.

COTHAM PARK. This portion of Cotham is now no longer open ground. Many years ago it formed the estate of a mansion known as Cotham Lodge, which was demolished in 1846. The estate was at the same time sold for building purposes, and the name changed to Cotham Park. The name is still retained in the stately crescent of houses, whose chief feature is the structure standing in the grounds of Tower House, and generally known as Cotham Tower. This curious building was left standing when Cotham Lodge was pulled down, and is an interesting link with the past. It was erected in 1779 on the site of an old windmill, which was used for grinding snuff, an article of considerable importance at one time among local manufactures. The base of the old windmill formed the foundation of the present structure,

which was set up as a tower of observation or "look-out." (*Cf. Observatory.*) It is situated in the highest part of Cotham and commands a very extensive prospect. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note that the original name of Cotham, as given in the earliest title-deeds of the district, was Codde Downes, which developed later into Codd or Cod Down, Coat Down, Coat Ham and Cod Ham, and finally Cotham.

CROW LANE. A plot of land was purchased in this locality by the Corporation in 1894 at a cost of about £250, and laid out as an open space. It has an acreage of half a rood.

DOWRY SQUARE. This open space, situated in what was at one time a fashionable residential quarter, for many years was used for the purpose of sheep-grazing. The celebrated pneumatic institution of Dr. Beddoes was situated in Dowry Square, probably at No. 6. Efforts have been made to obtain the use of the space as a playground for the children, but up to the present such efforts have been unsuccessful. (*Private.*)

EASTVILLE PARK. This park, seventy acres in extent, mainly designed for the recreation and amusement of the immense population of the old out-parish of St. Philip's, was purchased by the Corporation in 1889 at a cost of £30,000. The ground is by far the most picturesque of all the Corporation's acquisitions, being bordered by the winding Fromm and pleasantly shaded by many fine old trees. It presents in summer a scene of great animation. In the summer of 1905 an open-air swimming bath was opened here.

FISHPONDS PARK, Manor Road, Fishponds. This pleasure ground, about one acre in extent, was purchased by the late Stapleton Urban

District Council at a cost of about £300, and was taken over by the Corporation on the extension of the boundaries in 1897.

GAUNT'S HAM PLEASURE GROUND, Barton Hill. In 1887 the Council resolved to devote a piece of ground called Gaunt's Ham, about two acres in extent, to the purpose of a pleasure and recreation ground for this crowded district. A large sum was expended in order to render the site fit for the purpose.

GORE'S MARSH COMMON, Bedminster Down. A scheme for the regulation of this common, about 6½ acres in area, was approved by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1902, and in 1903 by-laws made in pursuance of the scheme were approved by the Local Government Board.

HAYMARKET PLEASURE GROUND. An account of the singular manner in which this agreeable resort in the very centre of the city came into existence will be found under "Markets" (sub-heading "Haymarket"). Previous to its embellishment the feoffees of St. James's parish levelled the tombstones in the adjoining churchyard, returned the ground, and converted it into a pleasant retreat by means of shrubs, flowers, and convenient seats. Its area is half an acre.

HUNT'S RECREATION GROUND. In 1884 William Hunt offered to the Corporation a piece of land, three acres in extent, adjoining Mina Road and Cowmead Walk for the recreation of the neighbouring inhabitants. The Council accepted the offer, and voted £1,480 for laying out the plot in a suitable manner. The place was opened in June, 1886, and in 1890 the Corporation purchased additional ground for its extension at an outlay of £1,000.

KING'S SQUARE, St. James's, was commenced in 1755. In February, 1838, the cross-rows of lime trees were cut down, and the iron railing

erected. Its area is just over an acre. A paved walk up its centre leads to Spring Hill, Kingsdown. The square is maintained in good order, and the shrubs and green sward make it attractive. (*Private.*)

LAWFORD'S GATE PLEASURE GROUND. This land (about half an acre) was given to the citizens of Bristol in the middle of the eighteenth century, and in 1888 the Council resolved on laying it out, partly as a playing ground and partly as an ornamental garden for the benefit of that crowded locality. About £1,000 was expended on the undertaking.

LOVERS' WALK. (*See* Redland Avenue.)

MINA ROAD. (*See* Baptist Mills Pleasure Grounds.)

MONTPELIER, or ST. ANDREW'S PARK. In 1890 the Council purchased about eleven acres of land part of the St. Andrew's Park estate, for the purpose of providing an agreeable public resort for the growing districts of Horfield and Montpelier. A considerable sum was afterwards spent in laying out the park, which was formally opened in May, 1895.

PENPOLE COMMON. Prior to the inclusion of Shirehampton within the city the late Barton Regis Rural District Council applied to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries' under the provisions of the Commons Act, 1899, for a scheme to enable the Council to regulate and manage this common, but the matter had not been completed at the date of the dissolution of the Council under the Bristol Corporation Act, 1904. The Corporation have, however, proceeded with the application to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the scheme will in due course be approved.

PORTLAND SQUARE, St. Paul's, so named in honour of the Duke of Portland, who, when it was formed,

was High Steward of Bristol. The houses in the square are entirely built of freestone. In the centre of the eastern side stands St. Paul's Church (*see* Churches), with its lofty tower. Most of the fine dwelling-houses here have been converted into shoe and corset manufactories. The centre of the square is laid down with grass, surrounded with elms and shrubs. It is railed off from the general public, the right of admission being reserved to the occupants of houses in the square. The area is 2 acres 1 rood. (*Private.*)

PROCTOR'S WALK. On the south side of the New Cut (Coronation Road), from Bath Bridge to Avon Clift Tannery, the late Alderman Proctor converted the bank into a beautiful walk, having at his own expense planted it with some thousands of trees and placed seats at suitable intervals. (*Private.*)

QUEEN SQUARE, in the centre of the city, encloses an area of over five acres, bordered with elm trees, and railed in from the carriage way. The paths are eight in number, radiating from the monument. The piece of ground was in former days called the Marsh—a name still preserved in the locality by the nomenclature of Marsh Street. The Marsh was included among the lands with which Robert Fitzhardinge endowed St. Augustine's Abbey, the church of which now forms the Cathedral, but when in the thirteenth century the course of the river From was altered by cutting a trench through the Marsh the eastern portion was granted by the abbey to the town, and became known as the Marsh of Bristol, the western part being called Canons' Marsh, a name it has retained to the present day. Thus the land on which Queen Square stands became corporate property. It originally served not only as a public promenade and for

military exercises and athletic sports, but for bear-baiting and other popular diversions of a like barbarous kind. In 1670 the ground was ordered to be "viewed" by the mayor and surveyors as a preliminary to its being leased in plots for building purposes. The erection of houses commenced in 1700, but was not completed until about 1726. The first house to be erected was that of Dr. John Reade, Vicar of St. Nicholas. In the agreement between him and the Corporation, who leased the ground to him, it is stated that the house was to be of brick. This is the first authentic mention of the use of brick for local building purposes. On Sept. 3rd, 1702, Queen Anne and Prince George, her husband, visited the city, which occasioned the name of Queen Square to be attached to this extensive quadrangle. In 1734 David Hume, then in his 23rd year, was located in a merchant's office on the south side of this square. On the same side once resided Capt. Woodes Rogers, who discovered Alexander Selkirk, the original Robinson Crusoe, at the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez. The trees were first planted in 1716 and there were as many as 287, but in 1765 they were reduced to 57. The excessive high winds of 1881-82 blew down many of these fine old trees, and those that remained were so decayed that the city authorities, in November, 1882, had the old ones removed and young ones planted in their stead. A colony of rooks that had long enlivened the square was thus ejected. In the centre, upon a high pedestal, is an equestrian statue of William III. (*q.v.*). It is universally allowed to be one of the finest equestrian statues in the United Kingdom. It was set up in 1736. The old Custom and Mansion Houses and other residences were burnt down during the riots in 1831 (*see* Riots). The square has often been

a rallying point for political and temperance processions.

REDLAND AVENUE (LOVERS' WALK). In 1884 W. H. G. Edwards conveyed to the Corporation that portion of the fine avenue of trees extending from the front gate of Redland Court to the railway bridge separating Redland from Cotham (where a railway station has since been erected), in trust for the perpetual enjoyment of the public. The preservation of the southern portion of the avenue had been secured a few years earlier, when Cotham Gardens were laid out. The place has been always an attractive promenade. The fine old elms are fast decaying, but many young trees have been planted, and numerous seats have been introduced. The area is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

REDLAND GREEN. This open space, $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, was conveyed to the Corporation by the lords of the manor in 1902 free of cost, and the Corporation also purchased the commoners' rights of pasturage for £200 in the same year.

ROYAL YORK CRESCENT, Clifton, is a magnificent range of fifty-two handsome houses having a south aspect. At No. 3 the Empress Eugénie was once a schoolgirl. The scenery from here is delightful. (*Private.*)

SLOPER'S LANE, Church Alley, St. Philip's. A site was purchased here by the Corporation in 1889 at a cost of £650, and laid out as an open space. It has an acreage of about one rood.

ST. AGNES GARDENS. In 1884 the Council voted £1,500 for laying out two pieces of ground, of an area of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, near Newfoundland Road, for which £2,358 had been paid. One piece was accordingly asphalted as a playground for children, and the other planted and ornamented as a pleasure-ground.

ST. ANDREW'S PARK. (*See Montpelier.*)

ST. GEORGE'S PARK. This site was purchased by the late St. George's Local Board for £12,000 from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Up to the taking over of the district on October 31st, 1897, £18,540 had been spent, and the Corporation have since expended about £7,000 more to complete the undertaking. The park is about thirty-eight acres in extent.

ST. MATTHIAS PLEASURE GROUND. A plot of land left vacant in making a new street from the Broad Weir to Redcross Street, and valued at £2,700, was devoted to recreative purposes by the Council in 1884. Further land was also purchased, and a considerable sum was spent in laying it out. It was opened in 1887, and has an area of nearly two acres.

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCHYARD. Like the disused burial-grounds of St. James's and Temple Churches, this cemetery has been ornamented with shrubs and flowers, and is now attractive to the inhabitants of the surrounding courts and alleys. (*Private.*)

ST. PHILIP'S MARSH. In the year 1902 P. F. Sparke Evans and Jonathaan Evans presented to the city a piece of land in St. Philip's of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, to be used as public pleasure grounds. It is now being laid out accordingly.

ST. SILAS PLAYGROUND. This plot, a quarter of an acre in extent, was bought by the Corporation in 1887 for £450, and was laid out as a playground for children.

SOMERSET SQUARE, Cathay. This square was formerly an open meadow of about three acres, with a brook running through it, but of this there is now no trace. In 1756 the present houses on the north and west sides were erected. (*Private.*)

TABERNACLE BURIAL-GROUND. In 1884 the Council, with the consent of the trustees, levelled and returfed this cemetery, introduced shrubs and flowers, and provided convenient seats for those who take advantage of this pleasant retreat in a densely-crowded neighbourhood.

TEMPLE CHURCHYARD having been levelled and the enclosure set in order, was opened July 20th, 1880; but it is not so free of access as the churchyard of St. James's. (*Private.*)

TYNDALL'S PARK. In 1758 Mr. Thomas Tyndall obtained from the Corporation the renewal of a lease of a decayed house standing in the Royal Fort, part of the defences of Bristol raised during the Civil War, and soon afterwards purchased the fee-simple of the property. He also acquired from the Dean and Chapter and others a number of fields surrounding the house, and finally demolished the old buildings, and erected in 1767 a noble mansion in their place. The property was thenceforth known as Tyndall's Park, and remained a beautiful open space for several generations, numerous footpaths permitting free access to the public. With the exception of a few acres serving to seclude the mansion, almost the entire area is now covered by upper-class dwellings and public buildings, including University College, the Grammar School, the Blind Asylum, the Fine Arts Academy, St. Mary's Church, and a handsome Wesleyan chapel. A site opposite University College has recently been acquired by the Baptist College (*q.v.*), as owing to the altered state of Stoke's Croft it has been considered desirable to find a quieter spot for this institution, and building operations will be begun when sufficient funds are available. (*Private.*)

VICTORIA SQUARE, Clifton. This square is laid out very tastefully and richly stocked with shrubs.

The centre is divided by a public walk called Birdcage Walk. The enclosure is only accessible to the residents of the square. On each side the houses are of fine proportions and design. On the south side is St. James's or Hensman Memorial Church (*see Churches*). (*Private.*)

VICTORIA or WINDMILL HILL (BEDMINSTER) PARK. In 1888 the Council purchased land for about £19,000 at Windmill Hill for conversion into a public park. Many thousand pounds were afterwards voted for protecting, planting and ornamenting the ground, furnishing seats, etc., and the place was not formally opened until 1891. The park is 51½ acres in extent. In the summer of 1905 an open-air swimming bath was opened here.

WESTBURY-ON-TRYM. Under the provisions of the Bristol Corporation Act 1904, the Council is required to lay out as a recreation ground, before October, 1906, a piece of land not less than ten acres in extent, formerly part of Canford Farm. The work was begun in January, 1905.

The maintenance of the city parks and playgrounds costs the Corporation about £4,500 per annum.

Ordnance Survey Offices. The local offices are at 59 Pembroke Road—officer in charge, Capt. R. H. West; and 23 Westfield Park—officer in charge, Capt. H. T. G. Moore, R.E.

Organs. Of the many good organs in the various churches and other public buildings in Bristol, those in the two large public halls, the Colston Hall and the Victoria Rooms, deserve special mention.

COLSTON HALL ORGAN. The first big organ in the Colston Hall was erected in 1870 by Messrs. Henry Willis and Sons at a cost of £3,000,

the expense being borne by Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., one of the directors. This organ was destroyed in the fire of 1898, and on the rebuilding of the hall Sir W. H. Wills very generously presented a new and finer organ, which was erected by Messrs. Willis and Sons at an original cost of £5,000, and opened on Sept. 19th, 1903. The directors, however, being anxious to make the instrument as complete as possible, decided to enlarge it so as to fill the recess which had been provided for it in the plans of the new hall. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Norman and Beard, who carried it out under the personal supervision of Mr. Herbert Norman in conjunction with the specifications and suggestions of Mr. George Riseley. The main features of the design consist of four massive towers, formed of the 32-feet open diapason pipes, connected at the sides by semi-circular bays of smaller pipes and in the centre by flats of similar pipes fitting in with the woodwork of the case. The general effect is in accordance with the suggestions of the architects of the hall, and worthily sets off the magnificent proportions of both hall and instrument. The extensions and improvements have practically doubled the number of stops in the organ, and arrangements have been introduced which are not commonly found in organs, and which enable the performer to play orchestral music with the effect intended by the composer. A feature of the improvements has been the addition of an echo organ of twenty stops, which has been placed beneath the orchestra. Owing to the distance between pipes and keyboards, and to ensure a synchronous effect, electricity is used to connect the various sound-boards to their respective keyboards. The capacity of the blowing apparatus is more

than doubled, and the power for driving the necessary eighteen feeders is derived from electro-motors totalling over thirty horse-power. The extra expenditure involved in all these improvements, again provided largely through the generosity of Sir W. H. Wills, has reached a very large sum, and the total cost of the organ approaches £12,000. Although not the largest organ in the country, that in the Albert Hall, London, containing a greater number of stops, the Colston Hall instrument is the most complete, and indeed, in the opinion of experts, takes rank as the finest and most varied organ in the world.

VICTORIA ROOMS ORGAN. The first organ erected in the Victoria Rooms was originally built for the Panopticon, Leicester Square, whence it was removed to St. Paul's Cathedral, and finally to these rooms. In July, 1899, it was decided to replace this organ by an electric one, which should enable the keyboard to be placed at a considerable distance from the organ itself, thus enabling the performer to judge more accurately of the tonal effects. The organ was built by Messrs. Norman and Beard, and was opened on October 31st, 1900, by E. H. Lemare. It has four manuals and many novel effects and contrivances peculiar to electric organs. There is no specially appointed organist. Any organist is allowed to practise on the organ on payment of a small fee. Also any organist wishing to give a recital may engage the hall and organ for the usual charges. The blowing is electric.

Oriental Society. This Society was founded in March, 1901, for the purpose of popularising the study of subjects connected with researches into Eastern life and thought, and also to stimulate interest in the Egyptian, Assyrian, and other

Oriental exhibits in the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. The Society carries out its object by holding meetings, when papers and short notes are read, and discussion and exhibitions of objects take place, the papers and notes being of such a nature as to present the subjects in as popular a form as possible, while keeping steadily in view the requirements of a thoroughly scientific treatment. Papers have already been contributed dealing with the manners and customs, history, art and literature of Ancient Egypt and Chaldæa, Palestine, India, Japan, Burmah, and Archaic Greece. President, E. Sibree; vice-president, G. A. Wainwright; hon. secretary, E. V. Mackay, 25 Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

Orphanages.

ASYLUM FOR POOR ORPHAN GIRLS, situated at Hook's Mills, Ashley Hill, instituted January 1st, 1795. The object of this Institution is to rescue poor orphan girls from idleness and vice, to instil into their minds the principles of religion and morality, and to accustom them to habits of industry by employing them in household work in order that they may be qualified for domestic service, and to board, clothe and educate them until situations can be provided. Until a short time ago only children who had lost both parents were eligible, but by a recent alteration in the regulations those who have one parent living are eligible for admission if the circumstances are, in the opinion of the committee, such as to preclude the proper maintenance and education of the child or children. The Institution, which is supported by voluntary contributions, provides for about 50 inmates. Since the opening of the orphanage over 900 children have been trained and sent out into the world. The foundation-stone of the present

building was laid August 22nd, 1827, and the asylum cost £3,050. The Church attached is open to the public. The Institution is open to visitors on Tuesdays between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. Hon. sec., Henry Cooke, Shannon Court.

ST. MICHAEL'S ORPHANAGE, Frampton Cotterell. This Church of England Home is open for the reception of orphan, destitute, friendless, crippled, and delicate children of both sexes, and is under the care of the Congregation of the Sisters of Charity. Children are admitted from birth. Boys are retained to the age of 14 and girls to 16, when situations and outfits are found for them. There is also an industrial department to which girls over 12 are admitted to be trained for domestic service. Application to The Superior, St. Michael's Orphanage, Frampton Cotterell.

THE NEW ORPHAN HOUSES, Ashley Down, consist of five large buildings, with accommodation for 2,050 children, besides officials. George Müller (*see* Notable Persons), who was born at Kroppenstaedt, in Prussia, in 1805, commenced this laudable work in November, 1835. In 1834 he had founded the Scriptural Knowledge Institution, and in the following year decided to found an orphan house in connection with it. In April, 1836, a house in Wilson Street was opened for female orphan children, and within the year an orphanage for infants was added. This was followed in October, 1837, by one for boys; and before the end of that year 75 young children were entirely dependent upon Mr. Müller, who had resolved from the outset of the work "never to ask for money from any human being." The houses he occupied were mere ordinary dwellings, ill-adapted for the purposes to which they were applied. A fourth house in Wilson Street was

nevertheless taken in July, 1843, for the reception of little girls. But in 1845, to the consternation of many of his friends, the philanthropist resolved on building a regular orphanage large enough to accommodate 300 children, bought seven acres of land on Ashley Down, and completed the work in 1849 at a cost of £14,000, the whole of which was obtained without solicitation of any kind. The house had not been long filled with orphans when Mr. Müller determined to extend his operations. Another orphanage for 700 more children, and estimated to cost £35,000, was determined upon, and this design was ultimately enlarged into one for two orphanages, one for 400 and the other for 450 infants. The former was opened in 1857 and the other in 1862. Still believing his scheme incomplete, Mr. Müller soon after declared his intention to add two more houses, to accommodate 900 children, the first of which was finished in 1868 and the second in 1870. Altogether, the constructions involved an outlay of £115,000, and the yearly cost of maintaining the 2,050 children, with the needful staff of teachers and servants, is about £25,000. The buildings are well-built but destitute of ornament, roomy, lofty, light, well drained, and efficiently ventilated. Though varying somewhat, they have a great resemblance, and are of Pennant stone, dressed with plain freestone. The ground floor of each building contains playrooms, schoolrooms, dining hall and other offices. The first floor comprises dormitories, teachers' bedrooms, offices, etc., and the second floor dormitories, teachers' bedrooms, sick ward, etc. There is no capitation grant or grant in aid. The sole conditions of admittance are that a child be a legitimate orphan, destitute and bereaved of one or both parents by death, preference being given to those

bereft of both. Until 1901 only the latter were admitted, but in that year the qualification was extended as stated. Over a million and a half sterling have been received in the form of voluntary contributions for the institution and its cognate agencies since the work was begun in 1836. No personal application for aid has been made by any connected with the work; their trust is in God, and their only invested fund a living faith in Him who says, "Feed my lambs." That faith at an early period of the institution was sometimes severely tried; the inmates occasionally rose when the stock in hand was insufficient to provide for the day, but the little ones have never hungered; the Father of the fatherless has sent them "day by day their daily bread" and always in time. The visiting days are as follows: House No. 1, Wednesdays, 2.30, 3.0, and 3.30 p.m.; No. 2, Tuesdays, 2.30, 3.0, and 3.30 p.m.; No. 3, Thursdays, 2.30, 3.0, and 3.30 p.m.; Nos. 4 and 5, Fridays and Saturdays, 2.30, 3.0, and 3.30 p.m.; from November to March, 2.30 and 3.0 only. No. 1 contains boys, girls and infants, store-rooms, bakery, etc.; No. 2, girls only; No. 3, girls only; No. 4, boys only; No. 5, girls only. When Mr. Müller preached on Good Friday mornings at Bethesda Chapel, Brandon Hill, the whole of the children except babies were accustomed to walk there in procession—a most impressive spectacle; this custom still exists. The philanthropist died March 10th, 1898, aged 93, leaving the institution to the sole guardianship of his son-in-law, James Wright, who had directed it for some years previously. His death did not affect the prosperity of his remarkable institution. In July, 1900, Mr. Wright announced that the receipts for the year ending May of that year had amounted to £43,986,

which included a legacy of £20,000. In January, 1905, Mr. Wright died, and has been succeeded in the work by G. F. Bergin, who was associated with Mr. Wright in the directorate for some years. F. Stanley Arnot has recently joined Mr. Bergin in the direction of the institution.

POLICE ORPHANAGE. This institution, which is of a highly meritorious character, was founded and is maintained by the city police for the benefit of needy orphans of deceased members of the Bristol Police Force, and also for the children of any member of the force who being compelled to retire through infirmity of mind or body is unable to earn sufficient money to maintain his family. It was opened at Stapleton on October 11th, 1901, by the Lord Mayor, and has at present accommodation for twelve inmates. Hon. sec., Inspector A. Durbin, 500 Stapleton Road.

Oxford Local Examinations, Bristol Centre. These examinations were after a short lapse re-organised in 1886, and are held in the large hall of University College in July of each year. To them are attached valuable scholarships and prizes, open to both boys and girls. The centre is a large and important one. 140 boys and girls, seniors, juniors and preliminary, were examined in 1905.

Higher Local Examination. This examination, which is open to persons of either sex, is held in July of each year at University College coincident with the local examinations. Information on all points connected with these examinations may be obtained from the secretary, Miss Hobbs, Charante, Chantry Road, Clifton.

Parents' National Educational Union, Bristol Centre. The objects of the Union are, to assist parents of all classes to understand the best

principles and methods of education, especially those which concern the formation of habits and character; to create a better public opinion on the subject of the training of children, and with this object in view to collect and make known the best information and experience possible; to afford parents opportunities for co-operation and consultation, so that the wisdom and experience of each may be made profitable for all; to stimulate enthusiasm through the sympathy of members acting together; and to secure greater unity and continuity of education by harmonising home and school training. Throughout the winter months a series of lectures are arranged for on educational subjects. Members are allowed the use of the large library of educational works which is kept at the central office in London. Annual subscription, 5s., including both parents. A subscription of 10s. entitles members to a copy each month of the *Parents' Review*. Hon. sec., Mrs. E. T. Daniell, 23 Downleaze, Stoke Bishop.

Parks, Public. (*See* Open Spaces.)

Parliamentary Papers. The annual Government returns of the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions, reports of His Majesty's Consuls and Secretaries of Legation in foreign countries, statistical abstracts and records, and other books of reference affecting trade and commerce, and the city and country generally, are to be seen at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Guildhall, Small Street, on the introduction of a member.

Parliamentary Representation. (*See* Members of Parliament.)

Pawnbrokers. There are about fifty pawnbrokers' establishments in the city. The "three golden balls,"

usually seen over pawnbrokers' establishments, are said to be derived from the arms of the great money-lending house of Medici, in Florence. The Lombards were the first money-lenders in England, and those who borrowed money of them deposited some security or pawn.

Peace and Arbitration Associations. There are two such organisations in Bristol. The older of the two is the BRISTOL PEACE AND ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION, which was founded in 1881, its objects being "to advocate peace and deprecate war, and to disseminate information on the subject by holding public and other meetings." Its president is Joseph Storrs Fry, and it has recently been affiliated to the (London) Peace Society. The hon. secretary is B. J. Morday, Y.M.C.A., St. James's Square. The other organisation is the Bristol Branch of the INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION. Its objects are the same as those of the Bristol Peace Association. The president is Canon Barnett and the hon. secretary F. Barnard, 1 Kensington Park, Stapleton Road. The two societies have recently co-operated in holding meetings.

Pharmaceutical Association, in connection with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Most of the leading chemists of the city are members. They meet monthly at the Royal Hotel for the advancement of pharmacy and other matters in connection with that branch of science. Annual subscription, 5s. Hon. sec., T. Grant, 9 Carnarvon Road, Redland.

Philatelic Society (Bristol and Clifton) was founded in 1897 for the study of matters pertaining to Philately, the drawing together of collectors, the detection and prevention of forgery and fraud, and

the publication of lists and articles on Philatelic subjects. Monthly meetings are held from October to May for discussion and the display of stamps. There is also a stamp exchange packet which is circulated from September to May. In the early part of 1904 the Society held a successful exhibition of stamps at the Fine Arts Academy. Hon. sec., Henry Alsop, 25 Alma Road, Clifton.

Photographic Association, Bristol and West of England, Amateur, was established in the year 1865. Its objects are the communication of new and interesting information connected with photography, and the mutual improvement, benefit and recreation of its members. The meetings are held in the winter months at the Literary and Philosophic Club, Berkeley Square, and frequent excursions are made in the summer. The members number over eighty, some of them being prominent workers in the photographic world. The council arrange for the reading of papers, and make a point of using their utmost endeavours to make the meetings and everything connected with the association interesting and instructive. The association possesses a fair reference library. It has its own dark room, and an enlarging and reducing lantern; also a daylight enlarging, reducing and copying apparatus. The association held its first international exhibition at the Fine Arts Academy, Queen's Road, in December, 1880, and others have followed at intervals, the exhibits having taken high rank for the quality as well as the quantity of the work shown. Entrance fee, 10s. 6d.; annual subscription, 10s. 6d.; corresponding members' annual subscription, 5s. Hon. secretary, Guy Chilton, Eastfield Road, Westbury-on-Trym.



THE PIE POUDRE COURT, OLD MARKET STREET.

Photographic Club, Bristol.

This club was formed by the amalgamation of the Bristol Camera Club and the Bristol and District Photographic Society. Its aim is the promotion of technical and artistic excellence amongst its members, who number about sixty. Bi-weekly meetings are held, at which papers are read and working demonstrations given in the art of photography. The head-quarters of the club are at 5 St. James's Square. Hon. sec., W. W. Smith, 62 Sefton Park Road, Bristol.

Pie Poudre Court. (*See Courts of Justice.*)

Pilots. There are twenty-six licensed pilot skiffs for this port, the owners of which chiefly reside at Pill. In Arrowsmith's (late Bunt's) *Tide Tables* will be found the rates and regulations for pilotage as prescribed by 47 George III., cap. 33, and the by-laws of the Town Council. There is a branch of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association at 69 Queen Square. Secretary, Capt. H. Langdon.

Pitt Monument. (*See Manilla and Pitt Monuments.*)

Plans of Bristol. (*See Maps.*)

Police. On Saturday, June 25th, 1836, the Bristol police, then 232 in number, commenced their perambulation of the city. The station-houses were then as follow: City Station, Guard-house, Wine Street; Bedminster Station, Bedminster Causeway; Clifton Station, Brandon Hill; St. Philip's Station, near Trinity Church. Each man was attired in uniform, and carried in the evening a lamp, a rattle, and a staff. At each station there was also a set of hand-bells, which in case of fire was carried into the streets and rung. (This practice was discontinued in 1851.) In 1844 the Central

Police Station was built, and the year following the force was increased by twenty, by fifty in 1857, and made up in 1872 to 357, of whom thirteen were specially charged with the protection of the Floating Harbour, a floating station being provided for them. Further additions were made on the establishment of a detective force and a fire brigade (*q.v.*), and on the extension of the boundaries. There is one chief constable (H. Allbutt), five superintendents, twenty-five inspectors, seventy-six sergeants, and 443 constables, the entire force comprising 515 men. In addition to this there are also four sergeants and eleven constables employed as firemen at the Central Station. The cost of the police, including that of the fire brigade, is £60,000 per annum, but of this sum about £23,000 is contributed by the Government. Amongst the improvements made in connection with the force are the lettering of each division—A, B, C, D—which was done in 1876; the introduction of a van for the conveyance of prisoners in 1880; and the appointment of mounted police. Horses are kept at the Central or A Division Station for fire-brigade work and general purposes. The station premises having become inadequate for their requirements, the Council in April, 1902, sanctioned the purchase for £7,130 of adjoining property for the purpose of largely extending the buildings. On May 9th, 1905, however, the Council postponed the consideration of the extensions for three years. The B Division is Bedminster. A new station on the site of the old one was erected in 1882. It is a massive and imposing structure. The architectural character is that of a military mediæval castle adapted to its present purpose. The central tower, rising to a height of 50 ft., and surmounted by an open battlemented

parapet, imparts a pleasing and substantial air to the whole structure. The C Division is Clifton, and includes Redland, Westbury, Stoke Bishop, Shirehampton and Avonmouth. The station here was built in 1836, but has been considerably enlarged since. The D Division is St. George's. A new station was opened in 1869. At Redland a large station was erected in 1890 in Lower Redland Road at a cost of about £4,500, and in March, 1902, the Council sanctioned the construction of a new station at Horfield (in A Division), which has been completed at a cost, excluding the site, of £4,700. J. Bishop was the first superintendent, the next being Captain Fisher, R.N., the third J. Sims Hancock, and the fourth E. W. Coathupe, who was succeeded by the present chief. Every morning the prisoners are brought in the van from the divisional stations to the magistrates' court (*see* Courts of Justice), and those committed are taken to the New Gaol, Horfield (*see* Gaols). An ambulance is placed at the Central Police Station, Bridewell Street, and is horsed and worked by the fire brigade, so that when the news of an accident is received the ambulance is immediately dispatched to the sufferer. (*See also* Ambulance.) The National Telephone Company offer the use of their apparatus at the Central and Clifton Stations and at the cab-rests, and renters of telephones throughout the city allow summonses for the ambulance to be sent through their instruments when any accidents occur in their neighbourhood. With the exception perhaps of Clifton, all the stations are admirably adapted. In connection with the force is a superannuation fund, to which each officer contributes. Information as to the orphanage in connection with the police force will be found under the heading Orphanages.

Police Court and Prison-Gate Mission. (*See under* Missions.)

Political Associations, etc.

There are two political registration societies—the Conservative and the Liberal. They attend to the registration of voters of their respective parties on the parliamentary register and the municipal ward-lists, and both promote the adoption of those principles consistent with their views relating to imperial and local politics. The head offices of the Conservative Association are at 25 Clare Street; sec., J. Morton Pask, R.N. There are branch offices also in three of the parliamentary divisions, viz. South, North and East. The secretaries are as follows: South, A. S. White; North, F. Morrish; East, H. Prescott. The Liberal Association has offices in each of the parliamentary divisions of the city. The secretaries are as follows: South, E. T. Morgan, 11 Small Street; North, W. H. Elkins; East, J. Swaish; West, H. F. Lane. The Bristol Liberal Federation is a federation of the four Liberal divisions; the president is Chas. Townsend, and the secretary, H. W. Twigg.

There are other societies of a political nature for disseminating opinions affecting their respective parties, of which the more important are:—

BRISTOL CONSERVATIVE WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION. Secretary, E. D. Tricks, 14 Glen Park, Eastville.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT OPERATIVES' RADICAL ASSOCIATION, Liberal Club, Brunswick Square. Gen. sec., W. J. Davis, 13 Richmond Road, Montpelier.

THE BRISTOL WOMEN'S LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, for the promotion of Liberal principles and the diffusion of knowledge on political questions of general and local interest among the women of Bristol, was founded

on December 14th, 1881. There are now separate associations for each of the electoral divisions of Bristol, including two for South Bristol.

THE BRISTOL YOUNG LIBERALS LEAGUE is a recently established organisation for the encouragement of Liberalism among the younger members of the party. Hon. sec., W. Pitt, jun., St. Leonard's Chambers, Nicholas Street.

THE NORTH SOMERSET LIBERAL ASSOCIATION, 11 Small Street. Secretary and registration agent, A. K. Simpson.

(*See also Clubs.*)

Poor Law Administration.

Bristol occupies a prominent place in the history of the English Poor Law, inasmuch as to this city belongs the honour of being the first place in England to obtain legislative authority for the election of a Board of Guardians, and the raising by rate from a group of parishes of the funds to provide for the maintenance of the destitute poor. Up to the seventeenth century the relief of the poor had been provided by the voluntary offerings of the charitable, and later in that century by the levying of poor-rates in the various parishes. The authorities in each parish—the Vestries—took extreme measures to rid their parishes of persons chargeable, and even of persons likely to become chargeable. Officers were appointed “to take care that noe strangers come to settle” in the parish, and owners of property allowing strangers to take up residence in their houses in the parish were ordered “to rid the aforesayd inmates out of the parish,” or in default were rated in excess of other parishioners. Notwithstanding these measures, the burden of the maintenance of the poor continually increased and caused considerable anxiety at the end of the century. Many eminent men gave consider-

able attention to the subject, but it fell to the lot of Bristol to lead the way in an effort to improve the condition of things. Mr. John Cary, a resident of the city, and churchwarden of St. John the Baptist in 1679 and 1680, was really the author of the scheme which was eventually adopted by the leading citizens of the day, and embodied in a measure introduced into Parliament early in 1696. This Act established in Bristol the first Board of Guardians, and authorised the providing there of the first workhouse in England and the raising by rate from a group of parishes of funds to provide for the maintenance of the destitute poor. In its main features the scheme of this early Poor Law has remained to this day. It was not long before other localities proceeded on the same lines, amongst the earliest being Kingston-on-Hull (1697), Exeter, Norwich, Southampton, etc. The civic authority established in 1696 was styled “The Governor, Deputy Governor, Assistants and Guardians of the Poor of the City and County of Bristol,” and consisted of the mayor and aldermen and forty-eight guardians “to be chosen out of the honestest and discreetest inhabitants of the said city,” and also certain honorary guardians who might be chosen by the authority from charitable persons contributing substantial sums towards the relief of the rates in the city. The first election took place in the twelve ancient wards on May 12th, 1696, and the first meeting or court was held at St. George's Chapel in the Guildhall, Broad Street, on May 19th, when Samuel Wallis, Esq., then mayor of the city, was elected governor; William Swymmer, Esq., deputy governor; James Harris, merchant, treasurer; and Thomas Watkins, “clerke,” the salary of the latter being fixed at £10. The guardians set to work

with energy in carrying out the provisions of the Act, in providing for the poor and in obtaining a suitable building to be used as a workhouse, but met with many difficulties in these early days. They also assumed duties of a semi-magisterial nature, and had strangers and disorderly persons apprehended and brought before them and committed to the Bridewell for various periods. The keepers of disorderly houses were punished, and the Corporation set up a pair of stocks and a whipping-post, and chains with bolts to fasten disorderly persons to blocks in a portion of St. Peter's Hospital, called "Purgatory." The amount required by rate to cover the expenses of the guardians for the first year amounted to £2,316. Two years after the establishment of the Corporation, the old Mint in Peter Street, now known as St. Peter's Hospital, was acquired as a workhouse. Up to this time the meetings of the guardians had been held at St. George's Chapel as before mentioned, but, after considerable search in all directions for a suitable building by the committee appointed for the purpose, the latter reported in December, 1697, that they found "none so fit or convenient for the purpose as the Mint," and shortly afterwards the purchase was completed and the premises converted into a workhouse, the beautiful Jacobean sitting-room, constructed by Aldworth, who resided in the building in 1612 and then made extensive alterations and additions, being fitted up by the guardians as a chamber or court-room for their meetings, and used for this purpose continuously from October, 1698, to a few years ago. Various alterations of an unimportant kind in the constitution of the guardians were made between 1696 and 1822, but their work remained practically the same,

viz. "the regulation, management, maintenance, and employment of the poor of the city." In the latter year a new Act was passed imposing additional duties of an important character upon the then newly-constituted authority, viz. the powers and duties of overseers of the poor. The duties of assessing and collecting rates, however, were still performed by the churchwardens of the various parishes, under certain restrictions. But in 1837 an Act was passed transferring these duties to the Corporation, and authorising the appointment of collectors for the purpose. The necessity for providing a larger workhouse was enforced in 1832, during the dreadful cholera visitation, when 600 poor creatures were crowded into St. Peter's Hospital, the plague making fearful ravages amongst them. The guardians very shortly after this purchased the old French prison at Stapleton from the Government, paying the sum of £2,000 for it. Some years after (1865) nearly the entire building was rebuilt and remodelled on the lines then favoured by Poor Law administrators. On the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834, unions of parishes were formed throughout England and Wales, except in places like Bristol, where provision had been made under local Acts, for providing for the maintenance of the poor and the establishment of workhouses. Under this Act, the Clifton Union (afterward Barton Regis) and the Bedminster Union were constituted, and about the same time (1837) the boundaries of the city and county were extended so as to include the parishes of Clifton, St. James and St. Paul, St. Philip and St. Jacob, part of the parish of Westbury-on-Trym, then forming part of the Barton Regis Union and part of the parish of Bedminster, then forming part of the Bedminster Union.

From this time, therefore, the administration of the Poor Law in the enlarged city was in the hands of three Boards of Guardians—the Corporation of the Poor for the ancient parishes in the centre of the city, the Clifton (afterwards Barton Regis) Union for the parishes named on the east, west and north, and the Bedminster Union for the part of the parish of Bedminster to the south. The Corporation of the Poor had their workhouse, as before stated, at Stapleton, outside the city and in the Barton Regis Union, their administrative offices remaining at St. Peter's Hospital, as well as some workhouse accommodation. The Barton Regis Union had their workhouse and administrative offices at Eastville, and the Bedminster Union had theirs at Flax Bourton, both outside the city. This condition of things continued until towards the end of last century, when considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of consolidating the Poor Law administration of the city under one authority. Local inquiries were held on the subject by order of the Local Government Board, but owing to the divergence of opinion existing no action was taken until 1897, when the Act obtained upon the promotion of the Corporation for extending the boundaries of the borough (the city and county) provided, in addition, for the formation of a new union for the entire area of the city, such enlarged area including large portions of the unions of Barton Regis and Bedminster, and a portion of the parish of Brislington in the Keynsham Union. Under this measure, the local Acts under which the Corporation of the Poor were established were repealed, and in addition to consolidating the Poor Law administration, all administrative bodies were dealt with in the same way, the town council, the

justices, the guardians, the education authority, and the overseers exercising jurisdiction over the same area—that of the parish or city and county of Bristol. It was determined that the areas for election should be the eighteen municipal wards in the city, and the number of guardians to be elected the same as the councillors for such wards, viz. three for each of fifteen wards and six for each of the other three wards—a total of sixty-three. The first meeting of the new Board was held on April 1st, 1898, when sixty-two of the sixty-three members were present. Major George F. Rumsey, previously for some years chairman of the Barton Regis Union, was elected chairman, and C. E. D. Boutflower, previously vice-chairman of the Bristol Incorporation, and Samuel Lloyd, previously a member of the Bedminster Union, were elected vice-chairmen; E. Hilton Naish, of the London and South-Western Bank, treasurer, and J. J. Simpson, previously clerk to the Bristol Incorporation, clerk to the new Board. At this date the total number of poor belonging to the city and becoming chargeable to the guardians was 11,096, viz. 2,357 in the workhouses at St. Peter's Hospital, Stapleton and Eastville, and the workhouse of the Bedminster Union at Bourton, 114 in various institutions and certified schools, 829 lunatics in asylums, 7,539 outdoor poor relieved by the relieving officers, 94 living in the districts of other unions, and 163 children boarded out. The ratable value was £1,443,045. Though not the largest union in England and Wales in population or ratable value—being the sixth largest in the former respect—the number of poor relieved was larger than the number chargeable to any other union, and the work of revising the arrangements for the proper treatment of these and the reorganisation

of the necessary staff was extremely arduous and difficult. As regards the indoor poor, the Eastville Workhouse of the Barton Regis Union was taken over by the guardians, and the cases belonging to the city in the Bedminster Workhouse transferred to the workhouses at Stapleton and Eastville, and temporary accommodation rented for some of the children. The whole of St. Peter's Hospital being required for administrative purposes, the few wards occupied there by the poor were closed, considerable reconstruction of the building effected, and a new board-room and additional offices provided. The famous old court-room, occupied as before stated from 1698 for the ordinary meetings of the Boards, was vacated in December, 1901, owing to inadequate space, and the guardians commenced to use the new board-room referred to. As a general policy the guardians decided that it would be desirable to classify the indoor poor, providing for ordinary adult inmates in one workhouse, the sick in an infirmary, the imbeciles in a separate institution, and the children in homes. So far as the latter are concerned, this policy has been carried out, whilst action is being taken to deal with the other classes as indicated. The outdoor poor were so numerous that it was found necessary to divide the enlarged city into twelve relief districts, with relief stations in twelve different centres in the city, and twelve relieving officers and thirteen district medical officers to attend to the poor. The lunatics chargeable were in due course all removed to the city asylum at Fishponds. Further extensions in the area of the city and of the guardians were effected in 1901 and 1902 in connection with the new dock works at Avonmouth, and again in 1904, when the parishes of Westbury-on-Trym and Shire-

hampton, a portion of the parish of Henbury and the upper portion of Horfield were transferred, the Barton Regis Union, in which they were previously situated, being dissolved. The new workhouse erected in 1902 by the latter union at Southmead was taken over by the guardians, the interest of the parishes transferred to Thornbury and Chipping Sodbury Unions having to be paid to the latter by the Bristol guardians, so that at the present time the Bristol guardians own three workhouses, viz. the Stapleton Workhouse (originally the workhouse of the Bristol Incorporation), accommodating 1,190 inmates; the Eastville Workhouse (originally and until 1898 the workhouse of the Barton Regis Union), accommodating 1,176 inmates; and the Southmead Workhouse (erected by the rural Barton Regis Union in 1902), accommodating 140 inmates. The additions in the area mentioned involved the increase of the relief and medical districts to thirteen, various alterations in the districts of the registrars of births and deaths and the public vaccinators, and the adjustment of financial and other matters with the parishes outside the city. The number of guardians now (Nov. 1905) elected for the nineteen wards is sixty-six, the ratable value of the union £1,775,000, and the poor relieved 9,810. Of these 2,177 are adult inmates and infants, and sick and imbeciles of all classes, and are in the three workhouses at Stapleton, Eastville, and Southmead; 387 are children in the homes established by the guardians, viz. 45 in the receiving and head-quarters homes at Fishponds, where all new admissions are sent for a short probationary period, and where "ins and outs" and children requiring special supervision are kept, 159 are in the group of cottage homes erected by the guardians at

Downend, 174 are in the scattered homes rented in various parts of Bristol, and nine are elder boys who are in situations but not capable of entirely maintaining themselves, and are lodged in the Service Boys' Home. All these children, except the nine last named, are outside workhouse influences and mode of life, and attend public elementary schools and places of worship, and mix freely with children of the poorer class. Of the remainder 160 are persons requiring special treatment or training, or crippled, blind, or with some other physical incapacity, maintained in institutions or hospitals; 865 are lunatics in the Bristol Lunatic Asylum; 5,937 are receiving out-relief (aged men and women, widows with families, deserted women, and men with families temporarily sick) from the relieving officers in Bristol; 166 not resident in Bristol, but belonging to Bristol, and are relieved in other districts; and 118 are children boarded out with married couples under duly constituted boarding-out committees. The amount raised from rates to meet the expenditure of the guardians for the year ending March, 1905, was £110,500, and the total expenditure for the year (the difference being receipts of various kinds, local Government grants, etc.), viz. £140,550, is made up as follows:—

| | £ |
|--|--------|
| In-maintenance and out-relief ... | 73,838 |
| Lunacy expenses | 25,211 |
| Workhouse buildings, furniture, and loan repayments... .. | 12,161 |
| Officers' salaries & superannuations | 19,772 |
| Assessment, registration, vaccination, election, infant life protection, and emigration expenses ... | 3,435 |
| Administrative and other general expenses | 4,108 |
| Special expenses (compensation) ... | 2,025 |

£140,550

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, adjacent to the church of St. Peter, with an exquisite gabled frontage and

profuse arabesque enrichments, is a strikingly picturesque mansion. An earlier building, of which the eastern portion of the present structure is possibly a part, was purchased, or may have been erected, by Thomas Norton, a wealthy citizen, early in the fifteenth century. The mansion passed from the Nortons in 1580 to the Newton family of Barr's Court. In 1602 it was the property of Robert Chambers, and in 1607 it was purchased by Robert Aldworth, the first Bristol sugar refiner, who reconstructed the chief part, including the ornate frontage (except the east end) still standing. In 1634 the mansion came into the possession of Aldworth's nephew, Giles Elbridge, and sugar refining continued to be carried on by him and his successors in part of the premises, the latest proprietors being Edward Colston (then a London merchant) in partnership with Sir Thomas Day and other Bristolians. In 1696, the Government having intimated that a mint would be established in the city if a fitting house were provided for that purpose, the Corporation obtained possession of the premises, and tendered them to the authorities. A mint was accordingly established, an enormous quantity of plate and old coin was brought in by the citizens, and many millions of shillings and sixpences were coined in about eighteen months. On the mint being closed in 1698, the fine old mansion was purchased by the Incorporation of the Poor for £800, and converted into a workhouse, Aldworth's beautiful sitting-room being reserved for the meetings of the guardians, who first assembled there on October 30th of that year. The fine timber roof of the hall—which appears to have extended completely across the building, and is now hidden by the Jacobean ceiling of the court-room—proves that the main structure, walls and

roof, are those of the original building. The court-room, with its elaborate mantelpiece and decorations, the oak-panelled screen, and the river entrance with its quaint scriptural designs of the three children in the fiery furnace, Faith, the whale ejecting Jonah, and Eve with the fig-leaf apron, are, as appears by the date (1612), the work of Robert Aldworth, to whom also must be ascribed the pargeted front with its handsome barge-boards and colossal brackets, some portions of which are probably restorations in the style of the earlier building. A new stained-glass window was placed in the board-room in 1882. The patron saint occupies the central panel, and is surrounded by the Royal, Beaufort and Berkeley arms, together with those of the city, the Incorporation of the Poor and past governors of that body, the names and mottoes of the latter also appearing. This chamber remains intact, but owing to the increased number of guardians it is no longer big enough to be used as the Board-room, and has been abandoned in favour of a larger room which was erected in 1901.

Population. A table of the population for the last hundred years will be useful as showing the growth of the city since the beginning of last century. (*See also* *Boundaries and Ratable Value.*)

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Population.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1801 | 61,153 |
| 1811 | 71,483 |
| 1821 | 85,108 |
| 1831 | 104,408 |
| 1841 | 125,146 |
| 1851 | 137,328 |
| 1861 | 154,093 |
| 1871 | 182,552 |
| 1881 | 206,503 |
| 1891 | 221,578 |
| 1901 | 329,086 |
| 1905 (estimated) | 359,000 |

Porcelain, Bristol. The history of the manufacture of porcelain in

the city of Bristol is not one which covers any lengthy period, and the growth of Bristol China may almost be described as of the butterfly order. Its life was short, but during that brief period brilliant things were attempted and achieved, with the result that the combination of superexcellence and rarity, the latter the result of so short a life, have rendered the possession of specimens a matter of laudable desire and of pleasant self-congratulation.

Probably the earliest mention of the manufacture of porcelain in Bristol was that of a certain Dr. Pococke, who wrote a description of his "Travels through England during 1750 and 1751." He writes of "the manufacture of porcelaine now carrying on at Bristol," and he goes on to describe the china as being made, he supposes, "of calcined flint and the soapy rock at Lizard Point" (this soapy rock which he speaks of is otherwise known as steatite, and is quite distinct from the Cornish china clay). He continues: "They make very beautiful white sauce boats adorned with reliefs of festoons." These sauce boats are, perhaps, the only extant remains of this early Bristol fabric, and very few of them are known to collectors; they are distinguished from the more celebrated Bristol porcelain of later date, in that they are made in what is technically known as "soft paste." The Bristol China as known to collectors to-day is of an entirely different character, and it is probable that there is no connection at all between it and the earlier product.

The founder of the known Bristol China Works was one Richard Champion, who was born in 1743. Apparently he became interested in the manufacture of porcelain upon the receipt of some white clay from South Carolina in 1765, and it is most probable that he continued



THE OLD POST-HOUSE IN DOLPHIN STREET.

Seventeenth Century.

experimenting for some years, though with what success is hardly known. In 1768 William Cookworthy, of Plymouth, who also had been experimenting for some years in the manufacture of china, took out a patent for his invention, and as some few years previous to this Champion had made Cookworthy's acquaintance, what more likely than that they should have been drawn together by their mutual interests. Definite information as to Champion's Bristol China Manufactory dates from the year 1770, and the title of the firm, apparently as suggesting that Champion was working under license from Cookworthy, was Cookworthy & Co. The manufactory was at Castle Green, Bristol. In 1773 Cookworthy's patent was transferred to Champion, and the name of the firm was changed to Champion & Co. In 1774 it is probable that the Plymouth factory was closed. In 1775 Champion applied for and obtained at great expense an extension of the patent, but this availed him little, for he sold the patent to a syndicate of Staffordshire manufacturers in 1777, and apparently the Bristol China Factory was finally closed in 1782. During its short life of little more than ten years the china factory at Bristol under Richard Champion made for itself a reputation which can never die, and thanks to the enthusiasm of local collectors who have combined patriotic citizenship with ardent research, specimens have been brought together and saved from probable destruction by ignorant usage. The thanks of all Bristolians are due to the late Francis Fry, the late William Edkins, and Alfred Trapnell. In addition to his own unique private collection, Mr. Trapnell has presented a representative series of specimens to the Bristol Museum and Art Gallery. The manufactures of Richard

Champion were almost exclusively confined to very beautiful tea and dessert services. The ware itself is what is known as "hard paste," and very similar to the productions of the Royal Meissen Factory near Dresden. The decorations are in most refined taste and the work is beautifully executed, the gilding being fine and rich and the painting truly decorative and artistic. Only few ornaments were produced. Amongst the tea services are several which have become quite historic and specimens of which are exceedingly valuable. The chief services are: the *Burke Service*, presented by Champion and his wife to Mrs. Edmund Burke; the *Nelson Service*, once the property of Lord Nelson; the *Burke-Smith Service*, presented by Edmund Burke to Mrs. Smith, and several others. Interesting figures and medallions were also made at Bristol. The Bristol mark is usually a plain X, but often found in conjunction with numerals and with the crossed swords of Dresden.

Port and River Improvements. (See Docks.)

Portishead Dock. (See Docks.)

Port Sanitary Inspection. (See Public Health Organisation.)

Post Office, Bristol. The Post Office is located in Small Street, in the centre of the city. The buildings cover an area of 17,500 superficial feet, and are Crown property. It is on record that a special messenger was employed to carry a letter from Bristol to London so far back as the year 1532, and in the civic accounts for 1615 there is an item of 12s. for cloth "to make Packer, the foot-post, a coat." The establishment of a Government "running post" between Bristol and London was

ordered on July 31st, 1635, but until some years after the Restoration there appears to have been no regular delivery of letters. The Dolphin Inn, from which Dolphin Street takes its name, was used as a post office; that is to say, the post "boys" (often old men) used to stable their horses and deposit their letter-bags here, and letters were left here also for dispatch to London. The fee for postage was fourpence. In 1700, when three mails a week were being carried each way between Bristol and London, Henry Pine, described as deputy postmaster, obtained from the Corporation a site in All Saints' Lane, on which a little post office was erected and used (at a rental of 25s.) until 1742, when it was abandoned in connection with the building of the Exchange. The post office business was then transferred to a house in Small Street, for which a rent of £3 was paid. In later days this house was occupied as the printing office of the *Bristol Mirror*, and has since made way for the Assize Court buildings. In 1749 the Post Office was removed to the west corner of Exchange Avenue, a spot on which the premises occupied by the Lancashire Insurance Co. now stand. The small amount of business done is instanced by the fact that until 1778 there was only a single postman for delivering letters, and even as late as 1839 the indoor staff consisted of only six clerks. But the most extraordinary thing is that the confined premises in Exchange Avenue remained the chief city office until 1868, when a move was made back to Small Street, to the present premises. So little foresight, however, was shown by the Government Postal Department that only the ground floor of the new block of buildings was reserved for postal purposes, the upper chambers being appropriated to the Inland Revenue staff, which removed there

from Queen Square. The transfer of the telegraphs to the State, in 1870, brought about the end of this arrangement, and the Inland Revenue officers had forthwith to return to their former quarters. Yet before the new premises were fifteen years old they were confessedly inadequate for their intended purpose, and in 1886 the Government was compelled to purchase a large adjoining block of offices known as New Buildings, with some warehouses in the rear, upon which the southern section of the present building was soon afterwards erected. This was opened for business in November, 1889. On the introduction of the parcel post system a parcel post depôt was established at the Temple Meads Railway Station on land rented from the Great Western Railway Company. In 1894 the authorities purchased another block of offices known as Royal Insurance Chambers, in the rear of the Small Street Post Office, to relieve the congestion then being acutely felt. Notwithstanding these expansions the Small Street premises are still too contracted for the ever-increasing staff, and another important enlargement is about to be made, the Government having purchased for £36,000 the adjoining premises of the Waterworks Company, standing on a site of 11,500 superficial feet. Even as late as 1856 the only post offices in addition to the head Post Office in Small Street, were the branches at Clifton, Haberfield Crescent, and Phippen Street, and the letter-receiving houses at Ashley Road, Bedminster, Hotwells, and Redland. There were only 15 pillar letter boxes scattered over the city. Now, half a century later, there are 76 post offices in the town district, and 186 pillar and wall letter boxes. At 32 of the post offices telegraph business is carried on. In addition to the town post

offices, licences to sell postage stamps are held by over 150 shopkeepers. The earliest mention of a Bristol postmaster occurs in 1664 when Lord Hopton commanded the grant of the freedom of Bristol to Richard Allen, Postmaster-General of Bristol. In the Calendar of State Papers under the year 1660 there is a complaint against Teig, an Anabaptist postmaster of Bristol, who broke open letters addressed to the king's friends. Official records at St. Martin's-le-Grand indicate that Thomas Gale was postmaster of Bristol in the year 1678, since which time thirteen postmasters and one postmistress have been appointed. The postmaster from 1892 to the end of 1905 was R. C. Tombs, I.S.O. In 1855 the staff comprised a postmaster, fifteen clerks and sixty-four letter-carriers, but the work has so increased since then that there are now employed nearly 2,000 people of all ranks, including sub-postmasters, their assistants, postmen, and telegraph messengers. In the year 1793 Bristol was accorded a local penny post for letters for delivery in Bristol city, its suburbs, and neighbouring villages, posted in the same area. At that time the penny post had only been established in London and Dublin; in other parts of the country much higher rates of postage prevailed. During the year 1794-5 the local penny post in Bristol brought a gain to the revenue of £469. The delivery of letters in the town district is made entirely from the head office and from the branch delivery office in Clifton, the nearest letter delivery offices on the outer fringe being at St. George, Fishponds, Westbury-on-Trym, Shirehampton, Flax Bourton, and Keynsham. In the year 1841, when King Edward VII. was born, the letters delivered during the year in Bristol and its district numbered 2,400,000, and 2,500,000 were

posted; in the year 1877 17,600,000 letters were delivered and 19,000,000 posted; in 1892 the numbers were 30,000,000 delivered and 36,500,000 posted; and now, in 1905, they have reached the prodigious number of 72,400,000 delivered and 92,000,000 posted. The letters delivered annually from the central Post Office number 53,200,000; from the Clifton branch office, 7,500,000; from the suburban and rural offices, 11,700,000. Six deliveries of letters and five deliveries of parcels are made in the city daily, with twelve collections. About a million parcels are delivered annually. Postal orders to the number of over half a million a year are issued and paid at the Bristol Post Office counter. In 1888 the Bristol Savings Bank was closed, and its 12,814 accounts were transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank. The amount of money involved was a little over half a million. The sum standing to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank in the Bristol postal area in 1905 was over £2,000,000. A large telegraph business is done. In 1870 when the telegraphs were taken over by the Government, 450,000 telegraph messages were dealt with at Bristol. The number now reaches nearly 4,500,000. The Bristol Post Office telephone trunk line system is now an important factor in the city's business. Over a quarter of a million conversations are held by the public through its medium annually. Conversations can be held from the Bristol Post Office with all parts of the United Kingdom and with many of the principal towns in France and Belgium. There is a regular fortnightly mail service between Bristol and Jamaica by means of the Elder, Dempster and Co.'s direct steamers, which start from Avonmouth and reach the island in about 11½ days.

Prepositor. The earliest officer named in connection with the government of Bristol is the prepositor. Domesday Book shows that one Sewin held the office in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and it is significant that in the charter granted by John, Earl of Morton, in 1188, no other official is named. Robert Fitzhardinge, who governed the town at the time of the Norman Conquest, is described by one of the local annalists as *patricius*, but this is mere pedantry on the part of the scribe, the correct title being *præpositus*. The prepositor was a royal officer acting as bailiff for the king and guarding his interests, especially in matters of revenue. At the end of the twelfth century, or quite early in the thirteenth, the number was increased to two. These officers were entirely distinct from the bailiffs of the borough. After the thirteenth century the prepositors disappear, and one hears of bailiffs and seneschals instead of prepositors and bailiffs. But the deeds of this period are so contradictory, and so utterly confuse the offices, that it is impossible to state exactly when the prepositors ceased to exercise their functions.

Probate Office. The district registry for the proving of wills in the Bristol and Bath County Court districts is at 28 Broad Street. Registrar, W. Hurle Clarke.

Property of the City. (*See* Corporation Property.)

Property Protection Society, Bristol District. The objects of this Society are to afford protection to the interests of property owners and occupiers, and to co-operate with the police in the suppression of wilful damage. Also to form a centre of communication between owners and occupiers as to matters

affecting their common interests. Secretary, J. Hunt, 17 Bridge Street, Bristol.

Protestant League, established for the prevention of Romanism, Ritualism and Rationalism. The league is open to members of the Church of England and Evangelical Nonconformist bodies. President, James Inskip. Hon. sec., T. S. Duffill, 13 Tyndale Avenue, Fishponds.

Protestant Reformation Society, the full title of which is the Protestant Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation, and for Church Missions to Roman Catholics in Great Britain, was established in 1827. It is almost, if not quite, the only Society in England for missions to Roman Catholics, and has branches all over the country. Hon. secretary of Bristol Branch, F. J. McBayne, 27 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Provident Medical Institution, Bristol, formed for the purpose of providing working-men and their families with medical advice and drugs. The members have the benefit of the services of a medical officer, who when necessary visits them at their own houses and supplies drugs of the best quality. Members are required to subscribe at the rate of one penny per week to cover all working expenses; the rate for families is lower. The dispensaries are at 35 East Street, Bedminster, 129 Hotwell Road, 177 Cheltenham Road, and 28 Lawrence Hill. Hon. sec., Clement Gardiner, 14 John Street.

Public Health Organisation.

The care of the public health, so far as relates to the work of the medical officer of health, the control of the city isolation hospitals, and general

work of sanitary inspection in the city, as well as port sanitary control, is entrusted by the Council to a committee of sixteen members—the Health Committee. The enlarged city contains, since the Bristol Extension Acts of 1897 and 1904, a population of 358,500, living upon an area of 17,004 acres. Previous to extension the city contained a population of 230,000 living upon an area of 4,000 acres.

The construction and maintenance of sewers (*see* Sewerage), and all scavenging, ashing and street cleansing is controlled by the city engineer (*see* Scavenging), acting under the Sanitary Committee.

The execution of the Food and Drugs Acts is retained by the Watch Committee, who employ a special inspector.

THE MEDICAL STAFF. The whole of the city and port work is under the control of the medical officer of health, with occasional medical assistance. No change in the medical department has been made since extension, which displaced four medical officers of health.

THE INSPECTING STAFF. There are now, for purposes of the enlarged city, twelve district inspectors, one inspector of common lodging-houses and bakehouses, one inspector of dairies, cowsheds and milk shops, two inspectors of meat and fish, and two inspectors of workshops. At the head of the inspection department are a chief inspector and a superintendent inspector.

THE CITY ISOLATION HOSPITALS. (*See* Hospitals: Small-pox and Infectious Diseases Hospitals.)

AMBULANCE SERVICE AND DISINFECTATION. Two specially-constructed pair-horse brougham ambulances with rubber tyres are provided for the removal of patients for isolation. Disinfection of bedding and clothing is executed by steam heat in the "Washington-Lyons" Disinfectors.

There is one of these at each hospital and a third at the Central Disinfecting Station. For disinfection of room interiors spraying with formalin, or fumigation, followed by careful cleansing, is resorted to.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The adoption of the Notification Act in 1890 has more than doubled the routine inspection work, while it has furnished invaluable information as to the distribution of disease, which was previously inaccessible. The work is facilitated by a specially-designed modification of the "card system," which ensures continuous attention during the progress of each case. Careful supervision is exercised over school attendance from infected houses in each notified case, and as there are about 65,000 school children in Bristol, this involves a considerable amount of work. Non-notified diseases, such as Measles and Whooping-cough, are reported by the school teachers to the Health Department, and the houses are visited and precautionary measures advised. The Education Committee has recently adopted stringent regulations with regard to communicable diseases in the schools under their control.

LABORATORY WORK. The light thrown upon the general pathology of the communicable diseases by the science of bacteriology, and the lead taken in this work by America, having pointed out the necessity for bacteriological aid in the control of communicable diseases, the medical officer of health in 1895, as there was then no municipal or other laboratory available in the city, commenced such laboratory researches in regard to Diphtheria and Enteric fever as were absolutely necessary to carry on efficiently the duties under the Public Health Acts. This work met with general acceptance by the medical profession, and in

the year 1901 no less than 2,527 specimens were examined for suspected diphtheria and 450 specimens for suspected enteric fever. With the larger needs of the extended city, however, this work became impossible, and was transferred to University College laboratory.

PORT PREVENTIVE WORK. The control of imported disease on ship-board and the general sanitary supervision of shipping is also entrusted to the Health Committee acting as the Port Sanitary Committee. A chief inspector in Bristol, an inspector and a boatman at Avonmouth, are employed in the general inspection of vessels. The Notification Act is extended to ships in regard to the ordinary communicable diseases, and special Regulations of the Local Government Board are in force with regard to Cholera, Yellow fever, and Plague, under which also vessels bound to Gloucester may be detained, as they pass through the Bristol waters in Kingroad, for the execution of the Regulations. In 1893, when cholera threatened, a steam launch was provided for medical patrol work in Kingroad, and a hospital ship for ten acute cases is moored at the entrance to the Avon.

PULMONARY PHTHISIS (CONSUMPTION). A voluntary system of notification of phthisis came into force in September, 1905, and disinfection of premises after fatal cases is carried out by the Health Department upon request. In addition the Corporation has acquired twenty beds at Winsley Sanatorium for selected cases of consumption in the early stage, when the application of "open-air" curative measures is most effective. These maintained beds are much appreciated, but are hardly sufficient for the needs of the city.

All communications respecting public health matters should be

addressed to the Public Health Offices, 40 Prince Street.

Public-houses. The number of public-houses, including hotels and ale and wine stores, in Bristol, is 1,314.

Public-house Signs. Much of the city's history, and more of its manners, may be gleaned from public-house signs. A large number are selected out of compliment to the lord of the manor, or some wealthy man in the neighbourhood, or because the proprietor of the inn is or was some servant whom "it delighted the lord to honour." When the name and titles of the lord became exhausted, his cognizance or his favourite pursuit was adopted. As the object of the sign is to speak to the feelings and attract attention, another fruitful source is either some national hero or great battle. The proverbial loyalty of our city has naturally shown itself in tavern signs, such as the "Victoria," the "Prince of Wales," the "Crown," and so on. In the vicinity of the shipping, houses will be found to accord with some peculiarity associated therewith. Some signs indicate a past or present speciality of the house or locality, some a political bias, some an attempt at wit and some purely fanciful, whilst others are in commemoration of some great event at about the time of the establishment of the inn. (*See Signs.*)

Pugsley's Field. On the site known as Mother Pugsley's Field now stands Fremantle Square and the adjoining buildings. This property belonged to a young man named Pugsley, who held a commission in Prince Rupert's army, but was killed in 1645 at the storming of Prior's Hill Fort by Fairfax's army, and was buried in the adjoining

ing field. Just below the spot, and about 40 ft. from the top of the hill, a double spring issued from the turf, the lesser fountain being specially famed for its healing qualities. Hither came daily the hero's young and beautiful widow to mourn her lost one, and by deeds of Christian kindness and words of wisdom to benefit many a young beginner in life. Rejecting repeated offers of marriage, she lived on thus for fifty-five years, dying in August, 1700, and leaving in her will money to buy bread for ever for sixteen poor women, inmates of St. Nicholas's almshouse in King Street, a sixpenny and a ninepenny loaf each at Easter, and a twopenny loaf on Twelfth Day. Her wedding garment was to be her shroud; and thus borne on a bier, coffinless and covered with flowers, with young girls strewing herbs and flowers on her path, and a musician preceding the procession playing upon the violin, whilst old St. Nicholas rang out a merry wedding peal, she was carried to the field which bore her name, and there, in the presence of many thousand spectators, was laid in her husband's grave.

"St. Nicholas' bells are ringing to-day,
Some great folks or other are wed, I dare say";
Merrily, merrily, do they ring,
It isn't the birthday of queen or of king.
I wonder whatever on earth it can be,
Look! how the people are running to see;
Some wonderful sight
Must surely invite
Their attention, and cause such excessive delight;
And hey diddle, diddle,
Do hark! There's a fiddle!
The thing is an incomprehensible riddle.
But here comes a crowd, and Oh! what upon earth
Can that corpse, on that bier, have to do with such
mirth?
And as true as I live, on each side there's a maiden,
Dressed all in white, with the sweetest herbs laden,
Which they strew as they go;
What a singular show!
Whose funeral is it? I *should* like to know,
Who is it wound up in that white sheet so snugly,
Without coffin, or pall, or the like?
Gammer Pugsley—Dix.

On rebuilding the wall under which the hapless pair were buried, the skull of the husband was found with a bullet hole in one side of his forehead.

Quakers. The history of the Bristol Quakers is one of peculiar interest. During the earlier days of their existence they suffered great persecution here as elsewhere. The fact that their place of meeting was founded on the ruins of an old Dominican friary is an intelligent explanation of the otherwise ambiguous designation of "Quakers' Friars," bestowed upon the locality between Broadmead and Rosemary Street. (*See* Chapels: Society of Friends.)

Quarter Days. By a very ancient custom, recognised by the law, the quarter of the year which elsewhere terminates on Christmas Day ends in Bristol on St. Thomas's Day, December 21st, which is an abnormally busy day in the treasurer's office at the Council House through the influx of persons owing fee-farm rents, etc. The other quarter days are those recognised in other districts.

Quarter Sessions. (*See* Courts of Justice.)

Quays. (*See* Docks.)

Queen Square. (*See* Open Spaces.)

Queen Victoria Clergy Fund. (*See* Clergy Fund.)

Queen Victoria Convalescent Home. (*See* Homes.)

Queen Victoria Statue. During the enthusiasm excited in 1887 by the happy conclusion of the fiftieth year of Her late Majesty's reign it was determined to raise a permanent local memorial of the event in the shape of a stately statue. A commission was accordingly given to an eminent sculptor, J. S. Boehm, and on July 25th, 1888, the work was unveiled by H.R.H. the late Prince Albert Victor (afterwards Duke of Clarence), who on his arrival had

been conducted to the Council House, and presented with the freedom of the city in a gilt-silver casket. The proceedings in College Green were marred by the inclemency of the weather, but the prince was cordially cheered by many thousand spectators. The royal visitor afterwards partook of luncheon at the Mansion House, and distributed prizes at Colston Hall to the Bristol Naval Volunteers. The monument cost upwards of £2,000.

Ragged Schools. (*See* Education.)

Railways.

In 1858 there was but one railway station in the city, viz. that at Temple Meads. There are now seventeen, viz. Temple Meads, St. Anne's Park, Brislington, St. Philip's, Hotwells, Bedminster, Clifton Bridge, Clifton Down, Sea Mills, Shirehampton, Avonmouth Dock, Redland, Montpelier, Stapleton Road, Lawrence Hill, Ashley Hill and Fishponds.

TEMPLE MEADS JOINT STATION is a structure in the Tudor Gothic style, erected in 1871-8, and since considerably enlarged. Its façade presents a rather imposing appearance. The general plan of the station is in the form of the letter V, the through traffic passing along one side and the Midland departure and the local Great Western traffic tarding from the other. The central portion of the station is used for booking offices, refreshment rooms, etc. There is a clock tower about 100 feet in height. The up through platforms are 500 feet long, with a roof in a single span of 125 feet. The down through platforms are of about the same length. The passenger platforms for the Midland and local Great Western trains are about 1,000 feet long, covered with a roof of 77 feet span. The original cost was over £200,000.

The BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY (now incorporated in the Great Western system) was constructed under an Act of 1836 for making a broad gauge line from Bristol to Exeter. Subsequent Acts were obtained for the construction of branches to Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, Cheddar, etc. The main line (length $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles) was opened in the following sections: 1st, from Bristol to Bridgwater, on June 14th, 1841; 2nd, from Bridgwater to Taunton, on July 1st, 1842; 3rd, from Taunton to Beam Bridge, on May 1st, 1843; 4th, from Beam Bridge to Exeter, on May 1st, 1844. By an Act of 1876, this line was sold to the Great Western Railway Company, the terms being 6 per cent. for six years from January 1st, 1876, and afterwards $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in perpetuity.

The BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET RAILWAY, incorporated by an Act of 1863, now a branch of the Great Western, connects Bristol with Frome. It was opened September 3rd, 1873, after undergoing great financial difficulties and bringing some of its promoters to ruin. The (nominal) capital sunk was upwards of £630,000. An agreement was made with the Great Western Board in 1884, by which that body took over the railway, the ordinary shareholders receiving about one-sixth of the nominal value of their shares.

The BRISTOL AND PORTISHEAD RAILWAY, ten miles in length, originally belonged to the Bristol and Portishead Pier and Railway Company, and was opened April 16th, 1867. The line from Portishead Junction to Clifton Bridge was doubled in 1885. The stations on the line are Clifton Bridge, Pill, Portbury, Portishead, and Portishead Pier. When the company's dock was acquired by the Corporation of Bristol in 1884, the railway



QUEEN VICTORIA STATUE, COLLEGE GREEN.

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was taken over by the Great Western Company, the ordinary shareholders receiving about 25 per cent. of the nominal value of their shares. (*See Docks: Port Improvement Plans.*)

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES UNION RAILWAY. This company was empowered in 1857 to construct railways between Bristol and the South Wales Railway, joining the latter at Portskewet, Monmouth, with a steam ferry across the Severn in connection therewith at the New Passage. The length on the Gloucestershire side of the Severn to New Passage was $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The original capital was £300,000, in £25 shares; loans, £98,000. The line was opened September 9th, 1863. By the Great Western Act of 1868 it was merged into and amalgamated with that company, the latter paying the debentures off at par, giving the preference shareholders 5 per cent. preference stock at par, and converting the ordinary shares into ordinary Great Western stock.

The **BRISTOL HARBOUR JUNCTION RAILWAY** connects the Great Western Railway with the Floating Harbour at Wapping, where there is a wharf and dépôt. The original capital was £165,000, of which £50,000 was provided by the Bristol Corporation for making the wharf and dépôt. The Great Western, Midland, and Bristol and Exeter Railway Companies (who were the joint promoters of the scheme—the Midland afterwards withdrawing), undertook to pay £2,000 a year, or 4 per cent. upon that amount. This left £115,000 for the share capital to be raised by the railway companies, with power to borrow one-third the amount. The line was opened, for goods traffic only, on March 11th, 1872. Since that time the Great Western Board have laid out double the original capital, and have recently extended the line to Cumberland Basin and joined it to the Portishead branch

by a bridge at Rownham and a junction railway from Rownham to Ashton. The bridge has cost upwards of £60,000, borne jointly by the Great Western Railway Company and the Corporation of Bristol. (*See Bridges: Ashton Swing Bridge.*) The line has also been extended across Cumberland Basin into Canons' Marsh by way of Hotwells Road and the Mardyke Wharf, terminating in a large goods dépôt of modern construction and a system of branch lines around the wharves on the northern side of the Floating Harbour. In order to add to the utility of these new works the Great Western Company have also constructed a loop line from the Portishead branch at Ashton to the main Bristol and Exeter line at South Liberty, enabling trains to run direct either from Canons' Marsh, the south side of the harbour, or Portishead Docks, to the West of England.

The **BRISTOL PORT RAILWAY AND PIER COMPANY** was incorporated by Act of Parliament July 17th, 1862. The line runs from Hotwells (under Clifton Suspension Bridge) to Avonmouth, with stations at Sea Mills and Shirehampton. Commenced February 19th, 1863; opened for traffic March 6th, 1864. On the construction of the Clifton Extension Line to Sneyd Park by the Great Western and Midland Boards, the two companies acquired running powers over the Port Railway and Pier Company's line as between Sneyd Park Junction and Avonmouth, and eventually (in 1890) the Great Western and Midland Railway Companies jointly purchased the whole of the line, which then became part of the Clifton Extension Joint Railway. The pier made by the original promoters has disappeared owing to the silting processes which have taken place. (*See Docks: Port Improvement Plans.*)

THE CLIFTON EXTENSION RAILWAY is a loop line originally connecting Clifton with the main lines of the Great Western Company near Stapleton Road, and the Midland Company near Fishponds, but now carried to Avonmouth. It was opened for traffic on October 1st, 1874. The line as first planned had stations at Montpelier and Clifton, to which one at Redland was added in 1897. In 1875 the line was connected with the Port and Pier Railway at Sneyd Park by means of a tunnel under Durdham Down, which is 1,740 yards in length and 160 feet in its maximum depth from the surface of the down, cut through solid limestone rock. Trains now run through from the Great Western and Midland main lines to Avonmouth, and there is an extensive goods traffic from the docks to London, Birmingham, and other centres.

AVONMOUTH AND SEVERN TUNNEL RAILWAY. This line was recently constructed by the Great Western Railway Company. It follows the shore of the Severn from Avonmouth Docks to the Severn Tunnel, connecting at Pilning with the Great Western main line to South Wales and the North; it also affords an alternative route to London via Badminton.

AVONMOUTH AND FILTON DIRECT RAILWAY. The Great Western Railway Company have obtained parliamentary powers for, and are now proceeding to construct, a new line from Avonmouth Dock to Stoke Gifford and Filton, through Henbury. This line will connect at Stoke Gifford with the direct railway to London via Badminton, and at Filton, by means of a loop, with the line to Temple Meads, Bath, and the West, via Ashley Hill. This new line will shorten the distance from Avonmouth Docks to London by about five miles.

CLIFTON ROCKS RAILWAY. Some mechanical means for overcoming the toilsome ascent from the Hotwells district to the summit of St. Vincent's Rocks was long a desideratum. It was supplied at length by Sir George Newnes, who had won fame by supplying a still more pressing want at Lynton. In 1890 he obtained permission from the Merchant Venturers' Society for the excavation of an almost perpendicular tunnel through the rocks, a little to the south of the Suspension Bridge, and for fitting it with hydraulic apparatus for the ascent and descent of railway carriages. Owing to unforeseen "faults" in the strata, the works were not completed for two years, and the original estimate (£10,000) represented less than a third of the actual outlay. The railway (the gradient of which is 1 in 2) was opened without any formality on March 11th, 1893, and proved a great public attraction, about 100,000 persons being carried up or down within six weeks. The charge for ascent is twopence, but passengers on the Hotwells tramway obtain tickets for one penny if they are asked for from the conductors.

THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, taken as a whole, is the greatest public work ever constructed, and offers a remarkable instance of the enterprise of capitalists. The company was originally incorporated by an Act of Parliament on August 31st, 1835, entitled "An Act for making a railway from Bristol to join the London and Birmingham Railway, near London, to be called 'The Great Western Railway,' with branches therefrom to the towns of Bradford and Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts." After the passing of the Act difficulties arose as to the proposed junction with the London and Birmingham Railway, and in 1836 it was decided to build a

separate terminus at Paddington, in which year also the determination of the directors to adopt a gauge of 7 feet instead of the ordinary gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches was officially announced.

As an interesting fact in local history, it may be stated that the project of a railway to London was first started early in 1825, in which year also prospectuses of lines to Bath, to the Midland Counties, and to Exeter were published and cordially welcomed. In each case the proposed capital was applied for within a few hours, but the schemes, together with scores of a similar character, were immediately wrecked in the great panic of 1826.

On July 30th, 1833, a public meeting was held in the Guildhall for the purpose of forming a railroad to London. The project was warmly entertained by the Corporation, the Merchant Venturers' Society, and the old Dock Company, each of whom appointed three gentlemen to inquire into the best mode of procedure, and this committee, after consulting with Mr. Brunel and Mr. Townsend, by whom they were assured that the work could be completed at a cost of £2,805,000, eventually issued a prospectus of the Great Western Railway Company, with a capital of three millions. A Bill authorising the construction of the line was read a second time in the House of Commons March 6th, 1834, but was rejected by the Lords on July 25th.

On October 8th, 1834, a meeting was held in the Merchants' Hall, when it was determined to apply afresh for an Act, and in November the Corporation and the Merchant Venturers' Society agreed to take 100 shares each. The allotment of shares in Bristol was well taken up. The second Bill, like the first, was vehemently opposed by Eton College

and several landed proprietors, and the parliamentary contest in the two years cost the company £90,000. The scheme, however, received the Royal Assent in August, 1835.

The first length of the Great Western system opened was from Paddington to Maidenhead in May, 1838, to and from which place passengers were conveyed in the now obsolete coaches of the day. It may be mentioned that for some months only passengers and a few parcels were carried on the railway.

In 1839 the line was opened to Twyford, and in the same year the company first commenced to carry goods. In the following year they first conveyed the mails over that portion of the line then opened. In the latter year the line was opened to Reading, and subsequently as far as Steventon. At this period and long after, third class passengers were conveyed in open carriages attached to the goods trains, one of which started early in the morning and the other late at night, the speed being about twelve miles an hour. The seats of second class passengers were also entirely uncovered until 1845. Subsequently a more liberal policy was introduced, but it was not until July 1st, 1893, that third class passengers at a fare of one penny per mile were allowed to travel by all the company's trains.

In 1840 the line was extended to Farringdon Road (the present Uffington Station), and the line between Bristol and Bath was first used for public traffic on August 31st, 1840. The following is a statement of the receipts that day:—Bristol, £223 17s. 1½d.; Keynsham, £21 14s.; Bath, £230 19s.; total, £476 10s. 1½d. The number of passengers conveyed was 5,880. The seventeen miles between Farringdon Road and Hay Lane, near Wootton Bassett, were opened in December, 1840, the

length of line then in working being ninety-two miles.

June, 1841, saw the opening between Wootton Bassett and Chippenham, and on the last day of the same month the whole main line was completed and opened through-out. The building of the Box Tunnel had considerably retarded the opening of the length between Chippenham and Bath. The tunnel is 9,680 feet, or more than a mile and three-quarters, in length, and is perfectly straight; the light is visible through it from end to end, and in the summer months the sun may be seen to rise at one end and set at the other from the opposite ends. It cost upwards of £500,000.

In the first half of 1841 the dividend of the company was at the rate of 3 per cent., but in the second half of the same year it rose to 6 per cent., the latter being on the complete line.

In the following year Queen Victoria made her first journey by railway, the Great Western Company having the honour of carrying her on that occasion. In the same year the second excursion organised by the company was run from Bristol to London, and carried about 700 passengers, who were conveyed at what was then considered the low fare of 21s. for the double journey.

In 1843 powers were obtained to construct a line from Didcot to Oxford, and in 1844 the Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhampton Railway was proposed. In 1845 the directors applied for powers to make railways between Bath and Salisbury, with branches to the towns of Bradford, Frome and Radstock; Reading to Newbury and Hungerford; Reading to Basingstoke; Dorchester and Weymouth; Taunton to Yeovil, and others. In 1854 the Shrewsbury lines, *i.e.* the Shrewsbury and Chester and Shrewsbury and Birmingham, were leased

to the Great Western Company, which at that time did not extend beyond Banbury; but in the next year it was continued to Birmingham, and soon afterwards the connection with the Shrewsbury system was complete. The same year saw the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth lines partially opened, besides the opening of the Wycombe and Radstock branches. The year 1863 witnessed the amalgamation of the West Midland and South Wales lines with the Great Western Company. In 1876 the Bristol and Exeter undertaking was taken over on terms highly advantageous to its proprietors. Of the numberless absorptions of minor lines from time to time it is impossible to speak. Reference must, however, be made to the stupendous efforts recently made by the directors to develop their system in South Wales and to bring it into communication with the original line.

By the construction of the Severn Tunnel, which was opened in December, 1886 (*see* Severn), at a cost of about two million pounds, and the establishment of a rapid service of trains, Bristol traffic has been greatly facilitated with Manchester, Liverpool, and the Welsh ports in the Bristol Channel; while the line via Badminton and Swindon gives another route to Paddington. Among the most recent enterprises of the company are the new line from Cheltenham to Honeybourne (designed to shorten the distance from Birmingham to Cheltenham, Gloucester, Bristol and South Wales) now nearly completed, and the new line lately authorised and about to be constructed from Ashendon in Buckinghamshire to Aynho, near Banbury, giving the Great Western Company the shortest route between London and Birmingham.

The great incubus that weighed on the company for many years was



THE APPROACH TO JOINT RAILWAY STATION, TEMPLE MEADS.

the broad-gauge system adopted on the advice of Mr. Brunel. At every place where the Great Western trains came in contact with those of other concerns—for example, at Gloucester—travelling came to a dead stop, every passenger had to change carriages, and every ton of goods had to be unloaded and reloaded. The effect was precisely what would have resulted if a wall had been built across the lines. The Board strove for many years to maintain the isolation of its property, but common sense at length prevailed. In 1874 a narrow gauge line was opened from London to Bristol, but it was not until May, 1892, that the last vestige of the broad gauge finally disappeared.

As stated above, the original capital of the Great Western Company was three millions, and the length of the railway, when opened, was under 120 miles. In December, 1905, the authorised capital was about 100 millions, and the length of railways opened or rented by the company was about 2,800 miles, exclusive of nearly 150 more in course of construction. The company also possesses a great property in docks, and has a large fleet of steamers.

MIDLAND RAILWAY. In 1828 a tramway was projected extending a few miles to the north-east of Bristol to a point now known as the Westerleigh Junction; there it turned away to the left and threw off several colliery branches. The projectors assumed the name of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Railway Company, but their energy was not remarkable, for the nine miles of tramway, costing about £77,000, were not opened until 1835. In the meantime another tramway, styled the Avon and Gloucestershire Railway, had been laid from Coalpit Heath to the Avon near Bitton. In 1843, these undertakings were ab-

sorbed by a larger concern, the Bristol and Gloucester Railway Company, which proposed to lay down a line between the two cities, but which soon after came under the control of the Great Western Company. That portion of the tramway between Lawrence Hill and Fishponds was therefore converted into a broad gauge railway, which was extended to Stonehouse, and thence ran on the existing Great Western line to Gloucester. The new undertaking was opened in July, 1844; and in the same year it was amalgamated with the Birmingham and Gloucester Company. During the railway mania, then at its height, the united concerns received tempting offers of alliance as well from the Great Western as the Midland Boards, and the latter, through "King Hudson," succeeded in conquering the valuable territory by offering the shareholders 6 per cent. per annum in perpetuity. The Great Western potentates refused to allow the Midland to run over their line from Gloucester to Stonehouse, and did their utmost to prevent them converting the line between Bristol and Stonehouse from broad to narrow gauge, and constructing a narrow gauge line of their own between Stonehouse and Gloucester. Consequently narrow gauge carriages did not run through to Bristol till May, 1854, when the chain of railways from York to the West of England was finally completed.

In August, 1869, the Midland Company afforded Bristolians an alternative route to Bath by opening a branch to that city from Mangotsfield. The Board soon afterwards erected an independent station for this route at Whipping-cat Hill, St. Philip's, where they had, in 1866, laid out an extensive goods dépôt. The co-operation of the Midland and Great Western Companies in

the construction of the great station at Temple Meads, and in the making of the Clifton Extension Line to Avonmouth has been noted elsewhere. In 1872 the Midland authorities inaugurated a great change in railway usages by adding third class carriages to all their trains, and abolishing second class vehicles throughout their system. In August of the same year they opened a branch from Yate to Thornbury. The subsequent developments in other directions are too numerous to be dealt with.

FIRST PROJECTED NEW LINE TO LONDON. In 1882-3 parliamentary notices appeared in the newspapers for a new line, entitled the Bristol and London and South-Western Junction Railway, commencing by a junction with the London and South-Western Railway at Grateley, running to Westbury and Radstock, and then joining the Bristol and North Somerset Railway, branching off from that line just before its entrance into Bristol, crossing the Feeder and the Great Western line, passing to Old Market Street, where there was to be a station, thence to the Horsefair, and on to Lewin's Mead and the Drawbridge, with a goods station at the former and a passenger station at the latter site. The scheme was very generally approved by all classes of the citizens. Whilst the Bill was proceeding through its various stages, and after a mass of local evidence had been given, it underwent several modifications, the result being that on April 24th, 1883, whilst in Committee of the House of Commons, it was decided that the preamble of the Bill had not been proved; the Bill was therefore thrown out and the scheme abandoned.

SECOND PROJECTED NEW LINE TO LONDON (VIA BASINGSTOKE). In 1903 this scheme was brought before the citizens of Bristol by a number of

gentlemen who were of opinion that the merchants of the city were not well served by the present system, and that this would never be properly carried out unless a competitive line to London was in existence. The Chamber of Commerce lent their powerful aid to the scheme, and the public, at meetings held in various parts of the city, were practically unanimous in their appreciation of the movement. It was proposed that the terminal station should be in Lewin's Mead, on the site of the Unitarian Chapel, and that the line should run via Brunswick Square, Pile Marsh Lane, thence to Bath, and so on to Basingstoke, connecting there with the London and South-Western Railway to Waterloo Station, London. Much enthusiasm was shown in the promotion of the Bill at a public meeting held in the Guildhall under the presidency of the Lord Mayor of Bristol; but notwithstanding all the powerful influence brought to bear upon the scheme when it came before the Parliamentary Committee (where for fifteen days it was strongly fought out), the Chairman, on June 11th, 1904, announced that the preamble had not been proved, and the Bill was consequently thrown out, greatly to the disappointment of the citizens of Bristol.

Rainfall. (See Climate.)

Ratable Value of the City. The following figures show the growth of net ratable value of fixed property within the municipal boundaries of the city and borough:—

| Year. | Ratable value. |
|---------------------|----------------|
| | £ |
| 1841 | 406,206 |
| 1851 | 437,726 |
| 1861 | 508,988 |
| 1871 | 719,983 |
| 1881 | 906,861 |
| 1891 | 1,029,256 |
| 1901 | 1,561,891 |
| 1905 (March) | 1,751,313. |

Ratepayers' Non-Political Protection Association, Bristol, was founded in June, 1905. Its objects are to protect the interests of the ratepayers by opposing all extravagant or needless expenditure on the part of the public spending bodies of the city. One of the rules ordains that efforts shall be made to organise and establish branches of the association in various wards of the city where none exist, and to bring those already existing into affiliation with the General Association, each branch association to be entitled to send two delegates to act on the General Committee. This General Committee consists of 59 members, and there is an Executive also of 10 members. The annual minimum subscription is 1s. Secretary, F. W. Oaten, 9 Clare Street.

Rates.

These consist of the **GENERAL DISTRICT RATE**, which is levied to meet the ordinary expenses for sanitary purposes, roads, sewers, lighting, parks, baths, hospitals, etc., as well as the sums required to repay by annual instalments the moneys, with interest, borrowed for street improvements and other purposes; and the

POOR RATE, which includes the sums required (a) for the relief of the poor and other expenditure of the Guardians, who make an estimate every half-year of their expenditure for the ensuing six months; (b) for education; (c) for municipal purposes to meet the excess of corporate expenditure over income; (d) for the free libraries, in which is included a rate for the maintenance of the new Art Gallery; (e) for dock estate, to meet the excess of expenditure over income in connection with the docks.

The following summary will show the sums received from the rates for the year ending March 31st, 1905, together with the amount

at which each rate stood for that period:—

| | | RATE IN £ | AMOUNT RECEIVED £ |
|------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| GENERAL DISTRICT | | | |
| RATE | ... 3/10 | ... | 286,542 |
| POOR RATE:— | | | |
| Relief of Poor | 1/5 | 110,500 | |
| Education | ... 1/1 | 85,500 | |
| Municipal | ... 6d. | 41,438 | |
| Free Libraries | 1d. | 6,562 | |
| Dock Estate | ... 3d. | 24,000 | |
| | | 3/4 | 268,000 |
| | | 7/2 | £554,542 |

For the half-year ending Sept. 30th, 1905, the rates stood at 7/10 in the £. The rate for the Art Gallery is not included in the libraries rate in above summary, as it was not levied until the half-year April–September, 1905.

Recorders of Bristol. The first on record is William de Colford, who held office in 1344; he is noted for having drawn up an account of the customs of the city, which is preserved in the Little Red Book. Many of the recorders were men highly distinguished in their profession, who rose to the highest legal offices in the country. Since the passing of the Municipal Reform Act the following have held the office of recorder to the city:—

Appointed by the Old Corporation.

1827. July 28th. Sir Charles Wetherell.
Died August 17th, 1846.

Appointed by the Crown.

1846. September. Richd. Budden Crowder, Q.C. (appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1854).

1854. April 10th. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn (appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1856).

1856. December. John Alexander Kinglake.
Died July 8th, 1870.

1870. July. Sir Robert Porrett Collier.
Resigned in September, 1870.

1870. September 13th. Montague Bere, Q.C. (appointed a County Court judge in 1872).

1872. August 26th. Thomas Kingdon Kingdon, Q.C. Died December 2nd, 1879.

1879. December 11th. Charles Greville Pridaux, Q.C. Died June 18th, 1892.
 1892. July 4th. Arthur Ruscombe Poole, Q.C. Died May 22nd, 1897.
 1897. June. Edward James Castle, Q.C.

The latter gentleman at present holds the office of Recorder and Judge of the Tolzey Court. His salary as Recorder is £500 per annum.

Recruiting Depots. The recruiting offices in Bristol are as follow: District office, Barracks, Horfield; headquarter offices, 8 Colston Street; Royal Marine office, 17 Bath Street.

Redcliff Hermitage. At the end of Redcliff Backs is a narrow lane leading at right angles to the top of Redcliff Street. At the angle is the entrance to the Quakers' Burial Ground; a plain, open space, in which, at the further end, in the "Red Cliff" (from which the district takes its name), is a most interesting hermit cell, entered through a small pointed arch, and apparently in the same state as when the last occupant left it. It is cut out of the sandstone rock, and in the interior is the rock-hewn seat of the hermit. This is doubtless the hermitage alluded to by William Wyrcestre (*Dallaway*, p. 160), and is certainly one of the most interesting antiquarian remains of the monastic period. At that time the situation was much more pleasant than now, as it was open to the banks of the River Avon. The tombstone inside the cell has nothing to do with the original hermitage, but was placed there at a subsequent date.

Redland (*Rubea terra*) lies to the north-east of Clifton, and was included in the ancient parish of Westbury-on-Trym. It formerly belonged to the Priory of St. James, Bristol.

Reformatories. (*See Education.*)

Refuse Destructors. The Council, in August, 1891, accepted a tender for the erection of a destructor at a cost of (eventually) £14,000, in order to deal effectually with the refuse of the city on its being removed daily from the streets. When put in operation, the system was deemed satisfactory, and orders have been given for another destructor. The residuum of the burnt refuse has been found serviceable, under proper treatment, for the manufacture of a sort of concrete, well-fitted for laying down street footways, and has been extensively used for that purpose. About £2,500 a year is obtained from the sale of the material.

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages. A person having to register a birth or death must attend at the office of the registrar of the district in which it occurred at one of the appointed times for registration; or the registrar will, if requested, attend at the person's residence, on payment of a fee of one shilling. The superintendent registrars for Bristol are H. T. M. C. Gwynn, All Saints' Court, and Albert Dodge, Register Office, Peter Street.

Births and Deaths.

BIRTHS must be registered within forty-two days. Penalty for neglect, £2. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the superintendent registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's authority, and on payment of further fees.

DEATHS must be registered within five days, or a written notice sent to the registrar within that time, which notice must be accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical prac-



OLD HERMITAGE ON REDCLIFF BACKS

tioner. The death will then have to be registered within fourteen days by some proper person, who must attend at the registrar's office for that purpose. Penalty for neglect in either case, £2. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

For registering births and deaths the city is divided into nine districts, viz. Bedminster, Clifton, Central, St. Philip and Jacob, Knowle, St. George, Stapleton, Ashley, and Westbury-on-Trym.

The complete Register Book of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, from 1837 to the present time, for the City and County of Bristol, are deposited at the Register Office, St. Peter's Hospital. Certificates from any of them can be had on payment of the usual fee of 3s. 7d. The lowest fee for search for an entry is 1s.

Marriages.

The expense of a marriage at a register office, altogether, is 7s., viz. 5s. to the registrar and 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 2s. 7d. additional for the certificate of marriage, if required. (*See Marriages.*)

Relics of Old Bristol and Historic Houses. Many of the interesting and historic relics of "ye olden tymes" have been destroyed by fire or, in many cases, unfortunately, needlessly demolished to make room for street and other improvements. The following may, however, be mentioned (*see Inns, Assembly Rooms, Assize Courts, Castle, Coopers' Hall, St. Peter's Hospital, Tailors' Hall, etc.*):—

ASSIZE COURTS HOTEL, Small Street, contains a highly-enriched apartment of the sixteenth century, with a sumptuously-carved fireplace and a cross-ribbed deep-moulded

ceiling, with bosses and pendants at the intersections. The frontage of the building is modern.

CANYNGES HOUSE, Redcliff Street, was built about the middle of the fifteenth century by the second William Canynges, and was doubtless a residence with a chapel incorporated. The chief remains are a Perpendicular hall, with a high-pitched ornamental roof and a louvre in the centre. Behind the hall is an apartment containing a Renaissance fireplace, but this feature is a modern fabrication. The original floor of beautiful encaustic tiles is yet preserved. This interesting relic suffered much from a disastrous fire in October, 1881.

CHARLES STREET, St. James's. In this street, in close proximity to the boot factory of Messrs. Derham and Co., stands the house in which Charles Wesley lived.

COLLEGE STREET. Robert Southey and S. T. Coleridge lodged in 1794 at No. 48.

Coleridge lived in 1795 at No. 25, and at No. 58 resided Mrs. Fricker, Sara Coleridge's aunt.

DUTCH HOUSE, corner of High Street and Wine Street. This curious old pargeted house was, it is said, constructed in Amsterdam, brought to Bristol in pieces, and reset up in its present position—date 1676. There is a grotesquely-carved bracket within the shop window. The question of the retention or removal of this house is now under discussion by the City Council.

FRANKLYN, DAVEY & Co., tobacco manufacturers (branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.), Welsh Back. These premises have a very unpretending exterior, but the interior contains one of the finest Jacobean apartments in the West. The carved chimney-piece, moulded ceiling, panelling and inlaid door are exquisite; there is also a very fine

staircase. The building was erected by the Langton family early in the seventeenth century.

GUARD HOUSE PASSAGE, Wine Street. This passage had, until 1881, a fine Decorated gateway, formerly belonging to the residence of William Yate, who was mayor in 1596. The carved device of a gate, with the initial W, was a rebus of his name. The gateway is now removed to Bishopston.

HIGH STREET. The corner of High Street and Corn Street, where J. Hayward's newsagency business is now carried on, is a classic spot, for here stood the shop of Joseph Cottle, the once famous publisher, who, in 1796, issued from his press the earliest edition of Coleridge's and Southey's poems in two separate volumes. In Cottle's parlour Wordsworth first committed to paper his poem on Tintern Abbey, and Coleridge wrote part of his *Religious Musings* in the same room. The original house, which was very ancient, was destroyed by fire in December, 1819.

KING STREET LIBRARY. This building was erected in 1738, the west wing being added in 1784. It contains some fine specimens of woodcarving, and also several ancient oak presses. The chief feature of interest until recently has been a beautiful chimney-piece, for many years attributed to Grinling Gibbons, but now thought to be the work of Patey. This chimney-piece, a particularly choice specimen of carving, has been removed to the new Central Library in Deanery Road.

NORMAN GATEWAY, College Green, was the entrance to the abbey. A difference of opinion exists amongst authorities as to whether it is original Norman work or Perpendicular restoration of the old work. The superstructure of the arch is assigned to Abbots Newland, or Nailheart,

and Ellyot (1481—1526), whose statues occupied two of the niches on the southern side, with their arms beneath. On the northern side are statues of Henry II. and Robert Fitzhardinge. The Latin inscription over the crown of the arch on this side bears the following inscription, the falsity of which as regards Fitzhardinge's parentage is now well established: "Rex Henricus secundus et Dominus Robertus filius Hardinge filii Regis Daciæ hujus monasterii primi fundatores exstiterunt" ("King Henry the Second and Robert, son of Harding, who was son of the King of Denmark, were the first founders of this monastery"). The upper portion of the gateway underwent a careful restoration in 1884-5 at a cost of £3,400.

QUEEN SQUARE. At 16 (formerly 15) the famous David Hume served a brief clerkship.

At 20 (formerly 19) (south side) once resided Captain Woodes Rogers, who discovered Alexander Selkirk at Juan Fernandez. Burke lodged in this square in 1774, and, it is believed, in the same house. On the east side Sir Nathaniel Wraxall was born in 1751.

RED LODGE, Park Row. This mansion, built on the garden of the Carmelite Priory in 1590 by Sir John Young, once the residence of Dr. James Cowles Prichard, the eminent ethnologist, and now a reformatory for girls founded by Mary Carpenter, contains the most magnificent Elizabethan chamber in the city, elaborately carved and ornamented. It is open for inspection on Thursday afternoons.

SHOT TOWER, Redcliff Hill, is celebrated as being the first tower erected for the purpose of making patent shot. The letters patent are dated December 10th, 1782, and were granted to William Watts, a plumber of this city. The discovery

is said to have arisen from a dream by his wife. The experiment was first tried through a kitchen colander, and the plan ultimately proved a great success. Watts sold his patent to Messrs. George for £10,000, and spent the money in building the foundation of Windsor Terrace, Clifton, a project which absorbed all his funds, and he was unable to proceed with the superstructure. The shot works are still carried on by Messrs. Sheldon, Bush and the Patent Shot Company on Redcliff Hill and Cheese Lane.

ST. JAMES'S. Immediately in the rear of the west end of St. James's Church is an Elizabethan house with a modernised front, but which contains a ground-floor room with an elaborate ceiling and a finely-ornamented chimney-piece. The latter bears two shields of arms, the lower giving the bearings of the Winter family, of Dyrham, and the upper, with about twenty quarterings, displays the arms which that family were entitled to assume from the intermarriages of ancestors. Through the marvellous imaginings of an amateur antiquary about 1820, the Winter shield was supposed to be that of Alderman Whitson, the founder of the Red Maids' School (who never had arms), and they were placed on his tomb, but have been recently removed.

TEMPLE STREET, No. 115. The date "1587" on the door-jamb of this house denotes the period of its erection. The upper room windows have been enlarged, but the building seems to be a fair specimen of the dwellings of ordinary tradesmen in the reign of Elizabeth.

WINE STREET. At No. 9 Robert Southey was born in 1774.

Religious Denominations are given under the headings of Chapels and Churches.

Religious Orders.

In writing of monachism the majority of English historians appear to have worked on the principle that nothing succeeds like excess. With malice aforethought, they have set out in pursuit of filth, and, now and again, have struck a gutter. But even from a gutter a man may view the stars. To show that there have been bad monks is no argument against monachism. Unfortunately, many histories have been written with the object of blackening the system. Indeed, the contention has been that it had no bright side. Almost up to the present time the schools have taught that monachism was selfish, false, and degrading, and that the inhabitants of the monasteries were evil livers and a danger to society. In recent years, however, a more honest spirit has prevailed, and now the historian is prepared to grant that "the conversion of England was accomplished principally, if not entirely, by monks either of the Roman or of the Irish School; that monachism was coeval with Christianity itself; and that it was the herald of the Gospels to kings and people."

In the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, so devoted to it did many of the rich and powerful become, that the most noble sacrifices were made by them to further the system. Communities sprang up throughout the land, and practically every large town had inside, or close up to its walls, societies of men and women leading lofty and noble lives—a standing rebuke to the coarseness and violence which saturated the worldly society of the period.

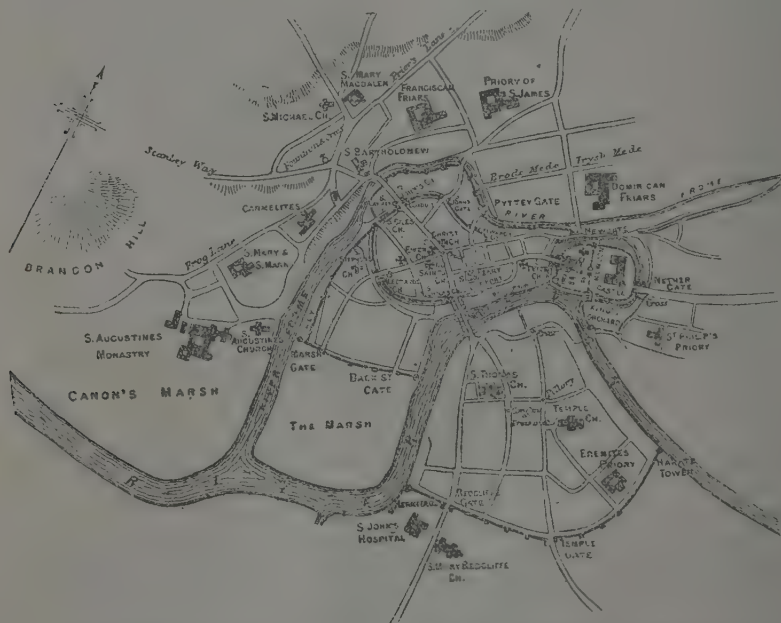
The religious orders which settled in Bristol were Monks, Canons Regular, Military Orders, and Friars. The houses of the nuns were usually affiliated with one or

other of the above-named. St. Benedict, the patriarch of Western monachism, established his rule of life about the year 529, and so popular did it become that it soon superseded all other Rules then in existence and became the recognised form of Western regular life. It was introduced into England with the mission of St. Augustine in 597, and, during almost the whole of the

Saxon period no other form of monastic life was practised.

The BENEDICTINES were the first of the religious orders to settle in Bristol, Robert Earl of Gloucester, about the year 1140, building for them the Priory of St. James, the only part of which remaining is the parish church of that name (*q.v.*). ☞

These were followed by the AUGUSTINIAN, or BLACK CANONS,



Map of Bristol in the 13th Century, showing Walls and Sites of the Ancient Churches and Religious Houses.

whose monastery was founded in 1142 by Robert Fitzhardinge. This Order is first mentioned as appearing in Europe after the beginning of the twelfth century. The members were professed for a special house, but were permitted to serve the parishes attached to their houses. It was a most popular Order, no less than 170 houses existing in England at the time of the Dissolution. In

Bristol its monastery surpassed all other buildings, and to-day, emasculated though it be through the wanton acts of spoliators, yet, as the cathedral church of the city, is loved and venerated.

The MILITARY ORDER OF THE TEMPLARS was founded about the year 1118 for the purpose of securing the roads to Palestine and protecting the holy places. They probably had

a house in Bristol in the twelfth century, but it is impossible to fix the exact date of its foundation. The Order was suppressed by Pope Clement V. in 1309, his act being confirmed in the Council of Vienne in 1312. After this date their lands and houses were handed over to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. These knights, commonly known as Hospitallers, began in 1092 by building a hospice for pilgrims at Jerusalem. They followed a rule of life similar to that of St. Augustine. The Temple Church (*q.v.*) marks their foundation.

The DOMINICANS, or BLACK FRIARS, founded by St. Dominic at the close of the twelfth century, first came to England with Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester in 1221, and their priory in Bristol was founded by Maurice de Gaunt and Matthew de Gurnay about 1229. The remains, that still exist off Merchant Street, are picturesque and interesting, and though meagre, suggest the beauty of the original establishment.

The FRANCISCANS, or GREY FRIARS, whose rule drawn up by St. Francis was approved by Innocent III. in 1210 and by the General Council of the Lateran in 1215, first made their way to England in 1224, and founded a convent in Lewin's Mead, prior to 1234. Bristol was one of the seven custodies or wardenships into which England was divided, and in its wardenship were nine convents, stretching from Carmarthen to Bodmin.

The CARMELITE FRIARS, so called from the place of their origin, based their rule on that of St. Basil. They were brought into England by John Vesey and Richard Grey, and Edward I. founded a convent for them on St. Augustine's Back, in 1267.

The AUSTIN FRIARS, or HERMITS, whose body took its historical origin in the union of several existing

bodies of friars effected in 1265 by Pope Clement IV., had a house near Temple Gate. It was founded by Sir Simon and Sir William Montacute about the beginning of the reign of Edward II.

The FRIARS OF OUR LADY also had a house in Bristol, as is shown by a will dated 1528. These friars lived under the rule of St. Austin, and wore a white habit with a black cloak and hood.

The CRUTCHED, or CROSSED-FRIARS, who had a fixed rule of life given them in 1169 by Pope Alexander III., first came to England in 1244. Each friar carried a stick upon which was a cross. They also wore a red cloth cross upon the breasts of their habits. They were in some way attached to the Hospital of St. Mark, founded by Maurice de Gaunt, for a will, dated 1495, refers to a bequest made to them, wherein they are called the "Crochfries of the gauntes of Bristowe."

The main body of religious belonging to the Hospital of St. Mark was the BONSHOMMES, these being friars of apparently English origin. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, wearing a blue-coloured dress of a form similar to that of the Augustinian hermits.

Most of the foregoing Orders are dealt with, more or less, in the existing histories of Bristol, but it has been our good fortune to discover, and now for the first time to mention, the existence here of the Friars of Our Lady and the Crutched Friars of the Gaunts.

These, strictly, are all the Orders that flourished in this town in pre-Reformation days; the various hospitals and almshouses, that are generally regarded as being connected with religious houses, have in fact, nothing directly to do with monachism. It is to such religious establishments as those named that credit must be given for preserving

to this land of ours the priceless treasures of literature, art, and religion. The political and material advantages that were derived from such institutions cannot be overrated. They settled the country districts, advanced agriculture, established fairs and markets, emancipated serfs, and forced manumissions from royalty and baronage. A religious settlement meant cultivation of land, and security for the cultivators, and in their train comfort and prosperity. The religious orders as masters were eminently the upholders of the principles of justice, the spirit of benevolence, and the voice of mercy. Morally, intellectually, and materially, their influence was conspicuous. 'And this picture is true of monachism up to the sixteenth century, when, owing to the rapacity and lust of Henry VIII., the splendid system was swept away and the harmony and Christian charity that had been enjoyed for so long was strangled and torn. Henry's agents blackened the character of those whom they were about to rob. Bristol was widowed of its Orders, and, as a town, fell never to rise again. The possessions of the monks and friars were stolen from them, and, to reward the burgesses for their acquiescence in plunder, Bristol was made a city. Bristol as a town was magnificent, and attained a position of almost regal independence and splendour. Bristol as a city was purely the product of pillage and Protestation. Reformation brought in its wake a degraded and debased people. Monasteries, convents, hospitals, and guilds, waned; whilst barracks, work-houses, lunatic asylums, and gaols, waxed. Truly a sorry picture. We cannot deal in so short an article with the incidents of the schism, the persecutions and the troubles of the later centuries, but suffice it to say that the history is discreditable to

the nation. However, during the nineteenth century a more liberal spirit was abroad, and again we have in Bristol the sons of St. Francis, who carry on similar good work to their brethren, whose house in Lewin's Mead was suppressed by the eighth Henry. Newer orders also have settled here, such as the Jesuits and the Redemptorists. All these men live their life full. Their religion is not only in their church doings, but in the sweet things that they do between, in their wanderings to and fro between their people. To them joy is as serious as sorrow, life as serious as death.

Religious Societies will be found under their respective headings.

Rents from City Estates. For the year ending 31st March, 1905, the city exchequer received in the shape of gross rents and tolls from various Corporation property the sum of £33,544. The bulk of this amount was derived from rents from property within the city, with £2,044 from the Portishead estate, £888 from the Hinton estate, £338 from Woodmancote, £145 from Filton, £269 from Shirehampton, etc., £3,543 from the Exchange and St. Nicholas Markets, £162 from St. James's Market, £371 from the Cattle Market, and £132 from the Hay and Corn Markets. Against the total was to be set an outlay of £7,280 for taxes, repairs, salaries, etc. (*See Corporation Property.*)

Reservoirs. (*See Water Supply.*)

Reynolds' Samaritan Society, Bristol, is of ancient date, being founded in the year 1809. The greater part of the funds are applied to the relief of the family breadwinner during temporary inability to work through illness. Each case is personally investigated by some member of the committee, and it

is believed that fraud and imposture on the one hand, and thoughtless harshness on the other are rendered well-nigh impossible under their system. The Society also contributes towards the outfit of those young persons who enter domestic service for the first time. Treasurer, Walter Sturge, 11 Downfield Road; hon. secretary, Rev. W. Davies, St. Gabriel's Vicarage, Whitehall Road.

Rifle Corps. (*See* Volunteers.)

Ringers, St. Stephen's. (*See* St. Stephen's Ringers.)

Riots, Bristol. By this term is usually understood the frenzied outburst of a lawless section of the populace of the lowest class in ostensible relation to the Reform Bill of 1831. This, however, was not the first riotous insurrection which occurred in the city, and we may go back to the days of Edward II. and find one of even more fatal results. This we may call the

BRISTOL CASTLE RIOT, which endured for several years. In 1312 William Randolph, who had been four times Mayor of Bristol, took upon him, in company with thirteen of the principal burgesses, the control of the revenues of the town, a procedure that was opposed by the townspeople in general. The levy of a custom on the shipping for the king's use, and the imposing of certain tolls in the market, still further aggravated the malcontents, whose active resistance to the measures induced the king to take the government and revenues of the town into his own hands, and appoint an officer whose authority was to overrule the regular administration. This was Bartholomew de Badlesmere, the constable of the castle, who was granted the town at the annual rent of £210, the rents, profits and customs of the place to be his own. The mayor (William Hore) and the

bailiffs so fiercely resented this outrage on their prerogatives, and were so well supported by the townsmen, that Badlesmere forebore to enter the town to assert his pretensions. This opposition again caused the interference of the king, who appointed Thomas de Berkeley, with certain of the royal justices, to put an end to the disturbance. They met in the Guildhall, where the more numerous party were against Badlesmere's usurpation, passion so over-coming debate on the question that the factions came to blows, twenty men being killed within the building and many injured. The king's officers were driven out of the town to the protection of the castle, the garrison of which was also defied by the malcontents. The latter, to prevent a surprise, built a fortified wall in the line of the present Dolphin Street, from whence they maintained warfare against the stronghold. This state of things more or less continued till 1316, when Badlesmere and other of the royal barons brought an army against the walls of the town, which, after four days' siege, surrendered. The king's pardon for the insurrection was finally granted by the payment of a fine on the part of the townsmen of 4,000 marks.

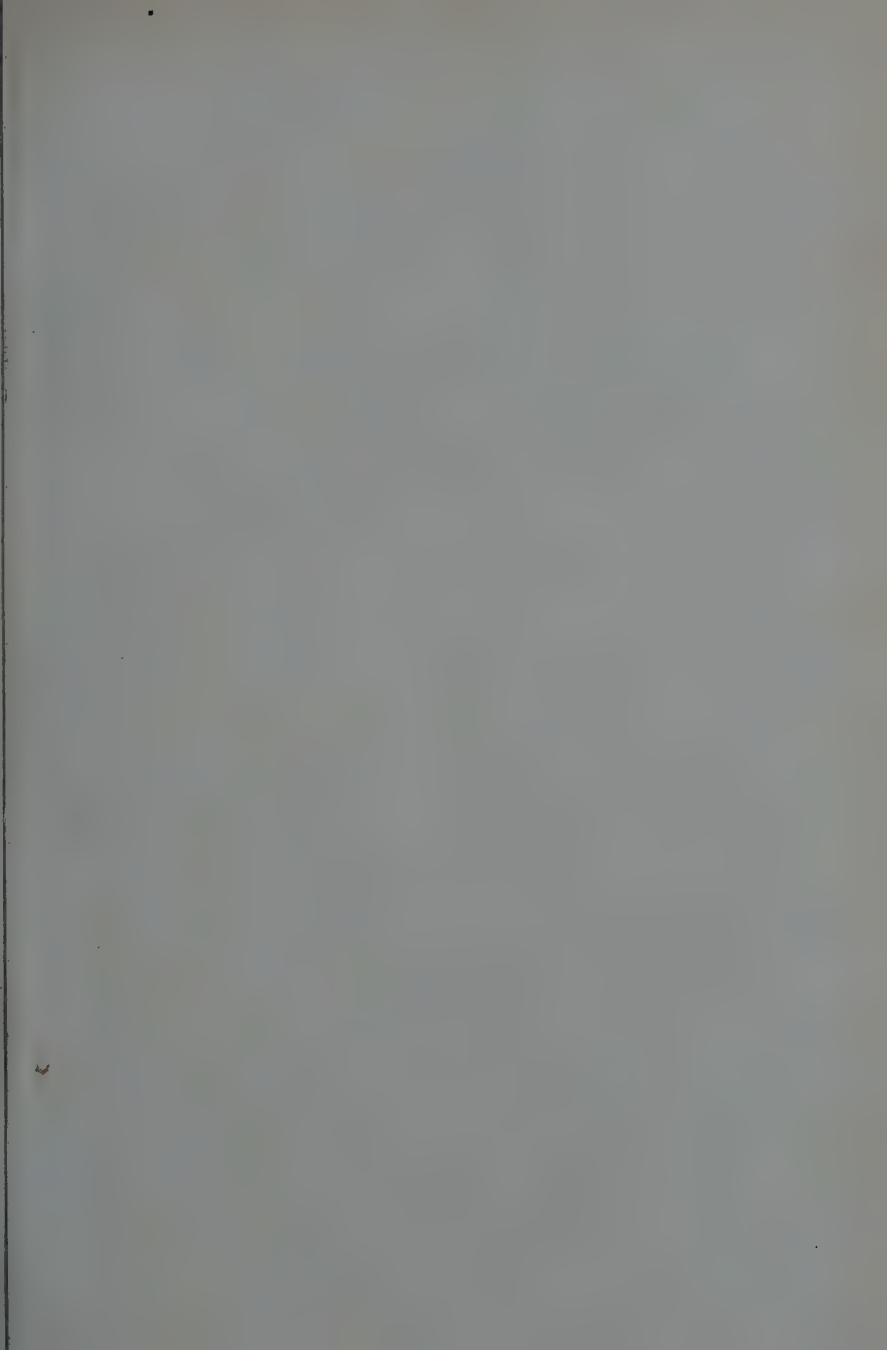
BRISTOL BRIDGE RIOTS. In the latter part of September, 1793, occurred serious outrages on account of the tolls on Bristol Bridge not having been withdrawn, as the authorities some time before had informally promised should be done. On the ground that the expenditure was not yet met, £2,000 being wanted, the commissioners leased out the tolls for another year. The populace thereupon assembled on September 28th in refractory mood, broke down the gates and sacked the toll-houses. A regiment of militia under Lord Bateman was called on the scene, and after an ineffectual attempt to

effect a quiet dispersion, the soldiers, with the sanction of the magistrates, fired upon the populace, killing one man and wounding two or three others. The mob thereupon dispersed. Much disturbance took place on the following day (Sunday), but there was no loss of life. On Monday, however, rioting was renewed with increased violence, the militia were again called out, and finally received orders to fire. Twelve persons were killed on the spot and thirty-three were carried wounded to the Infirmary, besides about twenty to their own houses. It was believed that on the whole not fewer than thirty were slain.

BRISTOL MARKET RIOT. On March 23rd, 1811, there was a riotous outbreak in the market in consequence of fresh butter being raised to half a crown a pound (a price that it nearly reached also in 1871).

The **BRISTOL RIOTS** of 1831, unlike the previous disturbances, which were mere local accidents arising from temporary circumstances, had undoubtedly their origin in political passion. The strong feeling against the recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell, for his opposition to the Reform Bill while passing through the Legislature acted as the first incentive to the outbreak; but the demonstration was soon degraded into a tumultuous gathering of the dregs of the people, to whom a political cry was only a pretext for attacking the rights of property, and for burning and sacking the homes of peaceful citizens who had done nothing to provoke their violence. On Saturday morning, October 29th, the recorder, attended by a cavalcade of sheriff's officers and special constables, came into the city to open the assize commission. A great concourse of the working classes lined the route and received him with loud execrations, and some of the baser sort threw many stones at his carriage before it

reached the Guildhall. After opening the commission the recorder was conducted to the Mansion House in Queen Square to be entertained, according to custom, during his sojourn. He was followed there by crowds of excited men, and when a squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons and a troop of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who, under Col. Brereton, had been summoned to Queen Square, arrived at that spot, they found a rabble attacking the Mansion House, the whole of the windows of which they had broken. The Riot Act was read, but the mob increased to such an extent that it was deemed expedient for Sir Charles to leave the house, which he did at six o'clock, making his escape over the roofs of the adjoining houses, and in the course of the night he left the city. During this scene the military stood looking on, waiting for orders; but Col. Brereton, who was a man of humane disposition, hoped to quell the tumult by persuasive measures. Upon Capt. Gage, of the dragoons applying to him for orders, he was told to move his men about, and by kind words endeavour to disperse the rioters, but without drawing swords. The outrages, however, increasing with impunity, about eleven o'clock the Colonel ordered Capt. Gage to clear the streets, but not to hurt the people. The Colonel reported to the magistrates that the riot was slackening, that the mob were in good humour, and that he had been shaking hands with them till his arm ached. But the insolence of the rascality increased, and at twelve o'clock at night the military were ordered to draw swords, which had the effect of scattering the rabble, who were pursued through the streets. Some rioters, taking refuge in narrow lanes, hurled missiles at the troops, whereupon some of the latter fired, killing a peaceful ostler at the





BRISTOL RIOTS: CHARGE OF THE DRAGOON GUARDS IN QUEEN SQUARE.

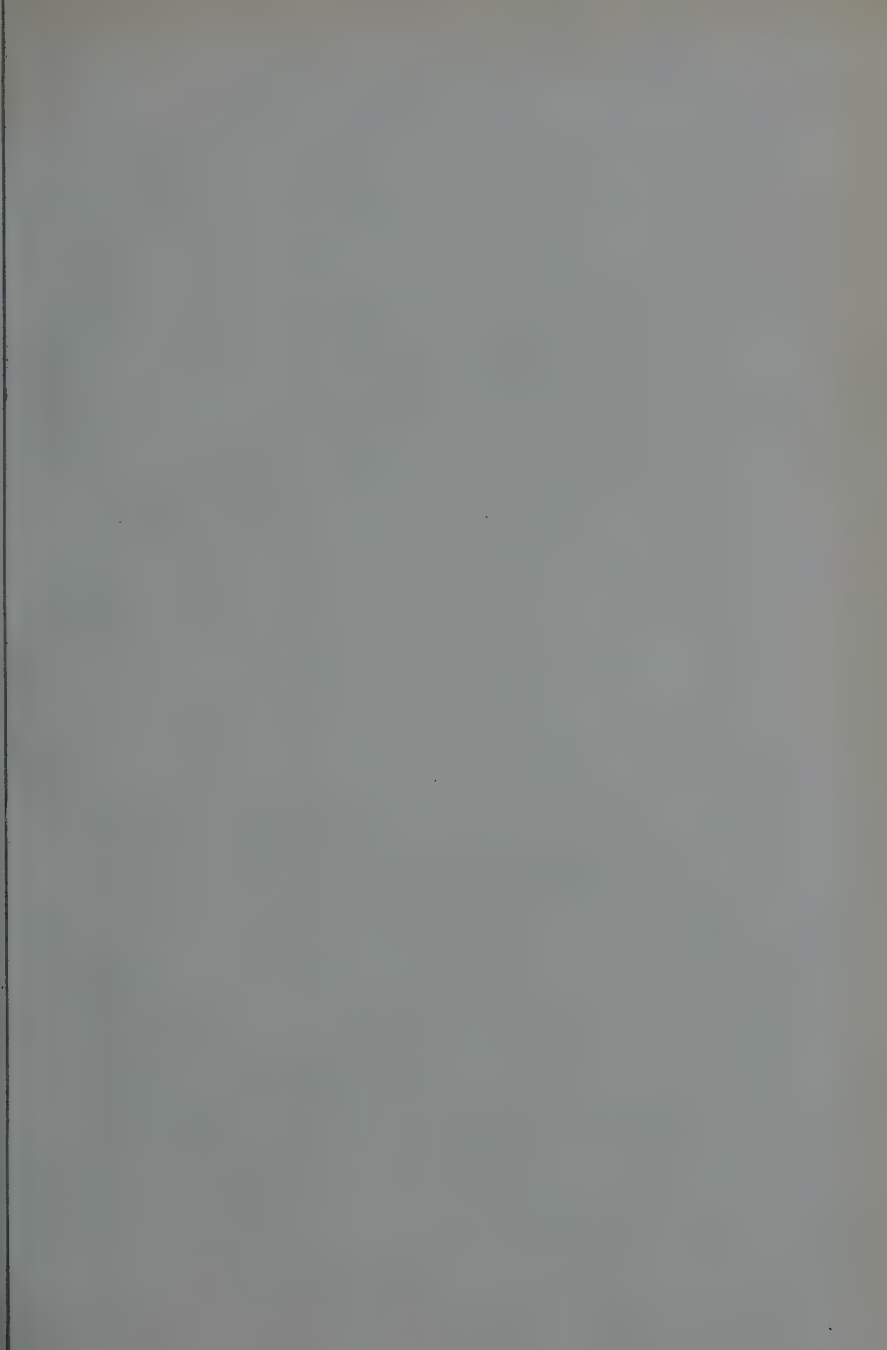
top of the Pithay. A charge was also made, and several men were wounded by sabre cuts, one mortally. The mob thereupon dispersed. On Sunday morning the streets were patrolled by a few soldiers, but the special constables had disappeared; and the mayor was the only magistrate who remained at his post. By another unlucky order, a few soldiers left to guard the Mansion House were withdrawn, and the mob, quickly reassembling in the square, lost no time in attacking the building, from which the mayor escaped by the roof. Having got possession, the captors made their way to the cellars, seized many hundred bottles of fine wine, and carried the prey into the square, where an astounding orgie was soon in full swing. The news soon reached all the low-class quarters of the city, and great numbers rushed to the spot to share in the saturnalia. Some cavalry were now brought back, and by the mayor's orders the Riot Act was read, but Colonel Brereton forbade the use of firearms, and with astonishing imprudence not only commanded the dragoons to retire to Keynsham, but addressed the mob, telling them there would be no more firing, and begging them to disperse. The presence of a few dragoons was, however, much more effectual than the colonel's speeches in stopping the plunderers. About this time the church bells were ringing for morning service, and the bulk of the citizens, ignorant of what had occurred in the square, repaired to their usual places of devotion. Handbills describing the perilous state of affairs and appealing for assistance had, however, been sent by the mayor to the various ministers, and these were read before the congregations dispersed, but not more than 200 gentlemen assembled in the guild-

hall, where the only determination arrived at was to adjourn until the afternoon, when a second meeting proved as futile as the first. In the meantime the more desperate rioters had resolved on their course of action. About one o'clock they left Queen Square and proceeded to Bridewell, for the purpose of breaking into the prison and liberating the prisoners taken during the previous night. With the help of sledge-hammers, taken from a neighbouring smithy, an entrance was speedily effected, the place was cleared of its inmates, and the building was set on fire and consumed. The desperadoes next resolved on dealing with the gaol in the same fashion. The prison gates were of great strength, and resisted the assailants for three-quarters of an hour, but they yielded at last, and no time was lost in destroying the doors of the cells and liberating about 170 prisoners, many of them criminals of the worst class. The devastation was completed by sacking the governor's house and setting fire to the building. Some toll-houses on the quays having been similarly dealt with, the rioters marched to the county prison at Lawford's Gate, which was reached about seven o'clock. It was speedily broken into, cleared of its prisoners, and burnt down. About the same hour a small band of ragamuffins, chiefly composed of Irish boys, returned to Bridewell, set fire to the keeper's house there, which had escaped in the afternoon, and then moved towards the Bishop's Palace in the rear of the cathedral, which Bishop Gray, who was very unpopular, had left a few hours previously. Some resistance was offered by the servants, but the rabble soon broke down the doors and began to sack the apartments. The opportune arrival of a handful of dragoons caused the rioters to

fly in a panic; but soon afterwards the troopers departed under orders for Queen Square, and the gang of spoilers, reinforced by those from Lawford's Gate, soon rifled the palace and set fire to several of the rooms, a large portion of the Chapter library of 6,000 books being thrown in to feed the flames. The cathedral would have shared the same fate but for the resistance offered by four or five gentlemen (Dissenters), who rendered help to the sub-sacrist. By this time Queen Square had become a scene of widespread devastation. The picket of soldiers, exhausted by their long watch, having retired, a vicious crew, described by the *Mirror* as "entirely low Irish," invaded the Mansion House, where everything portable was stolen and the building was soon in flames, in which some belated looters perished. The mob next attacked the adjoining house on the northern façade, and having dealt with it in the same manner, proceeded to the next and the next until the whole of the dwellings on that side, together with warehouses in the rear, had been reduced to ruins. At the Customs House, which stood in the centre, four or five of the destroyers, finding provisions and liquor in the upper rooms, stopped to carouse, and were unable to escape when their companions set the ground floor in a blaze. About one o'clock on Monday morning, when nearly 20,000 spectators had assembled in the square, it was hoped that the devastators would now be satisfied with their havoc; but this was far from being the case. The Excise Office at the northern extremity of the west row of houses was attacked, rifled, and burnt, and the same fate befell the rest, with two exceptions, where the little knot of boyish incendiaries were kept at bay by the courage of

the inmates. The flames communicated to some warehouses in Prince's Street, where serious losses were incurred. The square in the meanwhile presented an almost incredible spectacle. The rioters, mostly frantic with liquor, had accumulated enormous heaps of plunder, and the wilier ruffians sold their plunder to anyone willing to buy. A silver teapot was sold for a shilling, a costly piano for four shillings. But numerous carts, wagons and trucks were brought in, and a prodigious quantity of spoil was carried off with as much deliberation as if the square had been an auction mart. Whilst all this was going on Colonel Brereton was in bed, and Captain Warrington, of the dragoons, refused to allow his men to act unless accompanied by a magistrate, all of whom had vanished. The colonel, however, was at length roused, and the troops (only twenty-one in number) entered the square at about half-past five o'clock, just when the rabble had begun to assail the first house in the south row. Brereton was still unwilling to act, but a Major Mackworth, who accompanied him, seems to have taken the responsibility on himself, gave orders to the troopers to "charge home," and swept away the bulk of the drunken rioters like so much chaff. The soldiers showed great vigour, and cut down nearly 250 of the plunderers, a few of whom were killed on the spot. The riot was over, and the safety of the city was soon afterwards assured by the arrival of troops from Gloucester and other places.

It is impossible to say how many perished in all during the riots. The official list showed twelve killed and ninety-six wounded, but these numbers included only those who were taken to the hospitals, those killed and burnt while engaged in





TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF COL. BRERETON AFTER THE BRISTOL RIOTS, 1831.

plundering the houses and those dying from wounds at home being unascertained. From time to time heads without bodies, trunks without members, and fragments of limbs were successively exposed to the public gaze. Four of the rioters were hanged; Colonel Brereton, who when brought to trial was unable to stand the sneers of the ladies in court, committed suicide; and Captain Warrington was deprived of his commission. An Act was passed appointing commissioners to settle the compensation due to sufferers from the riots. Claims were sent in to the amount of nearly £150,000, but the total sum paid was £68,208, the Government making no demand for the Customs and Excise Offices, and the Corporation withdrawing its claim in respect of the Mansion House.

Rivers. (*See* Avon, Froom, and Severn.)

Roman Antiquities. No evidence of the existence of Bristol during the occupation of Britain by the Romans has ever been brought to light. Their harbour in the Avon was at Sea Mills, where abundant vestiges have been discovered indicating the possible existence an extensive camp, the road to which from Bath is clearly traceable on Durdham Down and other places. This road crossed the Froom on its way to Kingswood by a bridge near Baptist Mills, where a rude leaden coffin (now in the Bristol Museum) as well as numerous fragments of pottery and some coins, all of the Romano-British period, were found in 1889. A great number of coins have also been unearthed from time to time on and near the Observatory Hill on Clifton Down, and on Leigh Down on the opposite side of the Avon. One of the most interesting finds occurred in December, 1899,

when the foundations of an extensive villa came to light at Brislington. Some beautiful tessellated pavements from this site are now preserved in the Art Gallery, and also several rare pewter vessels, and many other specimens found at the same time.

Rowing. (*See* Sports.)

Rownham. Possibly a ferry existed here in the days of the coracles, when Ashton Vale and Rownham Meadows were swampy morasses. Certain it is that about the time of the foundation of St. Augustine's monastery in Bristol in 1148 it became the property of the abbot thereof, and was the readiest way of access to his country house at Abbots Leigh. It passed later into the hands of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol and was subsequently, in 1866, transferred to the Corporation for £10,000. The site of the ferry has of late years been changed, owing to the alterations at the entrance to Cumberland Basin; it was originally about 100 yards lower down the river. At low water the Avon was formerly fordable at this spot by horsemen. On the completion of the Ashton Swing Bridge (*see* Bridges), now nearly finished, the need for the ferry will disappear.

Royal Edward Dock. (*See* Docks.)

Royal Infirmary. (*See* Hospitals.)

Royal Visits. The following is a list of the principal visits made by Royal personages to this ancient and loyal city:—King John visited Bristol nineteen times. Henry II. spent four years here, when a boy, under the care of his uncle, Earl Robert of Gloucester, who provided a tutor for him. Henry III. held his first council in this city. Edward I. twice spent Christmas in the city. Edward II. was here in 1308, 1321,

1326, Richard II. came here in 1399; Henry VI. in 1448; Queen Margaret in 1456; Edward IV. in 1461 and 1474; Prince Edward, son of Henry VI., in 1471; Henry VII. in 1486; Elizabeth on August 13th, 1574, accompanied by a large retinue; Anne of Denmark (Queen of James I.) on June 4th, 1613; Charles I., accompanied by the Princes Charles and James, Duke of York, in 1643; Queen Henrietta Maria in April, 1644; Prince Charles in February, 1645; Oliver Cromwell on July 17th, 1649. After the Restoration, on Sept. 5th, 1663, the King and Queen, with James, Duke of York, and Prince Rupert, were received here. Queen Catherine liked her visit so well, that she came again on July 11th, 1677. James II. visited Bristol in August, 1686, and with his Queen on September 12th, 1687; Queen Anne, with Prince George of Denmark, her husband, Sept. 3rd, 1702; Princess Amelia in 1728, shortly after the opening of the water communication between this city and Bath, from which place she travelled by water; the Prince of Orange in 1734; Prince and Princess of Wales, November 10th, 1738; Duke of York, brother of George III., December 28th, 1761, and at two later dates; Duke of York, son of the King, November 27th, 1795; Prince of Wales and the Duke of Sussex, October 6th, 1807; Queen Charlotte, with Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., December 17th, 1817; the Duchess of Kent and Princess (afterwards Queen) Victoria, October 20th, 1830; the Duke of Cambridge, to attend the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, July 12th, 1842; Prince Albert, to be present at the launch of the *Great Britain*, July 19th, 1843; the King of Saxony and the Prince of Prussia inspected this vessel here in 1844; the Queen-Dowager Adelaide,

Aug., 1845. The Prince of Orange, heir-apparent to the throne of Holland, came to Bristol in February, 1860, on his way to Badminton; and in September of the same year Prince Jerome Bonaparte, cousin of the French Emperor. The Prince of Wales paid the city a visit, *incognito*, on October 5th, 1856, on his tour through the West of England, and another brief one in April, 1858, being rowed up to the city from Kingroad; he opened Knowle Racecourse on March 19th, 1873; again visited the city on July 13th, 1878, on the occasion of the Royal Agricultural Show on Durdham Down, when the streets were decorated on a large scale; and paid a fifth visit in January, 1884, when he sojourned at Leigh Court. The Duke of Edinburgh paid his first visit on November 9th, 1881, to inspect the Royal Naval Reserve; and in October, 1882, His Royal Highness, in company with the Duchess, visited the city on the occasion of the fourth musical festival. He paid another visit, to attend and conduct a charity concert, April 22nd, 1891, and a fourth in October of the same year, when he was presented with the freedom of the city, and attended a charity concert in Colston Hall, where he again conducted the band. He slept the night at the Mansion House, and next morning opened the newly completed wing of the General Hospital, before leaving for Plymouth. H.R.H. the late Prince Albert Victor (afterwards Duke of Clarence), eldest son of the present King, came to Bristol to unveil the statue of Queen Victoria, July 25th, 1888, when he was presented with the freedom of the city; and the Empress Eugénie of France, to revisit the scenes of her school life in Clifton, May 11th, 1889. On November 15th, 1899, Her late lamented Majesty Queen Victoria

paid a state visit to the city to open the Convalescent Home, and evoked a demonstration of enthusiastic affection to which it is impossible to do justice. A sum of £6,300 was subscribed by citizens to meet the expenses of the Reception Committee, and the arrangements and decorations were all that could be desired. The Royal train reached Temple Meads Station at two o'clock, and after a short ceremony an imposing procession was formed. Her Majesty was accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Henry of Battenberg and Princess Christian, and the Duke of Connaught. On arrival at the Council House an address was presented, and a historic incident occurred in the knighting of the Lord Mayor, Herbert Ashman, in full view of the public, by the Sovereign. From the Council House the route lay by St. Augustine's Parade, Park Street, Queen's Road, Pembroke Road, Clifton Park, and the Promenade, to Upper Belgrave Road. On the edge of the Downs, from Worrall Road to Stoke Road, extended a stapd containing 27,500 children from the elementary schools and Ashley Down Orphanages. On arrival at this spot the Royal cortège paused a few minutes, during which the children sung the national anthem. The ceremony at the Home being satisfactorily performed, the route back to the station was taken by way of Cheltenham Road, Stokes Croft, Broad Weir, Temple Street, and Victoria Street, great enthusiasm being displayed at all points. On her arrival at Windsor Her Majesty sent a telegram to the Lord Mayor expressing her deep appreciation of her reception. In the evening the city was illuminated and displays of fireworks were given on Brandon Hill and in various public parks. On March 5th, 1902, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess

of Wales visited the city, and were conducted amidst every mark of respect to Avonmouth, where the prince, setting in motion a remarkable machine called a "steam navvy," cut the first sod of the Royal Edward Dock in the presence of the members of the Corporation and many thousands of spectators. The royal guests subsequently partook of luncheon, at which the prince made a happy speech, and concluded by inspecting the existing dock and one of the Jamaica liners. H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg visited the city on July 14th, 1904, on her way to Portishead to lay the foundation-stone of the National Nautical School, and was entertained to luncheon at the Mansion House. On the 23rd of November, 1905, she came here again, accompanied by the Princess Ena of Battenberg, to open the Irish Industries Exhibition at the Victoria Rooms.

Sailors' Home. (*See Homes.*)

Salvation Army. This body gained its earliest adherents in Bristol in 1880. Its leaders in that year obtained possession of an old circus near North Street, and opened it as a chapel, but it was destroyed by fire on September 1st, 1895. To supply its place a large building, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, was erected in Ashley Road at a cost of £6,500, and was opened December 19th, 1896. The Army has stations at Ford Memorial Hall (Sundays), and Merrywood Road, Bedminster; Unity Street, St. Philip's; Stanley Hill, Totterdown; Colston Street; Kingsdown; Riches Lane, Lawrence Hill; Felix Road, Easton; also at Kingswood, Staple Hill, and Fishponds. The slum work is represented by slum posts in Philadelphia Street and Stillhouse Lane; there is also a

Nursery Crèche at Philadelphia Street. In connection with the men's social work there is a LODGING-HOUSE AND LABOUR HOME at 48 Castle Street, where 45,000 sleepers were lodged and 230,000 cheap meals provided during 1905; 717 men were employed by this branch during the same period, and 1,419 prisoners were met at the prison gate on their discharge, 65 of whom were given employment. The labour department is being greatly extended. In connection with the women's social work there is an INDUSTRIAL AND RESCUE HOME at 89 Ashley Road, which was opened in 1893, and has accommodation for 35 women. There is also a nursery with accommodation for eight infants and their mothers. During 1905 help was given to 160 women, of whom 25 were mothers with their babies. Needlework is carried on at the home, and by the proceeds of the sale of this the institution is partly maintained, the deficiency being made up by voluntary subscriptions. There is a WOMEN'S LODGING HOME at 14 Dean Street, St. Paul's (temporary premises), which accommodates 27 women. The charge is 4d. and 6d. per night, cheap meals being provided.

Samaritan Society. (*See* Reynold's Samaritan Society.)

Savings Bank. (*See* Post Office.)

Scavenging. ASHING AND STREET WATERING. Since 1892 the Corporation has undertaken these civic duties by direct employment of labour. About 540 men are employed on an average, but varying in number according to circumstances and the season of the year, the weekly wages bill amounting to about £650. For these and other purposes the Corporation maintains a stud of 220 team horses, hiring others as required. About 331 miles

of highways are cleansed—the principal thoroughfares daily and continuously during the day, the others two or three times a week, or as the state of the weather may require. During 1904 the quantity of street sweepings hauled away amounted to 83,000 loads. The scavengers' carts in use each day number 90 to 100, and these visit every part of the city twice each week to remove all ashes and refuse, which totalled in 1904 73,000 loads; of this amount about 33,000 tons were treated at the refuse destructor (*q.v.*). As a matter of convenience to the residents of the poorer parts of the city, who are frequently without any utensils in which to keep their ashes, the Sanitary Authority have placed large iron boxes as receptacles in convenient places near populous courts and alleys. From March to September all the highways are sprinkled with water more or less frequently according to the weather, sometimes as many as 91 water vans and carts being employed. During the summer of 1904 106,000 loads of water were so distributed, all obtained from the mains of the Bristol Water Works Company.

Scholarships. (*See* Education.)

Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution, (Church) was founded in the year 1857, the Bristol Local Board being established in 1862. The objects of the institution are to provide for teachers of public elementary schools in England and Wales (or their widows and orphans) being members of the Church of England (1) assistance in times of temporary affliction or misfortune, (2) annuities in case of permanent disablement, (3) assistance towards the maintenance and education of orphans, (4) aid in the purchase of immediate annuities. Since its

foundation the institution has expended on these objects upwards of £144,000. The patrons are His Majesty the King and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London is president. The president of the Bristol Local Board is the Bishop of the Diocese, and the hon. secretary and treasurer, W. Coles, St. James's School, Bristol.

Schools. (*See* Education.)

Scriptural Knowledge Institution, 78 Park Street, founded in 1834 by George Müller, of orphanage fame, for the purpose of disseminating the Scriptures and scriptural literature and aiding in missionary work. Articles given for the orphans are on sale here.

Scripture Readers' Association, instituted in 1845, for the purpose of providing laymen, members of the Church of England, whose duty it is to read the Scriptures from house to house, and also by means of Bible - classes, lectures, etc., endeavour to bring to the hearts and homes of our people the saving knowledge of God's Word. The society has at present thirteen of these agents employed under the supervision of the parochial clergy, and the population actually visited by them in Bristol and suburbs is nearly 100,000. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Hon. secretaries, Rev. P. A. Phelps, Berkeley Square, and N. Strickland, Marsh Street.

Scientific Club, Bristol, owes its initiation, in the year 1888, to several of the leading local scientific men, who felt that it was desirable to bring together those who took interest in any of the branches of science. The members—limited to fifty in number—dine together and afterwards discuss some subject

which is introduced by one of their number, and by these means all the important scientific topics of the day have been brought before the members of the club. That it is fully representative of the scientific thought of Bristol is shown by the fact that the movement leading to the invitation of the British Association to Bristol had its origin at one of the meetings of the club in 1897. Hon. secretaries, Dr. F. E. Francis, University College, and Dr. J. Odery Symes, 71 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Severn, The, is navigable for large ships up to Gloucester and by barges to Shrewsbury. It is connected with the Thames by the Thames and Severn Canal. Adjacent to the river is the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, which has water connections with Birmingham and South Staffordshire. A railway bridge 1,387 yards in length, opened in 1879, spans the river near Sharpness, and here also is a spacious dock. The river at New Passage is about 2½ miles wide, but at low water the river is reduced within two narrow channels, which are about three-quarters of a mile apart. These channels, called the Shoots, are 15 fathoms deep, and through them the river flows, with prodigious velocity. The low, light sandstone cliff on the Monmouthshire side is the Lady Beach; opposite lie the English stones. There is an untrustworthy tradition that on these rocks sixty of Cromwell's troopers, in chase of Charles, were upset by the treacherous ferrymen, and were all swept away by the tide. Some years after the Civil War the Protector abolished the ferry, and it was transferred to Aust, but at a later date it was replaced on the original site. Above Portskeyet Pier is the Charston

Island with a light (green). On the construction of the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway the steam ferry which plied between the New Passage and Portskewet was purchased by the railway company and used to connect the line on the Gloucestershire side with the Welsh. The double shifting of goods, however, rendered any great development of heavy traffic impossible, and the consequence was the construction by the Great Western Railway Company (by which the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway had been absorbed), of a tunnel under the Severn, giving unbroken railway communication between the West of England and South Wales. This gigantic undertaking, which cost two millions sterling, though begun in 1873, was not opened for passenger traffic till December, 1886. About 75 million bricks were used in the construction of the tunnel, which is 7,664 yards in length. Owing to the prodigious springs of water opened out by the works, which occasioned the long delay in the completion of the undertaking, pumping apparatus has been required to discharge an average daily output of upwards of 20 million gallons. The Wye flows into the Severn at Beachley, where there are extensive earthworks, supposed to be British. The rise and fall of the tide in this river are greater than in any other in Europe, and occasion a "bore" at high water, which during the equinoctial tides attracts crowds of visitors to Newnham and other points on the river bank, from which a good view may be obtained. The bore then rolls up with a breast 5 feet high and a velocity of fourteen miles an hour. From Kingroad to the Atlantic the Severn assumes the name of the Bristol Channel, the western boundary being a line drawn from St. Ann's Head at the

mouth of Milford Haven to Hartland Point on the coast of Devon.

Sewerage. Owing to the difference of level and to the valleys through which run the Cutlers' Mills Brook, the Ashley Vale Brook, the River Frome, the Coombe Brook, the River Avon and the Malago Brook, divided from each other by high lands, the system of sewers has been an extensive one. There have been sewers in the old city from a very early date, but these were generally old water-courses culverted with stone masonry; brick sewers were also constructed by the old commissioners. The Public Health Act was applied to Bristol in 1851, and at that time the length of main sewers in the city was about 41 miles, many of them discharging into the River Frome and the Floating Harbour. The Corporation then undertook the re-draining of the city; the work lasted from 1855 to 1874, during which period 43 miles of main sewers were constructed at a cost of £170,000. In 1897 the boundaries of the city were much extended, and the previously outlying districts of Horfield, Stapleton, St. George and part of Brislington were included. In each of these systems of main drainage had been carried out by the Urban District Councils. In 1904 Westbury-on-Trym was added, and this district also had been previously sewered. Main sewers in the Malago Vale district and in Upper Knowle were constructed by the Corporation between 1902 and 1904 at a cost of £35,500, the length of sewers laid being four miles.^a In addition to the mains, numerous branch sewers have been laid from time to time, and it is estimated that at the present date the Corporation has the responsibility of cleansing and repairing 340 miles of sewers. Owing to the very quick gradients, the majority of

the sewers are self-cleansing, but special flushing arrangements are made in a few instances. Sewage treatment has only been resorted to in certain places where at the time no main sewers were available for a rapidly increasing residential neighbourhood. Such places included Upper Horfield, Upper Knowle and the Malago Vale, but with the construction of sewers in the two latter districts the works became no longer necessary, and a sewer will shortly be laid for Upper Horfield. All the sewers discharge at present into the tidal river, the most important outlets being one on the north and one on the south below the city. The unusually great rise and fall of the tide, amounting at spring tides to as much as 36 feet, usually scours out the bed of the river twice every day, and this prevents the annoyance that might otherwise occur. Owing to the great increase of population, this arrangement has at intervals, during dry summers, evolved some complaints from persons dwelling near the river banks, and the Corporation has had for many years under consideration plans for carrying the sewage of the city to some point on the Bristol Channel. In addition to many reports on the subject by the local officials, Sir Joseph Bazalgette, C.B., reported in 1885 in favour of making a point of discharge between Portishead and Clevedon at a cost of about £300,000 for the main outfall sewer only; but the Corporation declined to take action. In 1899 the late Mr. Santo Crimp reported on a more extensive scheme for the drainage of the Avon Valley, and proposed carrying all the sewage of Bristol, Bath and other towns to the channel at Avonmouth; the aggregate expenditure would have been about £650,000, of which Bristol's share was put down at £370,000 for main and £45,000 for

subsidiary sewers. This scheme was approved by the Council, but a poll of the ratepayers was demanded at a town's meeting convened according to statute to consider the necessary Bill, and the result was that 19,205 voted against the Bill and 8,678 for it. More recently the Council has ordered another report on the subject to be prepared, taking into consideration the extended area of the city and the enlargement of the Avonmouth Docks.

Shaftesbury Crusade (Incorporated), Kingsland Road, St. Philip's. This work was founded in the year 1888 by a few philanthropists for the purpose of drawing the working classes from the public-house by offering them an agreeable place of reunion for conversation, instruction, and recreation. The early progress made was slow, but when it was taken over by the Redland Park Church Guild and worked under the title of Shaftesbury Crusade on definitely religious as well as social lines, the institution became popular, and its influence has been very marked in the improved moral condition of what was once a sordid and unruly neighbourhood. The encouragement given by the success of the undertaking resulted in the addition of a new wing to the premises, including two large club rooms for youths, another for girls, a gymnasium, a skittle alley, and class rooms, at a cost of £6,000, towards which Sir W. H. Wills, Bart., contributed £2,000 and the late Mr. W. Tribe £500. This building was opened by Sir W. H. Wills on June 19th, 1900. The Crusade is in constant touch with from 3,000 to 4,000 of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Shakespeare Society, Clifton, was founded in March, 1876, having for its object the study of Elizabethan

Drama. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays in each month from October to May. The method of work is to take one play a month; at the first meeting it is read over, parts being allotted to various members; and at the second meeting papers are given on it and points of interest discussed. The Society has a library of 680 volumes. The membership is limited to nine ladies and twenty-three gentlemen, who pay an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., and an annual subscription of 5s. Hon. sec., L. M. Griffiths, 11 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Shells. (*See* Natural History: Mollusca.)

Sheriff. This office dates from 1373, and was sanctioned by the charter of that year. By the middle of the fourteenth century the government of the city had fallen into the hands of an oligarchy which did not possess the support of the burgesses, and the differences between the two parties led to a state of unrest which was very prejudicial to the interests of the town. Moreover, disputes, accompanied by occasional outbreaks of violence, were continually arising between the inhabitants of Redcliff and the lords of Berkeley, who still claimed rights of jurisdiction over this part of the borough. In this direction, therefore, the peace and good government of the town required a consolidation of its constitution. The distance also of Bristol from Gloucester and Ilchester, where the county courts of Gloucestershire and Somerset were held, was the cause of serious hindrance to business in those days of slow travelling. The help which Bristol had given to Edward III. in the wars of the period by supplies of ships and men, particularly at the siege of Calais in 1346, had caused him to be favourably disposed to-

wards the city. His willingness to accede to the desire of the burgesses for a charter was increased by a present which he received from them of 600 marks, and accordingly in 1373 he invested the town with the "highest developement of corporate authority," by creating it a county with a sheriff of its own choosing, and shire jurisdiction. By this charter Bristol men were freed from attendance at the courts of other shires, and provision was also made that the mayor and sheriff with the consent of the commonalty should choose forty councillors, and that all ordinances should be made and remedies found by their common consent. The dispute with the lords of Berkeley was settled by the assignment to the new county of Bristol of a district including Redcliff and Temple, and the waters of the Avon as far as the Steep and Flat Holms. In 1499 the number of sheriffs was increased to two, and so it remained until the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 provided for the election of a single sheriff only. Appended is a list of those who have held the office since the passing of the Act (the date given is the year of election in November, except in the first case, Mr. Cave being elected in January):—

| | |
|------|-------------------------------|
| 1836 | Daniel Cave. |
| " | Thomas Kington. |
| 1837 | Thomas K. Bayly. |
| 1838 | Francis Savage. |
| 1839 | Richard Vaughan. |
| 1840 | Hugh Vaughan. |
| 1841 | Thomas Jones |
| 1842 | Jeremiah Hill. |
| 1843 | Thomas Wadham |
| 1844 | John Harding. |
| 1845 | Thomas Hill. |
| 1846 | Abraham G. Harford Battersby. |
| 1847 | Edward Sampson, jun. |
| 1848 | Peter Maze, jun. |
| 1849 | John Jasper Leigh Bayly. |
| 1850 | Joseph Walters Daubeney. |
| 1851 | John Battersby Harford. |
| 1852 | Robert Bright. |
| 1853 | Philip John William Miles. |
| 1854 | Robert Phippen. |

- 1855 Albany Bouchier Savile.
 1856 George Oldham Edwards.
 1857 J. H. Greville Smyth, declined to serve; his predecessor performed the duties during the year.
 1858 W. H. Harford.
 1859 W. Montague Baillie.
 1860 Joshua Saunders.
 1861 G. R. Woodward.
 1862 C. D. Cave.
 1863 William Wright.
 1864 H. Cruger Miles.
 1865 J. C. Hurler.
 1866 W. H. Miles.
 1867 W. G. Coles.
 1868 Robert Phippen, died July 5th, 1869.
 1869 Thomas Proctor.
 1870 John Fisher.
 1871 W. P. King.
 1872 T. Todd Walton.
 1873 T. Todd Walton.
 1874 Charles Hill.
 1875 George Bright.
 1876 William Smith.
 1877 W. H. Wills.
 1878 C. B. Hare.
 1879 R. L. G. Vassall.
 1880 F. F. Fox.
 1881 W. E. George.
 1882 J. Lysaght.
 1883 H. B. O. Savile.
 1884 John Harvey.
 1885 Reg. W. Butterworth.
 1886 Francis J. Fry.
 1887 Robert H. Symes.
 1888 George H. Pope.
 1889 James H. Lockley.
 1890 James H. Lockley.
 1891 Arthur Baker.
 1892 Alfred Deedes.
 1893 Colonel Chas. Coates.
 1894 William Pethick.
 1895 William A. Todd.
 1896 J. Colthurst Godwin.
 1897 F. Richardson Cross.
 1898 Charles Wills.
 1899 George A. Wills.
 1900 Edward B. James.
 1901 Admiral Francis Arden Close.
 1902 J. Weston Stevens.
 1903 W. H. Greville Edwards.
 1904 H. Cary G. Batten.
 1905 H. L. Riseley.

Shipping.

A table showing the growth of the foreign and coastwise shipping trade of the port during the past fifty years is given under Docks. Bristol has from time immemorial played an

important part in maritime affairs, and to attempt to trace the history of the shipping of our ancient city would take us back far into the regions of tradition; but at present it is not our intention to revert to the remote period of uncertainty, but to that of certainty.

The natural position of the port offered obvious advantages. Its situation upon the Avon, and in close proximity with the Severn and the Bristol Channel, which gave it direct navigable communication with the sea and access to England generally by land, must have been the reasons for the earliest settlements on the site of Bristol. A writer ("Gesta Stephani") in 1141 regarded Bristol as "forming a port fit and safe for a thousand vessels. It binds the circuit of the city so nearly and so closely that the whole city seems to swim on the water, and wholly to be set on the river banks."

Amongst the earliest authentic details of the shipping trade of the port is that of the extensive traffic in slaves, which was carried on for many years. In these times the shipping intelligence was very meagre; we find, however, that the port was a resort of ships from Ireland, Norway, and other countries, bringing leather, corn, wine, wool, etc.

From the beginning of the fourteenth century mention is frequently made of the employment of Bristol men and Bristol ships in the king's service. The city was well represented at the siege of Calais, having supplied to Edward III. no less than 24 ships and 608 men. This contingent was among the largest supplied by any port, and Bristol's loyal action on this occasion was mainly responsible for the charter which it received in 1373 from the king, creating it a county of itself.

Henry VI.'s time introduces us to one of the greatest English

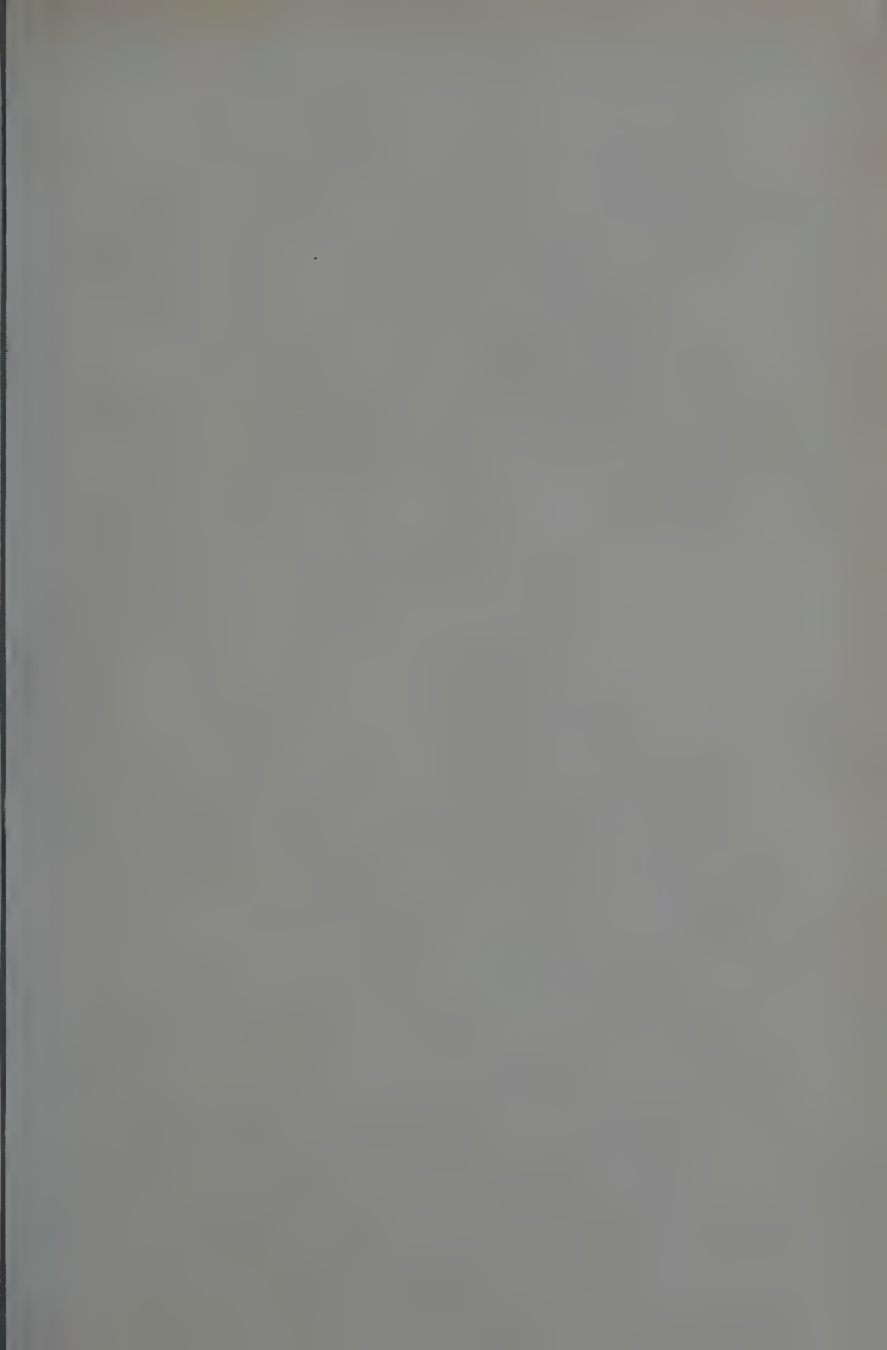
merchants of the fifteenth century—William Canynges, who gave special lustre to Bristol's history. He was the owner of a numerous fleet of vessels, and traded with great enterprise to many foreign ports. The discovery at the end of the fifteenth century of new lands in the West opened up a glorious era of adventure and commercial expansion, of which Bristol had a very full share. Most prominent of all adventurers of Bristol was John Cabot, who set sail in the *Matthew* with Bristol sailors in May, 1497, discovered the mainland of America, and landed there in the summer of that year, for which service Henry VII. granted the intrepid explorer the munificent sum of £10 from his privy purse. As Columbus did not reach the mainland of South America till 1498, the credit of the discovery of the American continent belongs to Bristol. It was no mere chance that threw this great honour to the city, for it was then and for long after the second seaport of the kingdom. Sebastian Cabot, son of John, was, if his own statement can be believed, born in Bristol. He made expeditions not only to North but to South America and Russia, was appointed Grand Pilot of England, and became, in 1552, first governor of the London Society of Merchant Venturers. The voyage of Cabot was the first of a long series of enterprises which were undertaken by Bristol merchants throughout the next two centuries, and resulted in a great increase in the wealth and commerce of the city. From Bristol, too, in 1603, set out one of the first expeditions, under Martin Pring, for colonising North America, where not a single European settlement then existed north of the Spanish colony in Mexico. This voyage, and a second in 1606, also under the charge of Pring, had no practical

results, but the reports which the adventurers brought back aroused the spirit of colonisation, and shortly after a movement in Bristol to this end resulted in the establishment in 1610 of a colony in Newfoundland. Although this settlement was not a permanent success, it is interesting as showing the prominent part which Bristol took in the early efforts for colonial expansion.

By the end of the seventeenth century Bristol was doing a large business in sugar and tobacco with the American colonies, and also with Jamaica and the West Indies. Pepys, in his praises of the mixture of Spanish wine, known as "Bristol milk," says the luxury was supported by a thriving trade with the North American plantations and with the West Indies, and Roger North asserted that the passion for colonial traffic was so strong (about 1685) that there was scarcely a shopkeeper in Bristol who had not a venture on board of some ship bound for Virginia or the Antilles. One of the most striking points in local history, in comparison with modern times, is the frequent recurrence in the seventeenth century of announcements of ship-launches for the navy, amongst which may be mentioned the following:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|----|------|
| In 1627, | ship | <i>Charles</i> | ... | ... | 30 | guns |
| " 1665, | frigate | <i>Isith</i> | ... | ... | 30 | " |
| " 1666 | " | <i>Nantwich</i> | ... | ... | 44 | " |
| " " | " | <i>St. Patrick</i> | ... | ... | 52 | " |
| " 1668 | " | <i>Edgar</i> | ... | ... | 72 | " |
| " 1679 | " | <i>Northumberland</i> | ... | ... | 70 | " |
| " " | " | <i>Oxford</i> | ... | ... | 54 | " |

Privateering was carried on by Bristol merchants with extraordinary energy during the Spanish and French wars in the early years of the reign of Charles I. In the three years, 1626-28, upwards of sixty local ships obtained letters of marque from the Government to prey upon the enemies' commerce. One or two great fortunes were made, the prizes





FLOATING HARBOUR FROM REDCLIFF PARADE, SHOWING BRISTOL BRIDGE.

brought in by a single vessel in a twelvemonth being stated at £40,000, and the gallantry of another, the *Angel Gabriel*, produced the best local ballad ever written. In the eighteenth century this energy was in no way abated. The most famous privateering enterprise was that which sailed from Bristol in 1708 under Captain Woodes Rogers, who discovered Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez. Selkirk's wonderful adventures formed the basis of *Robinson Crusoe*. In 1744 England was again at war with France, and another large fleet of privateers from Bristol wrought great havoc. But Bristol privateering reached its height in the Seven Years' War, when as many as 51 Bristol ships, carrying 1,004 guns, were engaged in attempts on French ships conveying goods to Canada. During the eighteenth century the commerce of Bristol with America and the West Indies advanced by leaps and bounds, a large proportion of the slave trade between Africa and the New World being monopolised by local merchants. This was followed by a disastrous collapse, owing to the quarrel with the American colonies, and the slave trade disappeared early in the nineteenth century.

During the early part of the nineteenth century and before, much inland traffic was carried on with Birmingham and the North of England by means of a net-work of canals radiating from Bristol, and no less than 100 barges were employed in bringing goods to and from Bristol via the Severn. These waterways still exist and are used to a certain extent, but, owing largely to the action of the railway companies, who have always regarded them with jealous eye, this method of transport has been allowed to languish. It is to be

hoped that the agitation now in progress for the revival of inland waterborne traffic will achieve its object. (*See Canals.*)

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, owing to various causes, the trade of Bristol entered on a period of decline, and the city lost her proud position of "second port in the kingdom." The introduction of steam and the trend of commerce towards the North and Midlands, the failure to develop the accommodation of the port, the control of the city docks by a private company, who pursued a selfish and narrow policy, and the inept system of government which prevailed here until 1835, all helped to bring about this unfortunate loss of prestige. In 1835 a revival of the old enterprising spirit appeared in the construction of the *Great Western* steamship, the first vessel to give indisputable proof of the practicability of transatlantic steamship traffic. She was not actually the first steam vessel that crossed, for, *inter alia*, the American *Savannah* steamed and sailed from New York to Liverpool in thirty-one days in 1819; but she was the first to start as a regular trader on commercial principles, and may fairly claim the honour of being the pioneer of the transatlantic steam service. The *Great Western* was built by Wm. Patterson at a cost of £63,000, was 1,340 tons register, with engines of 440 horse-power, and was launched July 19th, 1837. She started on her first trip with seven passengers on April 8th, 1838, and returned with sixty-six passengers on May 22nd, having occupied only fifteen days ten hours on the outward and fourteen days on the homeward trip, and consumed on the double journey 450 tons of coal. From April, 1838, to November, 1844, she made seventy passages and conveyed 5,774 passengers, averaging thirteen

days on her homeward passages. It was with regard to this vessel that Dr. Lardner, at the meeting of the British Association in this city in 1836, remarked that such a voyage was no more practicable than a voyage to the moon. Thus the credit of proving that steam could be successfully applied to the requirements of commerce in transatlantic voyages indisputably belongs to Bristol, and unquestionably the first steamer constructed for the Atlantic trade was the *Great Western*. Had that vessel been rapidly followed up by three or four more of the same class, the success of the first venture might have given a permanent priority to the port. But the proprietors delayed to proceed, owing partly to the refusal of the Dock Company to provide proper accommodation, and eventually put all their eggs in one basket—first by equipping a building-yard of their own at a cost of £52,000, and then by constructing a ship of twice the capacity of the *Great Western* at an outlay of £97,000. This vessel, the *Great Britain*, one of the first iron screw steamers, was not floated until July 9th, 1843, when a Liverpool firm (the Cunard Co.) had already placed four ships on the service to New York; and through a succession of accidents the ship was unable to leave Bristol until December, 1844, when any chance of competing with the northern port was out of the question. Owing, indeed, to the blind greed of the Bristol Dock Company, which insisted on levying dock dues on a vessel which they could not accommodate, and which had to discharge in Kingroad, the proprietors of the *Great Western* had already removed her to Liverpool. The *Great Britain*, which was 318 ft. long, of 3,500 tons burden, and of 500 horse-power, stranded on the

coast of Ireland in 1846, and was sold in 1850 to Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co. for £18,000.

From 1844 to 1871 Bristol not only abdicated her pride of place, but made no attempt to utilise the natural advantages she possessed as a seaport. But in July, 1871, another large steamship company was established. The pioneer steamer was the *Arragon*, 1,317 tons gross and 837 net. She arrived in Bristol June 23rd, 1871. Her cost amounted to only half that of the *Great Western*, though nearly of the same dimensions, viz. 245 ft. long and 1,317 registered tonnage, and on her first voyage she carried forty-four passengers, with a freight of 1,000 tons. This steamer, which commenced her voyage from Bristol to New York on July 1st, 1871, was unfortunately lost owing to a mirage on November 1st, 1882, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence by stranding on Anticosta Island. The second ship of this line—another *Great Western*—was placed on the service in March, 1872, but was wrecked, after a collision, near New York in March, 1876. In 1881 the Great Western Steamship Company was formed, with a capital of about £300,000, for continuing the business, and the following vessels were placed on the service:—

| | | Tonnage. | |
|------------|--------|----------|-------|
| | | Gross. | Net. |
| Devon | ... .. | 1,856 | 1,186 |
| Cornwall | ... .. | 1,871 | 1,205 |
| Somerset | ... .. | 1,923 | 1,240 |
| Bristol | ... .. | 1,983 | 1,274 |
| Gloucester | ... .. | 2,004 | 1,304 |
| Warwick | ... .. | 2,526 | 1,648 |
| Dorset | ... .. | 2,637 | 1,716 |

In the course of a few years the transatlantic trade became unprofitable for vessels carrying both passengers and cargo, owing to the new ocean "greyhounds," which attracted passengers to Liverpool. There was also a great increase in

the tonnage of freight-carrying vessels, and those belonging to the Great Western Steamship Company became obsolete. In 1876 the *Cornwall*, *Somerset*, *Devon* and *Gloucester* were sold to the Turkish Government, and the others later on to various purchasers. The company was wound up in 1896.

In 1879 Messrs. Charles Hill and Sons started the Bristol City Line of Steamers between Bristol and New York with the SS. *Bristol City*, a vessel built largely in excess of Lloyd's requirements, which sailed for New York on Sept. 1st, 1879. She was followed by the *New York City*, which sailed Oct. 1st, 1879. These vessels were gradually supplemented by larger vessels as the trade increased until six day sailings were run, as at the present time. Sixteen steamers have been built from time to time for this line mostly in the North of England. Some have been lost, some have been sold, but at the present moment the following are running regularly between Bristol and New York:—

| | Built. | Gross tonnage. |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|
| <i>Brooklyn City</i> | 1881 | 1,660 |
| <i>Jersey City</i> | 1882 | 1,890 |
| <i>Llandaff City</i> | 1882 | 1,902 |
| <i>Exeter City</i> | 1887 | 2,140 |
| <i>Wells City</i> | 1890 | 1,814 |
| <i>Chicago City</i> | 1892 | 2,324 |
| <i>Kansas City</i> | 1893 | 2,345 |
| <i>Bristol City</i> | 1899 | 2,511 |

Of the above the *Wells City* and the *Bristol City* were built by Messrs. Charles Hill and Sons in their Albion Dockyard, Bristol, by Bristol shipwrights. The *Bristol City* is 312 feet in length, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet in breadth, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, and was launched in 1899.

The more progressive policy adopted in recent years by the Bristol Docks Committee has resulted in a great increase in the trade of the port. In 1885 Messrs. Flynn, Main and Montgomery inaugurated a line of steamers con-

sisting of the *Lycia*, *Etolia*, *Loango*, *Memmon*, *Memphis*, *Merrimac*, and *Merino* to run between Avonmouth Dock and Portland (Canada) in the winter, and Montreal in the summer. This line ran for several years until it was amalgamated with Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., who continued the service with additional boats to these ports. It was subsequently absorbed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who are now running a line to these ports with the following steamers: *Montfort*, *Monteagle*, *Montcalm*, *Monmouth*. There is also running between the same ports the Dominion Line with the *Englishman*, *Turcoman*, and *Manxman*. The gross tonnage of these vessels averages over 5,000 tons. A recent feature in the development of trade has been the establishment of the Jamaican Line (Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co.), details of which have already been given under its own heading. The development of the New Zealand and Australian frozen meat trade is being watched with considerable interest, and the enterprise of the dock authorities in providing excellent cold storage accommodation for the reception of these cargoes will, it is hoped, result in its great expansion, having regard to the advantageous situation of the port as a distributing centre.

Of the numerous lines of steamers now running between the port and all parts of the world the following are the principal:—

Canadian Pacific Railway, to Montreal in the summer and St. John in the winter.

Dominion Line, to Montreal in the summer and Portland in the winter.

Imperial Direct West India Mail Service (Elder, Dempster & Co.), to Jamaica. Elders and Fyffes (Shipping) Limited, to Jamaica and Central America.

Bristol City Line, to New York.

Bristol Steam Navigation Company, to Continental ports.

Palgrave, Murphy & Co., to Continental ports.

Holland Steamship Company, to Continental ports.
 Blue Cross Line to Valencia and other Spanish ports.
 Houlder Line, to South Africa.
 Federal - Houlder - Shire Line, New Zealand direct.
 Bethell, Gwyn & Co. (Agents), Australian and South American ports.

The increase in recent years of the import trade of Bristol has been illustrated by the figures given under Dock Statistics (*subheading to Docks*). Considerable attention is now being given to the development of the export trade, the growth of which is best indicated by the following figures:—

| | £ |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1888 | 763,210 |
| 1898 | 1,372,815 |
| 1902 | 1,814,093 |
| 1903 | 2,079,029 |
| 1904 | 2,148,001 |

With the opening of the Royal Edward Dock, provided with facilities of the most modern and economical type, enabling the cargoes of vessels to be dealt with even cheaper than under existing circumstances, it is anticipated that the trade of the port generally will be still further increased.

Shows.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS. The Bristol Agricultural Society was established in 1833, and was accustomed to hold an annual show. The prestige of the Royal Society, however, was fatal to this and many similar local institutions, and the Society was dissolved in December, 1855. The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society have paid three visits to the city, the first of which took place on June 13th to 17th, 1864, on Durdham Down; 88,055 persons paid for entrance, and the sum of £5,993 was taken for admission. The Society's second visit to Bristol began on June 8th, 1874, on Durdham Down, and on a greatly extended site. The money taken at the gates

was £8,379, being nearly £1,800 more than had been taken at any previous exhibition; 110,120 paid for entrance. A third visit took place in 1886, on June 2nd to 7th inclusive, when 100,579 persons paid £7,226 for admission. A fourth visit took place in 1903, again on Durdham Down. The show lasted from May 27th to June 1st, and the attendance was 108,886. The receipts for admission totalled £7,859 5s. 6d. The Society handed over a sum of £200 to the Local Committee for improvement purposes. This money was used for planting over 6,000 shrubs of various kinds, such as heath, broom, stunted firs, and hawthorn, on the sea walls side of the Gully. The first visit of the Royal Society took place on July 12th, 1842, and following days. The show of implements was held on void ground now covered by the Triangle, the animals were exhibited in fields then lying at the back of the Victoria Rooms, and the ploughing, etc., took place at Sneyd Park. A banquet was given at the Merchants Venturers' Hall to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and other distinguished visitors by the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn. The showyard was visited by 33,000 persons. The Society visited Bristol a second time on July 9th, 1878, and during the exhibition H.R.H. the Prince of Wales honoured the city and the Society by his presence. The show took place on Durdham Down, the circumference of the enclosure being nearly a mile and a half. The total attendance was 121,851, and £10,825 were received at the gates.

HORTICULTURAL SHOWS. The first of which any record is made was held on July 2nd, 1836, at Mr. Miller's Nurseries, Durdham Down. In after years horticultural shows were held half-yearly at the Zoological Gardens, but through

want of support had to be given up after twenty years' existence. In 1863 the BRISTOL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY was formed for the purpose of holding a winter and spring show. The spring show has been abandoned for some years. The exhibitions are generally held at the Colston Hall about November, and are principally for chrysanthemums and fruit. The secretary of the Chrysanthemum Society is W. Ellis Groves, 34 Elliston Road, Redland. In 1893 was founded the BRISTOL AMATEUR HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for the encouragement generally of a love of horticulture. Although unconnected in any way with the Chrysanthemum Society, the two work in conjunction for the promotion of shows. There are various other horticultural associations in Bristol, which promote shows and competitions from time to time, but it cannot be said, from the number of floral exhibitions held, that there is such a great love of flowers as the gardens and windows of Clifton and the city would indicate.

Sieges of Bristol.

SAXON SIEGE. In 1068 three sons of Harold—Godwin, Edmund and Magnus—in an attempt to reconquer the kingdom of their fallen sire, came at the head of fifty-two ships from Ireland up the Bristol Channel, and finally to Bristol. That the little town had already constructed some defences may be inferred from the fact that the Saxon princes with their mercenaries were repulsed, and made off with judicious speed to harry the coast of Somerset.

SIEGE UNDER EDWARD II. In 1312 there was a rebellion of the townspeople on account of their objection to certain royal imposts payable to the constable of the castle and to the attempted domination of a clique of wealthy townsmen. The place was in a state of anarchy,

an irregular warfare being maintained between tower and town for three years. In the spring of 1314 the sheriffs of the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, and Wilts collected upwards of 20,000 men in order to reduce the townsmen to obedience; but by the encouragement of John le Taverner, the mayor, so stout a resistance was made to the king's forces that the siege for the time was raised. Maurice de Berkeley, however, was ordered to cut off all communication by sea, whilst Badlesmere, the constable of the castle, carried on the siege by land. Bulwarks were raised against the walls, and battering-rams were brought against them from the castle. For four days the townsmen resisted, but eventually surrendered to the royal clemency. The besiegers entered the town, and the principal burgesses were thrown into prison, a fine of 4,000 marks being afterwards accepted by the king as indemnity for the insurrection. (*See Riots.*)

SIEGE IN 1399. In the spring of this year Richard II. gathered an army in Bristol and embarked with it for Ireland, which was then in insurrection. During his absence his cousin, Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, landed near Hull with a few troops, ostensibly to claim his paternal estates, but really to bring about the overthrow of the king, whose misgovernment had aroused universal discontent. Alarmed at the triumphant progress of the invader, the royal ministers fled from London to Bristol Castle, which was put in a state of siege. But Bolingbroke rapidly followed them up, was well received by the townsmen, and the castle surrendered after a four days' resistance. The chief prisoners—Scrope, Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bussey, and one Greene—were incontinently beheaded without a trial. These

events are vigorously dealt with in Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

SIEGES OF 1643 AND 1645. At the outset of the Civil War the Corporation, who for a time held an attitude of neutrality, ordered that

the castle, then become their property and in a ruinous condition, should be put in a posture of defence, and efforts were also made to strengthen the city walls and gates, which were still intact.



Sketch of the Outworks of Bristol in 1643.

The line is the same as constructed for the Siege of 1643.

These measures did not prevent the entrance of parliamentary forces, which were welcomed by the bulk of the trading classes, and the prevailing party, foreseeing that the old defences were of little avail

against artillery, resolved on constructing an outer line of fortifications. A fort was erected on the southern skirt of Brandon Hill, near the river, thence called the Water Fort. This communicated with a

fort on the summit of that hill itself, where remains of the redoubt are still to be seen. Brandon Fort, trended by a wall to the south-east corner of (now) Berkeley Square, passed the top of (now) Park Street, and proceeded upwards to the Windmill Fort, afterwards called the Royal Fort, on St. Michael's Hill. The curtain then sloped easterly to a fort near the "Montague" tavern, and then onward to a very strong fort at Prior's Hill, near the west end of Kingsdown. Hence it pursued its course by Stokes Croft Gate, across the Froom to Lawford's Gate and the Avon. The circuit was then completed by strengthening the strong old wall extending from Tower Hartz (the railway station) and Temple Gate to Redcliff Gate and the Avon. The whole compass of the outworks was over four miles. The height of the new curtain was in no place more than 6 feet, and the graff or ditch did not exceed 7 feet wide and 5 feet deep; but much of the subsoil was tenacious rock, and the labour of the inhabitants, who were compelled to assist the hired workmen, must have been very onerous. Several thousand pounds were contributed by Parliament, but the military governor, the Hon. Colonel Fiennes, made piteous appeals for further help, and the works were very imperfect when the crisis arrived. On March 6th, 1643, Prince Rupert and his brother Maurice, with 10,000 horse and foot, arrived on Durdham Down, in the hope that a secret plot of some local Royalists, headed by Robert Yeamans, of Wine Street, and George Boucher, a wealthy merchant of Christmas Street, to admit the king's troops into the city, would have a successful issue. The plot failed, the two leaders were hanged, and Prince Rupert for a time withdrew from the place. On Tuesday, July 18th, Rupert

marched from Oxford, and on the following Sunday quartered at Westbury College, two miles north of Bristol. He was joined on his way hither by Maurice, who, with his force of Cornishmen, took up a position on the south side of the city. The operations of the besiegers here in this siege and also in that of 1645 met with little success. On Monday the prince assembled all his horse and foot on Durdham Down, sending thence his trumpeter to demand the surrender of the city. On refusal by the governor, batteries were erected to play upon Windmill and Prior's Hill forts. Colonel Wentworth was sent to relieve Colonel Washington, who had been stationed at Clifton Church, and to cast up a battery against the fort on Brandon Hill, and an artillery fire commenced on both sides. No impression being made by the batteries of the besiegers, the next morning a council of war was called, and it was determined to storm the city from all points at once at daybreak on Wednesday. Accordingly, at three o'clock, the assault began by the Cornishmen on the south side of the town. A desperate endeavour was also made to win Prior's Hill Fort, which was under the command of Robert Blake, afterwards the distinguished admiral; whilst another assault was directed against Windmill Fort. All these efforts were unsuccessful, and a general retreat seemed imminent, when a lucky discovery changed the fortunes of the day. The wall and ditch between Brandon Hill and Windmill Fort were very incomplete owing to the rockiness of the ground, and Colonel Washington, noticing the defect, dashed forward with a small party, drove off the defenders, levelled the trench and wall, and made an entrance practicable for cavalry. Rupert lost no time in

availing himself of the opportunity, and by midday the assailants had won their way to the cathedral, together with the adjoining churches of St. Mark and St. Augustine. At two o'clock the governor made offers of parley, and before ten at night a treaty was concluded, by which Fiennes agreed to surrender the city on condition that the inhabitants should not be plundered, and that he and his partisans should be allowed to depart unmolested. Lord Clarendon estimates that about 500 foot soldiers, besides officers, were killed on the king's side in the several assaults, the loss of the victors being believed to have greatly exceeded that of the vanquished. The terms of the treaty were shamefully violated by the Royalists, who were permitted by Rupert to plunder every Roundhead. A "present" of £10,000 was demanded for the king, the prince required the same sum for himself, and the citizens were loaded with tax after tax for the support of the garrison, whose demands were insatiable. Immense outlay had also to be provided for strengthening the fortifications, for which work thousands of country labourers were impressed and driven in.

The reduction of Bristol by Prince Rupert was followed by other successes on the king's part, and the royal cause was for a while in the ascendant; but the gathering might of Cromwell was destined to undo all that these victories had accomplished. In 1645 Sherborne having fallen into the power of the Parliament, Sir Thomas Fairfax concluded that a great moral effect would be gained by the capture of Bristol. Accordingly on Friday, August 22nd, he arrived at Stapleton, in company with Cromwell, and began operations for a siege of the city. The weather being extremely bad, Rupert,

to distress his enemies, ordered the destruction of all the neighbouring villages, and Clifton and Bedminster, with part of Westbury, were burnt to the ground. On the other hand many thousand countrymen, who had suffered grievously from the Royalists, came forward to assist in the siege, and the investment of the town was soon complete in spite of six desperate sallies by the garrison. In the meantime the fort at Portishead had been captured by the Puritans, and five of the Parliament's warships entered Kingroad, and blockaded the Avon. On Sept. 4th Fairfax sent in a summons to Rupert demanding surrender, and five days were cleverly wasted by the latter in frivolous negotiations whilst he was strengthening his position and hoping for relief. Fairfax's patience being at length exhausted, he gave orders for the assault, which commenced about two hours before daybreak on Wednesday, September 10th. Lawford's Gate was soon captured, with twenty-two cannon and many prisoners; and all the line from that point to the Avon on one side and to Stokes Croft on the other was carried with trifling loss. Prior's Hill Fort, however, was so strong and so high and so vigorously defended, that it was not until after three hours' hard fighting that the assailants were able to enter. The infuriated victors "immediately," says Cromwell, "put almost all the men in it to the sword." A few hours later, while Fairfax and Cromwell were standing there discussing their successes, a ball from the castle whistled within two handbreadths of them. On the Somerset side the attack failed through the shortness of the ladders. But the town was lost to the king, the prince sending his trumpeter to Sir Thomas Fairfax to desire a treaty for surrender. This was conceded on less favourable



STEEP STREET, ANCIENT ROAD FROM HOST STREET TO HORFIELD ROAD.

terms than had before been demanded. "We had not killed of ours in the storm," says Cromwell, "nor in all this siege 200 men. He who runs may read that all this is none other than the work of God. He must be a very Atheist that doth not acknowledge it." On Thursday the garrison marched out with Prince Rupert at their head. The number of the Prince's foot was about 2,000, of horsemen, including his lifeguards, noblemen and gentlemen, 700. Fairfax conveyed him over Durdham Down to Westbury, where the Prince quartered for the night and departed for Oxford the following day. The king was at Raglan when the news came of the loss of Bristol. The blow was one of the heaviest he had received, and he vented his wrath on Rupert, who had faithfully promised to hold out for "four months." A comparison, indeed, between the conduct of the civilian governor Fiennes and that of the much-lauded soldier was little to the advantage of the Royalist idol.

Signs. A peculiarity of the city during the eighteenth century was the number and oddity of the signs that hung over the shops, and which were engraven on billheads and cards, such as the "Golden Leg" to represent a hosier, the "Wheat-sheaf" a corn merchant, etc. As trades multiplied, the ingenuity of younger shopkeepers was taxed to invent new and striking emblems to distinguish their shops; some struck out such grotesque combinations as the "Cock and Bottle," others were perverted by the populace until the "Swan and the Lyre" became the "Goose and Gridiron," and the "Catherine Wheel" the "Cat and Wheel." Besides the overhanging signs, the mercers, hatters, shoemakers, etc., used also to thrust out poles like that of the barber, upon

which they hung samples of their goods. In 1792 a local Act of Parliament was obtained, which compelled the removal of all projecting or overhanging signs, but it has evidently fallen into desuetude from the present appearance of the streets. Almost the only ancient shop sign still remaining is the "Golden Key" of a grocery store in High Street. (See Public House Signs.)

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Bristol Division. The object of this association is the relief of the wives and families of men now serving in Army, Navy, Marine, Coastguard, Department Corps, Militia Permanent Staff, and Sergeant-Instructors of Volunteers; also the wives and families of all Reserve men (Army and Navy) when the latter are serving with the colours, and widows and orphans of men who have died in the services subsequently to 1885—the year in which the association was founded. Relief is in all cases temporary only, and pensions are in no case granted. Hon. secretary for Bristol, Lieut.-Colonel W.W. Tomlinson, R.A.M.C., 16 Royal Park, Clifton.

Solicitors. In Bristol there are over 250 certificated individuals and firms practising as solicitors.

Sports. In no city in the United Kingdom are sports and games of various kinds indulged in more vigorously or with greater keenness than in Bristol, and there is scarcely a form of athletic exercise which does not possess an enthusiastic following. The number of private grounds and public parks which are devoted so largely each week to the pursuit of outdoor exercise indicates very strongly the sporting tendency of the age. Bristol is particularly fortunate in her magnificent Downs,

which are perhaps the finest lung possessed by any great city, and offer facilities for exercise which are not so easily obtainable elsewhere. It is very interesting to stroll on Durdham Down on a Saturday afternoon and observe the vigour and skill with which hundreds of young Bristolians throw themselves into the pleasure of our national game of cricket in the summer, and of football, hockey, lacrosse, etc., in the winter. And no survey of sport in Bristol would be complete without a reference to the Gloucestershire County Ground, which has done so much to encourage the pursuit of healthy exercise and to foster a manly vigour among the youth of Bristol which shall enable them to play their part in life with greater credit to themselves and wider benefit to their fellow-citizens. With the progress made in county cricket the necessity became apparent of providing a ground for practice and for playing some of the county matches. Accordingly in 1888 a movement was made towards this end, and twenty-six acres of land were acquired on Ashley Down, fifteen of which were appropriated to the County Ground, and the surplus quickly disposed of. From a cricket point of view the ground has few equals in the United Kingdom, and all county clubs speak of it in terms of highest praise. It is the property of a limited liability company, and is used not only for cricket, but for football, lawn tennis, cycling, hockey, bowls, and other sports.

It is not proposed to give here a detailed list of the various athletic clubs in Bristol, as considerations of space make this impossible, but to show as far as possible the condition of the various branches of sport locally, and to make a brief mention of the leading clubs in each.

BOWLS. One of the earliest references to the game of bowls in Bristol is to be found in the instructions issued in 1622 to the city surveyors to select a fitting piece of ground on the Marsh (now the site of Queen Square and Prince Street) "for merchants and gentlemen to recreate themselves on at bowles." A space was forthwith enclosed, and brought in a good rental. About the same time another bowling green appears to have existed in the Pithay. From further reference made to the bowling green on the Marsh in various records, we find that about 1660, on the reaction from Puritanism, a lodge was erected for the entertainment of bowlers—an indication of the high favour in which the game was held. Mention is made early in the eighteenth century of bowling greens at St. James's Barton, Redcliff Hill, Wapping, Hotwells, and many suburban taverns. Thus to the game of bowls belongs priority of place among the various pastimes of the present day in Bristol. Although the popularity of the game disappeared for generations, the recent revival of interest has been felt here as elsewhere, and there are now a number of good clubs in the neighbourhood. The principal are as follows:—

Bristol Arrow Bowling Club was founded in 1894, and is the senior club in Bristol. The club green is situated at the County Ground; it was relaid during the autumn of 1905, and is now one of the best in the neighbourhood. Originally confined to members of the printing and kindred trades, membership is now open to all. Hon. sec., T. R. Davies, 11 Quay Street, Bristol.

Bristol Bowling Club was founded in 1904, and is now in a flourishing condition. An up-to-date green has been laid out at the City Football Ground, Ashton Gate,

Bedminster. Hon. sec., F. R. Stone, Clift Road, Ashton Gate.

Imperial Tobacco Co.'s Club was formed in 1905, and possesses a newly-laid green at the Imperial Tobacco Co.'s Athletic Ground, Knowle. Hon. sec., G. A. Gell, Imperial Tobacco Co., Bedminster.

CRICKET. It would not be possible to mention cricket in Bristol without at once referring to the Gloucestershire County Club, and just as naturally to the family of Graces, without whom Gloucestershire would probably never have reached the dignity of a first-class county. Henry Mills Grace, the father of the present generation, was a very enthusiastic cricketer, and was largely responsible for the formation of the West Gloucestershire Cricket Club, the cricket nursery of the Grace family, which was dissolved in 1867, after more than twenty years' excellent service. He was also prominent in advocating the formation of a County Cricket Club early in the sixties. His suggestions were well received, and on July 8th and 9th, 1862, what was undoubtedly Gloucestershire's first county match took place on the Clifton Cricket Club pitch on Durdham Down, when the Gentlemen of Gloucestershire defeated the Gentlemen of Devonshire by an innings and 77 runs. On August 31st, 1863, and two following days a match was played on Durdham Down between an All England XI., containing some of the best-known cricketers of the day, and Twenty-two of Bristol; the result was a defeat for England by an innings and 20 runs. In 1868 another England XI. came down and played Twenty of Clifton, defeating them by nine wickets. In the year 1870 the Gloucestershire County Club was established on a firm basis, and for several years had a brilliant career. In the first five seasons three matches only were

lost; in 1876 and 1877 Gloucestershire was champion county, and in the latter year defeated England at the Oval by five wickets. For these successes the club was indebted largely to the efforts and skill of the brothers E. M., W. G., and G. F. Grace, who played with great regularity and wonderful success. From about the year 1878 the county began to decline, and has never regained its former proud position. In 1899 W. G. Grace, who for many years had acted as captain, went to London to take charge of the London county cricket at the Crystal Palace, and was succeeded for one year by W. Troup, who in turn was followed by G. L. Jessop. The secretary of the club is Dr. E. M. Grace, Park House, Thornbury. He has occupied the position from the earliest days of the club. Members pay a subscription of 15s. for single and 30s. for family tickets, which admit to all matches played in the county.

Next in importance to, and of considerably greater antiquity than, the County Club stands Clifton, which holds the position of seniority from a point of age among all Bristol clubs. Although it is believed to have been in existence in the year 1835, present records do not go back earlier than 1841. It was founded by William (afterwards Sir William) Miles, Robert Bright, and William Thomas Hammonds. It has always occupied a high position among the cricket clubs in the West of England, and since the foundation of the Gloucestershire County Cricket Club has furnished a very large proportion of the amateur members of the county team. The club has since its foundation played on Durdham Down, for some time near the Sea Walls, but for over fifty years in the present position between the Westbury and Stoke roads. F. G. Robinson is the present captain of the club, and Vincent Thompson, of

2 Bristol Chambers, Nicholas Street, is hon. secretary. The average number of members is about 120.

Clifton was followed in 1847 by the Bedminster Cricket Club, which has always held a prominent place in local cricket. The club ground for some years was situated at Luckwell Lane, where W. G. Grace made his first public appearance, in a match between Bedminster and Swindon. On leaving Luckwell Lane a move was made to a ground now occupied by the buildings of the Bedminster branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company. Some very good cricket used to take place here, including the Gloucestershire County Colts' match, which was invariably played at Bedminster before the advent of the County Ground. In 1898 it was necessary to relinquish the ground to the builder, and the club removed to its present home at Ashton Gate. Although, perhaps, not so prominent now as it was in its earlier days, owing to the growth of many other good clubs, Bedminster Cricket Club is still in a very healthy position, and at the present time has a membership of about 150. The hon. secretary is M. O. McAuliffe, 25 Camden Road, Southville.

In 1852, five years after the establishment of the Bedminster C.C., a few Bristol schoolmasters promoted a club to which they gave the name of the Schoolmasters' Cricket Club. Originally confined to the profession, the numbers were at first small, but the membership was extended after a few years, and at the present time the club has increased to such an extent that it has been deemed desirable to run five teams. Until 1880 matches took place on the Downs, but in that year, owing to the difficulty of getting a sufficiently well-prepared pitch, a private ground was acquired at Bishopston. The hon. secretaries of the club are

J. and H. W. Chard, 57 Springfield Road, Cotham.

Among clubs of more recent date may be mentioned St. George (founded in 1868), the Bohemians (founded in 1883 by the amalgamation of the West Park and Clifton Colts Clubs), Knowle, United Press, and many others. Most of the principal clubs in Bristol and neighbourhood are represented on the Bristol and District Cricket Association, an organisation which has been founded for the purpose of taking concerted action in endeavouring to obtain improved conditions for the practice of the game in public parks, on the Downs, etc., and also to facilitate the arrangements of fixtures between clubs and generally to encourage the game. Hon. secretary, J. L. Roberts, 48 Chesterfield Road, Montpelier.

CYCLING. In spite of statements sometimes made to the contrary, the interest taken in cycling is still as keen as ever, and in the last ten years the numbers of those devoting themselves to this form of exercise has steadily increased. It is true that there has been a decrease in the number of clubs, but this has been due to causes quite independent of any decline in the interest taken in the pastime. At the present time there are nine or ten good clubs in the city, all of whom cater in the most liberal spirit for their members in regard both to excursions and competitions. In the earlier days there was no good track in Bristol, and the racing cyclist had to be content with occasional meetings at the Zoological Gardens on a ground which was not conducive to good times or graceful riding. But in 1889 the present excellent track at the County Ground was opened, and has now a reputation as a racing track second to none in the United Kingdom. Thanks to the well-managed meetings of the Bristol

Motor and Tricycle Club, the Bristol Wheelers' C.C., and others, ample opportunity for racing is now afforded. The English Championship meetings have been held in Bristol twice—namely in 1891 and 1901—and on these and on other occasions at the County Ground excellent performances have been recorded. The central organising body locally, to which the principal cycling clubs in the district are affiliated, is the Bristol etc. Centre N.C.U. The hon. secretary of this body is C. Glenister, 38 Luckwell Road, Bedminster, from whom all information may be obtained.

FISHING. Although Bristol is not so well provided with facilities for fishing as might be wished, the sport is carried on here with considerable vigour. Of the many good clubs now in existence the oldest is the Golden Carp Angling Association, which was founded in 1883. It possesses private waters at Keynsham Hams, Chippenham, Highbridge, Limpley Stoke, Chewton Keynsham, and Chew Magna, and has a membership of 250. Other clubs are the Silver Bream, the Somerford, the Kingswood Black Horse, the City of Bristol, the Langford and Wylde, the Pensford and Publow, the Avon and Tributaries, and the King William, Soundwell. All these now combine to form the Bristol Central Angling Association, to which each club sends representatives. The secretary of the Association is T. Varcoe, 13 Dowry Parade, Hotwells. The total membership of clubs in Bristol is 550. In addition to the waters mentioned above, fishing may be had in the rivers Avon, Frome and Yeo, the Berkeley Canal, the Stroudwater Canal, the Duchess Pond (Stapleton), Portishead Dock (for bass, mullet, plaice, codling and eels), and elsewhere. Facilities have recently been provided for fishing

from boats at Portishead, Walton and Clevedon, for conger, ray, plaice and codling. Subject to certain regulations and fees, fishing is allowed by the Bristol Water Works Company in their reservoirs at Blagdon and Chew Magna. Application for permission should be made at the offices of the company, Telephone Avenue, Bristol.

FOOTBALL—Rugby. Rugby football generally is in a flourishing state in Bristol at the present time, and there are now more clubs playing the game here than at any previous period. The earliest club to be founded was Clifton, which came into being in 1872, and is thus the oldest club in the district and one of the oldest in the Kingdom. During the thirty years of its existence it has produced many prominent players, including some internationals, and is at the present time in a vigorous state, playing three fifteens regularly. The club ground is off Cranbrook Road West. The annual subscription is 15s. for playing members and 5s. for non-playing, and the hon. secretary is G. F. Matthews, 5 Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym. The club fixtures are chiefly with towns in the Gloucester and Somerset and the surrounding districts. In 1888 the Bristol Club was formed, and has since won its way to a somewhat prominent and certainly creditable position in the annals of the game. It plays most of the principal clubs in England and South Wales, and has in recent years produced several internationals. The club plays its home matches at the County Ground, whither large crowds are often attracted. The hon. secretaries of the club are H. G. H. Wellington, 47 Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, and J. Oates, Hatherley Road, Horfield. Since 1888 several other clubs have been formed, and there are now,

in addition to Clifton and Bristol clubs, about twenty others in the city, who depend on each other for games during the season. These have been organised into four divisions by the Bristol and District Rugby Combination, a body composed by the clubs themselves sending two delegates to a series of fortnightly meetings, held for the purpose of conducting the four Bristol Rugby Combination Cup Competitions. The hon. secretary of the Bristol Rugby Combination is H. C. Browning, 70 City Road. There is also a robust Schools Union, to which are affiliated about twenty elementary schools in the city. Bristol was the second town in England to promote and form a Schools Union, following the lead of Leicester in this respect. Rugby football in England is controlled by the English Rugby Union, who delegate their authority to County Unions. Thus, in Bristol, Rugby clubs are under the control of the Gloucestershire County Union. County Championship matches are played with Somerset, Cornwall and Devon each season, the four western counties forming a group in the English County Championship. Whilst Association football played by professionals attracts the larger share of spectators and public interest, the older game is quietly holding its own amongst those young enough to play it in this neighbourhood, whilst at the Gloucestershire County Ground large crowds are frequently attracted to an important match.

Association. Compared with Rugby, Association Football is of recent growth in Bristol. Prior to 1882 it was practically unknown here, and it was following the establishment of the Warmley and Clifton Clubs in the year named that it speedily became one of the most popular sports in the district. Clubs sprang up in all directions, and in

1887 they were combined in the Gloucestershire Football Association. Under the direction of that body the game has been adequately controlled and steadfastly developed. The late Mr. C. Lacy Sweet was the first honorary secretary, and it was mainly through his zealous efforts that the county organisation at once attained distinction and power. It experienced some dark days after the death of Mr. Sweet, but now it holds an impregnable position, and there are 220 clubs under its jurisdiction. A great impetus was given to the game by the establishment of the Senior Cup Competition, and the field has been still further covered by Junior and Minor Cups. The League system of arranging matches was introduced in 1892, when the Bristol and District—now known as the Western—League was formed. This innovation led to a marked increase in support from the public, and paved the way for the introduction of professionalism in 1897. Five of the oldest clubs in the neighbourhood at once embarked upon ambitious programmes with teams of paid players. The supply proved far too great for the demand, and the number was speedily reduced to two—Bristol City and Bristol Rovers, who now rank amongst the best in the country and take a prominent part in the English Cup Competitions. The former have a ground at Ashton Gate, and the latter at Stapleton Road. As much as £754 has been taken in gate money at a match played in Bristol. The present honorary secretary of the Gloucestershire Football Association is W. H. Haskins, Clapton Villa, St. George's.

GOLF. Although a very old game in Scotland and the North of England, it is only within recent years that golf has become estab-

lished in Bristol. It has grown in popular favour with great rapidity, and whereas twenty years ago it was scarcely known here, there are now four or five good clubs in Bristol and district, and many others within easy reach. The game was played on Durdham Down before the introduction of any proper club. The course, such as it was, consisted of a few holes laid out under the trees, so as to interfere as little as possible with ordinary traffic, and a man was occasionally employed to roll the small patch of ground known as the "putting green." From this small beginning golf has grown to its present position in popular favour in Bristol. Sunday play is allowed on none of the following links except Saltford.

Bristol and Clifton. The foundation of this club, in 1891, marks the introduction of golf into Bristol. It was due to the energy and enthusiasm of several Clifton gentlemen, who felt the desirability of having a good course in the vicinity. Land was acquired at Failand and a nine-hole course laid out, an additional nine holes and a good club-house being added in the course of a few years. The club ranks now as one of the most important in Somerset, and at present has a membership of about 260. The hon. secs. are H. L. Vaughan, 41 Corn Street, Bristol, and J. Carrow, 79 Pembroke Road, Clifton, and the subscription is £2 2s. with an entrance fee of £5 5s.; temporary members, £1 per month, 10s. per week, 2s. per day. From October 1st to March 31st the charge for Saturdays and competition days is 5s.

Henbury, one of the most picturesque courses in the neighbourhood, is situated on Combe Down, Henbury. At present it extends to nine holes only, but efforts are being made to increase it to eighteen holes. As the accommodation is small membership

is very limited. Subscription: gentlemen £1 15s., ladies £1 1s., entrance fee £2 2s. Five-day members admitted at a reduced rate. Day members 1s. (2s. 6d. on Saturdays from September to April), weekly 5s., monthly 10s. An additional payment of 10s. 6d. per annum entitles members to allow house visitors to play on the links free of extra charge. No visitors may play during the Christmas or Easter meetings unless entered for competitions. Hon. secretary, H. Buchanan, Henbury.

Clifton Downs. A small course, as referred to above, was laid out some time before the establishment of a proper club, but as the game became more popular and the course more largely used the necessity arose for some governing body to regulate the play. The result was the formation of the Clifton Downs Golf Club. The family subscription is 10s. per annum. Play is permitted up to two o'clock in the afternoon, except on Sundays and Bank Holidays. Although only a small nine-hole course, the opportunities it affords for practice are much appreciated, and throughout the spring and summer months numbers of energetic golfers are to be found in the early morning striving to attain proficiency in the Royal and ancient game. Hon. secretary, Captain C. E. Ross, Hill View, Westbury-on-Trym.

Rodway Hill. In 1898 another good course, of a sporting nature, was founded at Mangotsfield, and a club formed under the name of the Rodway Hill Golf Club. The club-house is quite close to Mangotsfield Station (on the Midland Railway), and the easy accessibility of the links from Bristol has rendered the club very popular. At present it has a membership of about 330. The subscription is £2 2s., with an entrance fee of £5 5s.; temporary members 15s. per month, 7s. 6d. per week, 2s. per day, and 2s. 6d. on

Saturdays. Hon. secretary, Percy Baldwin, Corn Street.

Long Ashton. At Long Ashton is situated a charming eighteen-hole course, with a club membership of about 120. The best way to get from Bristol to the links is by tram from Redcliff Street to Ashton Gate, thence by motor bus to the foot of Ashton Hill. The nearest route from Clifton is over the Suspension Bridge and down Rownham Hill. The club subscription is £2 2s. (ladies £1 11s. 6d.) per annum, with an entrance fee of £2 2s.; temporary members £2 2s. for six months, 25s. for two months, 15s. per month, 5s. per week and 1s. per day, and 2s. 6d. on Saturdays and Bank Holidays. Hon. secs., P. G. Irvine and A. W. Carpenter, 41 Nicholas Street.

Saltford. In May, 1904, a club was founded at Saltford, midway between Bath and Bristol (on the Great Western Railway), and a good eighteen-hole course, 5,300 yards in length, is now in existence. Although so recently established, the membership is already over 200, and the club has a promising future. Sunday play is permitted. The subscription is £2 2s., with an entrance fee of £3 3s., and the charge for visitors is at present 1s. per day. Lady members are admitted to the club on an annual subscription of £1 1s., and no entrance fee. Hon. secs., A. Symes, The Craig, Saltford, and H. J. Andrews, Keynsham.

Bristol will shortly be provided with still another golf course, at Portishead, on land belonging to the Corporation. The work is already in hand, and the ground has been reported on very favourably by Harry Vardon, the well-known professional. The game is very popular in Bristol with ladies, who are admitted as members to most of the local clubs.

In addition to all these clubs in

the immediate vicinity of Bristol, there are numerous others in the near neighbourhood. Clevedon, Weston - super - Mare, Burnham, Lansdown, Bath, Alveston, Badminton, all possess links, which are largely patronised by Bristolians, and the game bids fair before long to attain to a popularity in the West equal to that which it has for so long enjoyed in the North.

GYMNASTICS. The first public gymnasium in Bristol was opened by the late Professor Morris about 1870 at the Rifle Drill Hall, and for several years had a successful and useful career. In 1879 was opened the gymnasium at the Y.M.C.A., St. James's Square, which is still in existence. There are gymnasiums also at the Totterdown Y.M.C.A., at the St. Agnes and Broad Plain Clubs, Bishop Road, Manor House (St. Mark's Road), St. Saviour's (Woolcot Park), The Friends (Rosemary Street), David Thomas Memorial Church (Bishopston)—all open to anyone wishing to join. Gymnastics according to the Swedish method are practised at the Swedish Gymnasium, Vyvyan Terrace, Clifton. Most of the companies of the Boys' Brigade and Church Lads' Brigade have gymnasiums connected with them. In 1893 the Bristol and District Gymnastic Association was founded, under the presidency of the late E. G. Clarke, for the purpose of encouraging the practice of gymnastics in and around Bristol, and arranging annual competitions among the local clubs. The hon. secretary of the association is A. J. Stevens, 10 York Place, Clifton.

HOCKEY. Towards the middle of last century hockey not only existed but was largely played throughout the country, and finally about the year 1840 the Blackheath Hockey Club was formed, which ultimately became the parent of

what was then known as the Union game. During the seventies the game appears to have been taken up in earnest in this city, for in 1875 the Bristol Hockey Club played its first match against the Blackheath club on Blackheath Common. From 1875 to 1893 (with three exceptions) there was an annual fixture between these two clubs, the game being played each alternate year on the Downs ground, used to the present day by the Bristol Hockey Club. Sixteen matches in all were played, 6 being won by Bristol and 6 by Blackheath, and 4 were drawn; the goals scored by Bristol were 32 against Blackheath's 25. The National Hockey Union owes its existence to Bristol, and was founded in 1887 with the object of playing and extending the Blackheath game, and in the season 1891-2 we find the following clubs attached to the union: Blackheath, Bristol, Bedminster, Belgrave, Bristol Cathedral School, Clifton, Cotham, Kidbrooke Grove, Northcote, Stapleton, St. Vincent's, Valentine's School (Blackheath), and Wesley. *The game.* Each side consisted of 15 players, viz. a goal-keeper, 2 backs, 2 three-quarter backs, 3 half-backs or flagmen, and 7 forwards. The dimensions of the ground were originally 200 yards in length as a minimum, reduced later to not less than 150 yards and 80 yards wide. The sticks were made of oak, the crook being bent by steam. These sticks had a flat side and back to them, and a player might hit the ball with any portion of the stick. The ball was a solid cube of pure black rubber with rounded corners, weighing from 6 to 7 oz. The union was dissolved in March, 1895, owing to the present association game (as played under the rules of the Hockey Association), gaining such favour, and so many clubs resigning their membership and adopting the association game. The

Bristol club held out the longest amongst local clubs, but when the Blackheath club was interfered with by the London County Council and deprived of a portion of its ground and practically forced to give up the game, Bristol gave up also and adopted the association rules. On the date of dissolution of the National Hockey Union there was a small balance in the hon. treasurer's hands, and it was unanimously resolved to hand this over to the funds of the Western Counties Hockey Association, which is the western branch of the Hockey Association of to-day, to which some 57 clubs are at present affiliated through the County Hockey Associations of Cornwall, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Somerset and Wiltshire. H. Colston Skeates, of 21 Elgin Park, Redland, is the hon. secretary of the Western Counties Hockey Association, and the authorised rules of the game of hockey and of the Hockey Association can be obtained from Horace Cox; Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

HUNTING.—*Foxhounds.* In the neighbourhood of Bristol, and within easy distance either riding, driving, or by rail from the city, are two good packs of hounds, viz. the Duke of Beaufort's "The Badminton," which covers the country lying between Cirencester and Devizes on the one hand to Frenchay on the other, and Lord Fitzhardinge's "The Berkeley," which covers the country lying between the city of Gloucester and Avonmouth. Both are private packs, and the expenses are borne by the Masters, who are pleased to welcome all good sportsmen to the meets, some notices of which appear in the newspapers. It is understood that those who hunt regularly are expected to contribute to the Poultry Fund, but nothing towards the upkeep of the packs. By invitation of the Masters the

Hunt costume of both packs may be worn, that for "The Badminton" being blue and buff, and that for "The Berkeley" being pink.

Clifton Foot Harriers. These hounds hunt two days a week, on Wednesday and Saturday. For many seasons they have shown excellent sport and the meets are largely attended. The kennels, which are very complete, are situated at Yatton, and the meets are usually in the county of Somerset or Gloucester. The pack is the property of about a dozen gentlemen interested in the sport, but subscriptions of two guineas are received from the members of the hunt. Subscribers receive a card of the fixtures, which are not advertised in the papers. Huntsman and hon. sec., Philip Turner, 1 Westbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym.

LACROSSE. The first lacrosse club in Bristol was formed in 1883, after a visit to the city of a Canadian team. No great enthusiasm was shown, however, and after a few seasons the Clifton Lacrosse Club, as it was called, died a natural death. For some years the game was never played here, but in the winter of 1896 interest in it was revived, and the Bristol Club came into existence. Since then the game has gradually increased in favour until at the present time there are seven clubs in Bristol, viz. Bristol, Clifton, Fairfield, W. D. and H. O. Wills, Old Merchant Venturers, Durdham Down, and Eastville, all of which are affiliated to the recently-formed South-west of England Lacrosse Association, of which the hon. secretary is T. J. Davies, 40 Knowle Road, Bristol. Nearly all of them have owed their formation to members of the Bristol Club, and the latter consequently may be regarded as the parent club of the game in Bristol. Its hon. secretary is W. A. Mackinnon, Sun

Life Buildings, Clare Street. In 1902 interest was stimulated by the visit of a Canadian lacrosse team, which played a match at the County Ground against a Bristol side. In 1903 a Gloucester county team, consisting of the pick of the Bristol clubs, was formed, and has played several matches with London and Manchester teams. There are clubs in an embryonic formation in Bath, Keynsham, and Penarth, and the game gives evidence of increasing greatly in popular favour.

LAWN TENNIS. Lawn tennis in its present form is a very modern creation, and was not played in England until 1874. From earliest days it has proved a popular sport in the West Country, and particularly in Bristol, which has produced many prominent exponents of the game. The Clifton Club, which was founded in 1881, and is the oldest in the neighbourhood, has done much to promote the interests of the game, and for many years past has been the home and school for first-class players in this part of the country. A testimony to the prominence of the club may be found in its successful record of matches, and in eight out of eleven County Championships Gloucestershire, which has always drawn largely on Clifton, has succeeded in defeating all competitors. Since the formation of the Clifton L.T.C. many other clubs have sprung into existence, among which may be mentioned Clifton Crescent, Cotham Park, and the Wanderers, and there are at the present time in Bristol and neighbourhood nineteen or twenty clubs which could put into the field players of no mean repute. For the organisation and control of the game locally the Gloucestershire Lawn Tennis Association was formed in 1896, to which all the chief clubs are affiliated. Its object is to uphold the laws and regulations of

the game, to settle disputed points which may be referred to it, and generally to promote the interests of the game. The hon. secretary is A. W. Blake, of 8 Prince's Buildings, Clifton. There has never been an open annual tournament in Bristol, though two meetings on a large scale were held in 1895 and 1896, at which most of the leading players were present. A tournament open to members of clubs affiliated to the G.L.T.A. is held annually in June on the courts of the Clifton L.T.C.

MODEL YACHTING. The taste for this sport appears to have been prevalent in Bristol for many years in greater or less degree, but owing to the lack of suitable water for sailing it did not assert itself to any extent until the year 1898, when the completion of a park at St. George's containing a small lake gave the desired opportunity. The Bristol Model Yacht Club soon sprang into existence, and has now a membership of about fifty. The hon. sec. is J. T. Jenkins, 2 Grove Parade, Brislington. It was followed in 1903 by the St. George Model Sailing Club, which has a membership of about thirty. Its hon. secretary is G. R. Mead, 106 Richmond Road, Montpelier. Both clubs are flourishing, and hold sailing matches on most Saturdays during the summer. Some years ago about a dozen enthusiasts carried on the sport on the Duchess Pond, Stapleton, but owing to the presence of large masses of weeds they had to give it up.

ROWING. The facilities for rowing in Bristol are not as great as those offered in some other more fortunately situated towns. A considerable amount of interest, however, is taken in it locally, and the following clubs devote themselves to the sport:—

The *Bristol Ariel Rowing Club*, founded in 1870, was the pioneer

of organised rowing in Bristol. Previous to the formation of the club occasional races took place on the Floating Harbour by professional watermen. These eventually were supplanted by the Bristol Regatta instituted by the Ariel Club, whose headquarters were then at Bristol Bridge. In 1900 the club removed to St. Anne's Park (the first station out of Bristol on the main line to London), where they have erected a handsome and capacious boathouse on a picturesque reach of the river near Conham, equipped with a fleet of modern boats for all classes of rowing, in addition to a separate building for pleasure boats and a tea-house. The club annually promotes (in conjunction with the Avon Rowing Club, Bath) Saltford Regatta, the largest gathering of its kind in the district. The membership consists of 105 active (rowing) members and 40 boating members, the subscription for the former being £2 2s. and the latter £1 1s., with an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. Captain, M. O. Pragnell; hon. sec., A. A. Collings, Ivanhoe, Manor Park Road, Redland.

Redcliff Rowing Club have their headquarters and boathouse at Bristol Bridge. The club was formed in 1874. It has an active (rowing) membership of about 65. Subscription £1 11s. 6d., with an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. Captain, G. T. Silvey, 41 Salisbury Road, Redland.

Clifton Rowing Club, whose picturesque boathouse is at Saltford, have a membership of 80, the majority of whom devote themselves to boating rather than serious rowing. The club has recently, however, revived rowing amongst its members, and it is hoped they will be encouraged to continue their efforts. The subscription is £1 11s. 6d. annually, with an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. Captain, L. Cranfield Abbott, St. Stephen's Avenue.

Statues. (*See* Monuments.)

Steam Roller, The, was first used in this city in October, 1878.

Stock and Share Brokers. The Bristol Stock Exchange was founded in 1845, although for many years previously there were many stock brokers doing business in Bristol, more particularly in early English railways. Members meet daily at 12 and 2 o'clock for the transaction of business at the Stock Exchange, Nicholas Street. This handsome building, though not so large as those possessed by some other cities, is in exquisite taste, and very complete in all its appointments. It was presented to the Bristol Stock Exchange by the president, Mr. (now Sir) George White, and was opened on July 29th, 1903. There are at present twenty-one firms or individuals who are members. Strict privacy is maintained on the Exchange, and visitors are not admitted. The amount of business, including Government Stocks, dealt with annually by the Bristol Exchange amounts at present to about 1,500 millions.

Stocks. A pair of stocks for the punishment of drunkards, vagrants, etc., was formerly maintained in every parish, and the Corporation set up several more on their own account. The latest record of an exhibition of this kind in Bristol occurs in August, 1826, when two men were consigned for three hours to the stocks on Redcliff Hill for holding a drunken carouse in the neighbouring churchyard. But the St. James's stocks existed in 1837, and a man was consigned to the stocks in Westgate Street, Gloucester, as late as July 27th, 1850.

Strangers' Friend Society, founded by John Wesley in 1786. The recipients of the charity do not

chiefly belong to what are called the degraded class. Many of those who are helped are hardworking men and women temporarily overtaken by sudden illness, misfortune or want of work. Visitors faithfully adhere to their principle, never in any case to render material help until after visiting at the homes. This rule not only enables the visitors to render the best possible assistance in all cases where help is really needed, but it also prevents any waste of the Society's funds upon professional paupers. Though the name of the Society seems to indicate a limited sphere of operation, as a matter of fact there is no other claim to help recognised but that of sore distress. The blind, the lame, the halt, the hungry and the half-clad, the widow and the fatherless, all who are in need and seek the help of the Society, find always true sympathy and assistance so far as the funds of the Society will permit. The means for the carrying on of this work for 120 years have never failed, but the claims upon it are increasing year by year. During 1905 the visitors dealt with 4,067 cases and relieved 3,114. Hon. secretary, S. L. Usher. Offices, 14 Bridge street.

St. Peter's Hospital. (*See* Poor Law Administration.)

Street Pavements. Flagged footways for pedestrians were introduced into the city in 1771, but many streets were destitute of this improvement in 1798, and probably for some years later. The laying down of wood pavements for carriage roads was first tried as an experiment by the Corporation in 1873, when Wine Street, Corn Street, and part of Broad Street were dealt with. The results were so satisfactory to the public that a clamour soon arose for extensions of the system, and of late years the Council have borrowed large sums



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

of money to carry out the improvement in every leading thoroughfare. Attempts have been repeatedly made to induce pedestrians to "keep to the right" whilst traversing crowded streets, but carelessness in this respect is still widely prevalent.

Streets, Lanes, etc. Within the last forty years large districts in the borough, formerly fields and nursery gardens, have been laid out for building. From 1858 to 1890 many main roads were formed, and since then these have been intersected by streets, and almost every available spot, except in the suburbs, is now covered with houses — Redland, Bedminster, Totterdown, Knowle, Easton, Stapleton, Ashley, Montpelier, Woolcot Park, Clifton Wood, the nursery ground from Clifton Down Station to Apsley and Pembroke Roads, bearing witness to the number of new thoroughfares. Altogether there were, in 1905, over 270 miles of streets in the city.

The following is a brief description of some of the thoroughfares:

BALDWIN STREET (so called in compliment to the Queen of William the Conqueror, who was the daughter of Baldwin, Earl of Flanders) was once the outer ditch of the city, but not a vestige of the original thoroughfare is now to be seen. It is said that Henry II. received his education at one of the old houses in this street. In 1881 a new thoroughfare was cut from the lower end of Clare Street to St. Nicholas's Church at a gross cost of £120,000, but the sale of sites on each side has largely reduced the original outlay, and the handsome buildings that now line the thoroughfare are highly creditable to the taste and spirit of their proprietors.

BARRS LANE is mentioned in 1129, beside which was a "pound" and two "great barns." The lane has

been converted into a commodious street.

BARTON, St. James's. Bristol is mentioned in Domesday Book as part of the Royal Manor of Barton. St. James's Barton was the farmyard of St. James's Priory. It remained a farmyard until about 1600.

BATH STREET was opened in 1792 its site being provided by the curtailment of Thomas and Temple Streets and by the sacrifice of the greater part of Tucker Street. Previous to this the only approach to the city via Temple Street was through Tucker Street.

BELL LANE, at the bottom of Broad Street, was the scene of the fires that "Jack the Painter" lit up in Bristol (for incendiarism in Portsmouth Dockyard he was afterwards hanged). The "Old Jewry" was partly in Bell Lane.

BRIDGE STREET is built upon the spot occupied by the ancient shambles, or flesh market (removed 1765). It was of some importance in the Middle Ages, and was called *Worship Street*.

BROADMEAD. In the time of William Wyrcestre this thoroughfare was a spacious meadow, from which it derived its name.

BROAD STREET, though one of the original and long one of the quaintest thoroughfares of the city, has gradually assumed a totally modern aspect, the gateway and church of St. John being the only ancient remains.

BROAD WEIR. This place, now greatly modernised, stood on the north bank of the Frome, and was the spot appointed for poor women to wash their clothes. The "ducking stool" (*q.v.*), for the correction of scolds, also stood here, and was often employed, to the great delight of the populace.

CASTLE MILL STREET, so named because here stood the castle mill, driven by the water of the Frome.

CASTLE PRECINCTS embrace the space which lies between the parish of St. Philip on the east and that of St. Peter on the west, having the From and Avon on each side. Within these boundaries stood the once formidable Castle of Bristol.

CASTLE STREET was built upon the inner ward of the castle, the buildings in which (save some interesting fragments still to be seen in Tower Street) were demolished by order of the Corporation in 1656-7. The street was finished a few years later. Before it was made the citizens had to pass down Lower Castle Street, along Castle Ditch, and up Newgate Hill in order to get from the east into the city.

CHRISTMAS STREET was in the Middle Ages called Knifsmith Street, being the district inhabited by cutlers. How the name got corrupted in the fifteenth century into the present cognomen is a perfect mystery. A similar unaccountable change was made 300 years later in the name of the adjoining street, now nearly swept away, "Horse" being softened down to "Host" Street at the beginning of the nineteenth century. The arched entrance to the old religious hospital of St. Bartholomew is the chief object of interest remaining in Christmas Street.

CHRISTMAS STEPS, leading from Christmas Street to Colston Street, was originally called Queen Street. (*See p. 73.*)

CLARE STREET was begun in 1770, and was so named from Nugent, Lord Clare, who then represented the city in Parliament and gave £1,000 towards effecting the improvement. At No. 9 once lived Richard Priest, woollen draper, who was killed in a duel with pistols between himself and Henry Smith, an attorney at Bristol.

COLLEGE STREET. In 1771 the Bishop's Park, where this street

now stands, was obtained from the Dean and Chapter by Samuel Worrall on a lease of ninety years at £60 per annum. The ground, before the erection of the present houses, was a paddock, where snipe were to be found in abundance. A glance down the dull red lines of uniform tenements reveals the fact that they have gone down in the social scale. At No. 48 lodged, in 1794, Robert Southey and S. T. Coleridge, with their common friend George Burnet. In 1795 Coleridge lodged at 25 College Street.

CORN STREET is one of the four original streets of the primitive borough. The section from Broad Street to Small Street was styled Old Corn Street as early as 1200. In this street are to be found the Council House, Exchange, principal banks, insurance offices, etc. (*See those headings.*)

CCOUNTERSLIP, near Bath Street, is a corruption of "Countess's Slip," which at one period belonged to the Countess of Salop.

CULVER STREET occupies the site of the "culver," or pigeon-house, belonging to Gaunt's Hospital.

DIGHTON STREET and others in the neighbourhood of King Square were commenced in 1755. The street was so called in compliment to the Dighton family, several of whom were interred in St. James's Churchyard.

DOLPHIN STREET (formerly Defence Lane, which had more meaning, being closely allied to the history of the Castle) takes its name from the Dolphin Inn, the old Post-House, which once stood there. In the large room of this inn the early Bristol Baptists held their meetings.

DUKE STREET, King Square, was formerly known as Brick-kiln Lane.

ELLBROAD STREET receives its name from Elle Bridge.

GREAT GARDENS, Temple Street, once bore the name of "Bristol's

Military Gardens." They were in the eighteenth century a choice resort, and were laid out in the stiff antique style. St. Paul's Fair was removed from Temple Street to the Great Gardens in 1805, and subsequently to the Cattle Market.

HIGH STREET. At the corner opposite to the old Dutch House, now Hayward's, formerly stood the shop of Joseph Cottle, publisher to Coleridge, Southey and Wordsworth. In this street stood the "Angel Inn," a well-known picturesque timber hostelry, with a frontage also in Nicholas Street, which was demolished in 1864 for street widening.

HORSEFAIR, fronting St. James's Churchyard. The meaning and the origin of the name are obvious, but the fair was long ago abolished. It presents a few old gabled houses.

HOST STREET. (*See* Christmas Street.) This was for centuries the only direct thoroughfare from the city to St. Augustine's, and must have witnessed many royal and civic pageants. The street has almost disappeared in the course of modern improvements.

JACOB'S WELLS is very ancient; it probably dates back to the time when the Jews buried their dead on the spur of Brandon Hill, nearly opposite to the famous springs.

JOHNNY BALL LANE, Maudlin Street, marks the division between the land of the Franciscan Friars and that of the hospital of St. Bartholomew. The origin of the name is unknown.

JOHN STREET was opened in 1779. The arch at the end of this street, on which a house is built, was a gateway belonging to the old city wall.

KING STREET, Queen Square, was constructed in the seventeenth century. It is a street of many gables, with some fair specimens of modern architecture. The Theatre Royal, Coopers' Hall, City Library, and

other buildings are worthy of note. (*See those headings.*)

LEWIN'S MEAD is alleged to have been named after Leofwyn, youngest brother of Sweyn, Earl of Bristol, 1049. In some deeds of the fourteenth century it is named Lowan's Mead. The quaint and curious houses that formerly lined it have all disappeared within the last forty years, and it is now double its original width.

MARSH STREET. William Wyrcestre describes this street as "a large and long way, where dwelt many merchants and also mariners." In the riots of 1831 this street supplied its quota towards the tumult. In the summer of 1603 a pestilence broke out in Pepper Alley in this street, which during a year's devastating progress through the city, destroyed 2,600 lives. The low public-houses, numerous till half a century ago, supplied Clarkson, the slave abolitionist, with fertile evidence of the kind required to demonstrate the iniquities of the traffic. It is now wholly occupied for commercial purposes and largely reconstructed.

MAUDLIN STREET was formerly styled Magdalen Lane from the convent that once stood at its western extremity, at the foot of St. Michael's Hill. It has been greatly improved since the construction of Colston Street.

MERCHANT STREET is called by William Wyrcestre Marshal Street. It was a military way from the Castle to Kingsdown, which was the arena for military exercises and tournaments.

NARROW WINE STREET. At No. 3 in this thoroughfare was born Matthew Wansborough, the rival of James Watt in the invention, or rather the application, of the crank and fly-wheel to the steam engine.

NELSON STREET, from St. John's Gate to Bridewell Street, was

formerly called Haulier's Lane. In the time of Edward III. it was called Grope Lane.

NICHOLAS STREET runs along the course of the original town wall, and once contained the dwellings of many of the wealthiest merchants.

NINETREE HILL, at the north end of Stokes Croft, is so called from nine elms that stood upon the knoll. Here also was situated Prior's Hill Fort, Prior's Hill being the proper name of the plateau. (*See Sieges.*)

ORCHARD STREET occupies a portion of the site of the orchard attached to Gaunt's Hospital.

PARK STREET. The building of this thoroughfare in what was known as Bullock's Park began in 1762, but was not completed until forty years later. The viaduct at the bottom was opened April 4th, 1871, having cost £27,000. At No. 10 a school was carried on by Hannah More and her sisters.

PERRY ROAD, a new thoroughfare connecting Park Row with Maudlin Street, was opened on August 20th, 1868. The road is called after J. Perry, who was chairman of the Streets Committee.

PETER STREET, in which stands the church of St. Peter, was formerly called Castle Street, as leading to the Castle.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN and HOL-LISTER STREETS. In 1697-8 William Penn, the founder of the colony of Pennsylvania, whose second wife was a Bristol heiress, resided in the city, during which period he arranged the building of these streets. Penn's wife was a granddaughter of Dennis Hollister, who purchased the estate of the old Blackfriars on which the streets were erected.

PHIPPEN STREET, leading from Redcliff Hill to Pile Street, a thoroughfare of modern construction (1842), was named after Robert

Phippen, who had been mayor in the previous year.

PIPE LANE is so named from the Carmelites having conveyed water from Brandon Hill along this lane to their house on St. Augustine's Back.

PITHAY, THE, formerly known as Aylward Street, after the Aylwards, a once great local family, branched off from the north side of Wine Street. Its name implies a sinuous declivity, so called from the Norman *puit*, a well, and *hai* or *hey*, a hedge or inclosure of stone. The second wall that surrounded the city was pierced here with a gate. Nearly all the ancient dwellings here were pulled down in 1898, to provide a site for an extension of the cocoa manufactories of Messrs. Fry and Sons. A length of 370 feet of the Norman wall, at this spot, was demolished between 1899 and 1901, the average thickness being 6 feet.

PRINCE STREET was named as a compliment to Prince George of Denmark. John Wesley frequently preached here. The old Assembly Rooms (*q.v.*) still exist, though their destruction is threatened.

QUAY STREET, formerly Little Silversmith Street and Quay Lane, was known originally as "Old Jewry," or "Jewrie Lane," the Jews having dwelt in this part.

REDCLIFF STREET, formerly a narrow thoroughfare, has been widened since 1877 by the entire reconstruction of one side, at a cost to the Corporation of about £50,000. It contains a number of massive buildings, the most capacious, perhaps, being that of W. D. and H. O. Wills (branch of the Imperial Tobacco Co.), in a sort of semi-Theban style.

REDCROSS STREET is notable as the birthplace of Sir Thomas Lawrence, portrait painter, in 1769. A tablet recording the fact is placed on No. 6.



SKETCH OF STONE BRIDGE, SHOWING ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

(By J. A. SANDERS, circa 1820.)

ROSEMARY STREET was formerly Rosemary Lane. In William Wyrcestre's time it was Rush Lane, and at a still earlier date it was called Irish Mead.

RUPERT STREET, leading from St. Augustine's Back to Lewin's Mead, is formed by the covering in of the Froom, and was opened in January, 1859. The street is so named because the troops of Prince Rupert entered the city in this locality.

SILVER STREET. (*See* St. James's Back.)

SION ROW, Clifton, was begun in 1784. A few years later an adventurous attorney, by boring through the limestone rock, reached a spring of water yielding 34,000 gallons daily, and having a temperature nearly as high as that of the neighbouring Hotwell. A pump room and baths were established in 1798, but proved unprofitable. The spring, however, supplied upwards of 300 houses in upper Clifton with water until it was purchased, in 1846, by the Bristol Water Company for £13,500.

SMALL STREET is interesting from having formerly given lodging to many illustrious visitors to the city, amongst whom may be mentioned the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Warwick (1587), Charles I. (1643), Prince Charles and the Duke of York, Oliver Cromwell (1649), Queen Catherine (1697), James II. (1686), and others. The General Post Office is to be found here.

STEEP STREET, formerly called "Stype Street," is now demolished, and replaced by Colston Street.

ST. JAMES'S BACK. This locality in William Wyrcestre's time was mostly open garden ground belonging to the few houses of the opulent who were located in that neighbourhood. Wm. Botoner, or Wyrcestre, the great antiquary, was born here in 1415. By a somewhat eccentric resolution of the Council the place

is now called Silver Street. The original Silver Street, which extended from Lower Maudlin Lane to the Horsefair, has been entirely swept away.

ST. MARY-LE-PORT STREET is of very narrow proportions throughout, particularly at the west end, where until 1867 the upper storeys of the houses so greatly overhung the ground floors that it was almost possible for two persons to shake hands from the opposite windows. The street was first paved in 1490. Some of the houses once belonged to members of the Company of Brewers, whose arms appear on their plastered fronts.

ST. STEPHEN STREET was laid out under an Act passed in 1774. Previous to the building of Clare Street the narrow thoroughfare here was called Fisher Lane.

TEMPLE MEADS. The Joint Railway station and neighbouring buildings now stand where formerly were meads or fields.

TEMPLE STREET AND GATE. The present unattractive aspect of this street is in strong contrast to the picture recalled to the imagination by the associations of its name. The privileges accorded to the Templars were afterwards enjoyed by the Knights of St. John, and lingered in this district till the time of Henry VIII., one of these privileges being that of sanctuary within the circuit of their demesnes. Temple Gate stood near the east end of Pile Street, which still bears the name. The portions of Temple Street now remaining have a very grimy and mutilated aspect, but one or two quaint gabled houses of the sixteenth century still remain.

THOMAS STREET. In this street were several old inns identical with those licensed in 1606. The oldest left of these, "The Three Kings," has recently been closed, having been purchased by one of the

railway companies. "The Three Queens," one of the quaint old inns of the city, still remains.

TOWER LANE derives its name from one of the mural towers of the ancient city being here situated. The base of this tower was demolished during excavations in 1901.

TRINITY STREET, behind the Royal Hotel, is built on an ancient garden of St. Augustine's monastery.

UNION STREET was constructed in 1775. It is notable for having Fry's original cocoa warehouse in its midst. It also contains St. James's Market, opened in 1776.

VICTORIA STREET, Temple, is a handsome thoroughfare of recent construction, formed after clearing away a vast mass of old property at a cost of £50,000. It contains many elaborate buildings, and is the main artery from the city to the Joint Railway Station.

WELSH BACK ("Back" evidently meaning, in Bristol, a street at the back of the water), probably so called from the Welsh coasting vessels being berthed here during their stay in this city. The principal corn warehouses are here situated.

WHITELADIES' ROAD, so named from a small thatched public-house known as the "White Ladies," which stood on the site of No. 1 South Parade. The house is marked on Donne's plans of 1804 and 1826. The road is facetiously known as the *Via Sacra*, from the number of places of worship it contains.

WINE STREET is a corruption of *Wynch* Street, that being the name of the pillory that once stood near the middle of the thoroughfare. The street has several historical associations connected with it. It witnessed in 1643 the execution of Yeamans and Boucher, the two Royalist ringleaders of a plot for delivering the city to Prince Rupert. Robert Southey, the poet, was born at No. 9 on the 12th August, 1774;

Thomas Cadell, the eminent bookseller, was also born in this street. It is now noted for its extensive drapery establishments. The eastern moiety of the street was until 1894 inconveniently narrow, but it has since been widened at a cost of nearly £60,000.

St. Stephen's Ringers. There is nothing to show when, where, or under what circumstances "The Antient Society of St. Stephen's Ringers" was first established. That it was of pre-Reformation origin seems unquestionable, and proofs exist that a similar fraternity was connected in the fifteenth century with St. Peter's Church, and had a chapel there called St. Mary of the Bellhouse. For some unknown reason, Queen Elizabeth has always been greatly honoured in the traditions of the St. Stephen's Society. The annual meeting is held upon the anniversary of her birth, November 17th; and that upon the occasion of her visit to Bristol in 1574 she was so charmed by the tintinnabulatory efforts of the Society that she promised to grant it a charter is a legend dear to the members.

The earliest documentary evidence possessed by the Society is a copy of certain "ordinances," dated 1620, which the members bound themselves to observe. The wording is very quaint, and the penalties for infringement of rules quaintly still. Some of the provisions tend to show that from its earliest days the Society was to a certain extent of a convivial nature. We print here some of the most characteristic clauses of the ordinances:—

Imprimis. For the choosing of every Master you shall put three honest men into the Election, and he that hath most voices to pass on his side shall be Master of the Company of Ringers for the year ensuing.

Item. You shall have four quarter days every year—(that is to say), the 1st, Saint Stephen the Martyr; the 2nd, the Annun-

ciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the 3rd, Saint John the Baptist; and the 4th, Saint Michael the Archangel.

Item. Upon every one of the said quarter days every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his quarteridge, one penny. And if he doth or shall deny or neglect to pay the same he shall pay, for such his offence, three pence—one penny thereof to the Sexton, and the other two pence to the Company.

Item. There shall be none made free of the said Company unless he give the Company a breakfast, or pay the sum of three shillings and four pence in money.

Item. If any one of the said Company, after the time that he shall come into the Church to ring, shall curse or swear, or make any noise or disturbance, either in scoffing or unseemly jesting, the party so offending shall pay for his offence three pence, to be divided as aforesaid.

Item. If any one of the said Company, after the time that he shall come into the Church to ring, shall be so saucy as to take the rope to ring before the Master for the time being and the eldest of the said Company who have been Masters shall be settled where they please to ring, the party so offending shall pay, for such his offence, two pence—one penny thereof to the Sexton, and the other penny to the Company.

Item. If any of the said Company shall take a rope out of his fellow's hand when the Bells [are] doing well, and do make a fault, to fly off or come too near, he shall pay for his offence one penny to the Company.

Item. It is agreed that every one that shall be chosen Master of the said Company shall spend, of his own proper money, the sum of two shillings towards a breakfast, and the rest of the Company to pay the rest of the reckoning.

Item. If any one of the said Company shall be so rude as to run into the Belfry before he do kneel down and pray, as every christian ought to do, he shall pay, for the first offence, six pence, and for the second he shall be cast out of the Company.

It will be seen from the above that the Society was originally one of bellringers pure and simple; but some time after the date of these ordinances its nature must have entirely changed, and at least from 1681, from which date the record of its meetings has been kept (the minute-books are in the possession of the Society), has been composed

of much the same constituents as at present—gentlemen to whom campanology is a mystery, but who are fond of good fellowship and pleasant gatherings.

For some 150 years subsequent to the above-mentioned date the Society seems to have had no object save that of meeting once a year, dining mainly, and observing certain old customs which are even now religiously adhered to. Among these may be mentioned a kind of procession which takes place during the annual gathering. A number of the members conduct round the room a person dressed to represent a Spanish Don—a custom which probably is some relic of the Spanish Armada. The ordinances, or—as they are improperly called—the charter, is then read with mock solemnity.

A topical song, "The golden days of good Queen Bess" (written in 1788 by a popular and able ballad composer, J. Collins), is also sung, each verse being allotted to a different member or honoured visitor, who, unless he wishes to incur certain penalties, must sing. We transcribe the song in full:—

THE GOLDEN DAYS OF GOOD QUEEN BESS.

To my muse give attention, and deem it not a mystery,

If we jumble together music, poetry and history,
The times for to display in the days of good Queen

Bess, sir,
Whose name and royal memory posterity may
bless, sir.

Oh! the golden days of good Queen Bess!
Merry be the memory of good Queen Bess!

Then we laugh'd at the bugbears of Dons and their
Armadas,

With their sunpowder puffs and most blustering
bravadoes;

For we know how to manage both the musket and
bow, sir,

And could bring down a Spaniard just as easy as
a crow, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c

Then our streets were unpav'd and our houses were
all thatched, sir,

Our windows were all laticed and our doors were
only latch'd, sir;

Yet so few were the folks who would plunder or
would rob, sir,

That the hangman was starving for want of a job, sir.
Oh! the golden days, &c.

Then our ladies with large ruffs tied round about
their necks fast,
Would gobble up a pound of beefsteaks so fat for
breakfast;
While a snugly quill'd up coif their sweet noddles
just did fit, sir,
And truss'd they were up tight as rabbits for the
spit, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

Then jerkins of doublets and yellow worsted hose,
sir,
With a huge pair of whiskers, form'd the dress of
all our beaux, sir;
Strong beer they did prefer to claret, port, or hock,
sir,
And no poultry they priz'd like the wing of an ox, sir.
Oh! the golden days, &c.

Good neighbourhood then was plenty too as beef, sir,
And the poor from the rich never wanted kind
relief, sir;
While merry went the mill clack, the shuttle, and
the plough, sir,
And honest men could live by the sweat of their
brow, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

Then the folks every Sunday went twice at least to
church, sir,
And never left the parson or his sermon in the
lurch, sir;
For they judg'd that the Sabbath was for people to
be good in, sir,
And thought it Sabbath-breaking if they dined with-
out a pudding, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

Then football and wrestling, and pitching of the bar,
sir,
Were prefer'd to a flute, a fiddle, or guitar, sir,
And for jaunting and junketing, the favourite regale,
sir,
Was a walk to Mother Day's, there to feast on cakes
and ale, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

To greet a royal visit paid to Bristol's loyal town, sir,
St. Stephen's sons, with cheerful peal, their various
cares did drown, sir;
When good Queen Bess a code of laws to give did
condescend, sir,
Which in her royal *belle-ship's* name we'll manfully
defend, sir.

Oh! the wholesome ringing-laws, &c.

Bristol maids, aye, and widows, too, by royal decree,
sir,
From that time made their spouses of this ancient
city free, sir;
With privilege beside, which they all inherit still,
sir,
Of hanging out their smikets white to dry on
Brandon Hill, sir.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

Then our great men were good, and our good men
were great, sir,
And the props of the nation were the pillars of the
State, sir;
For the Sovereign and the subject both one interest
supported,
And our powerful alliance by all Powers then was
courted.

Oh! the golden days, &c.

Thus renowned they liv'd all the days of their lives,
sir,
Bright examples of glory to those who survive, sir;
May we, their descendants, pursue the same good
way, sir,
And Victoria, like Queen Bess, has had her golden
days, sir;
And may a longer reign of glory and success
Make her name eclipse the fame of good Queen Bess.
Oh! the golden days of good Queen Bess!
Merry be the memory of good Queen Bess!

In 1872 a feeling grew up among the members that a Society so closely allied to one of the finest churches in Bristol needed more than the fact of its antiquity and its pleasant annual dinner in order to justify its existence. The rector (Rev. Field Wayet) suggested that it should take for its object the restoration of the grand old church. His proposal was cordially received and warmly endorsed by the master, George Nichols, C. W. Paul, master in 1874, who was an ardent worker as secretary of the Society until his death, and F. J. Fargus ("Hugh Conway"), who was master in 1875. Since then the Society has contributed several thousand pounds towards restoring the building, removing the incongruities that deformed it, and introducing seemly ornamentation. (See St. Stephen's *under* Churches.)

The first master of this ancient Society whose name has been recorded was Thomas Atkins, elected in 1681. The present master is Charles E. Barry. The chair between these two dates has been filled by many gentlemen whose names have been conspicuous in connection with the commerce and history of Bristol. There is a small fund in connection with the Society, bequeathed in various sums, at various times, by persons who wished a knell to be rung on a certain day. The hon. secretary is Past-Master J. Fuller Eberle.

Sunday-schools were opened at the close of the eighteenth century. Amongst the oldest may be mentioned that of Lodge Street, which was founded in 1796, the Tabernacle school in 1800, West Street Baptist in 1801, and Hotwell Road Methodist (now known as Brandon Free Methodist) in 1809. All the churches of the city, Episcopalian and Non-conformist, have Sunday-schools associated with them.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE, CHURCH OF ENGLAND. About twenty parishes in Bristol, Clifton, and neighbourhood are affiliated to this association. Hon. secs. Bristol Branch, Rev. A. C. Macpherson, Beaufort Road, Clifton, and J. D. Griffith, 9 Glentworth Road, Clifton.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, in connection with the Church of England, whose object is to promote the general efficiency of Sunday schools, was founded thirty-one years ago. Lectures and training lessons are given during the winter months in the various schoolrooms, and a teachers' competitive examination takes place annually. Hon. secs., G. Matthews and N. Strickland, Cotham Road.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Bristol. The objects of the union, which was formed in 1813, are to encourage, unite and increase Sunday-schools in Bristol and surrounding district; to promote meetings of teachers for conference, lectures and specimen lessons, classes for lesson preparation, teachers' and scholars' examinations, and school visitation. By association with the London Sunday-school Union, grants are available in aid of libraries, school building and equipment. The Bristol Union comprises 235 Sunday-schools with 4,261 teachers and 51,628 scholars. General secretary, Wm. C. Oatway, 96 North Road, St. Andrew's.

Sunday Services for the People.

Services are held at the Colston Hall on Sunday afternoons under the auspices of the Free Church Council, and on Sunday evenings under the auspices of the Church of England, during the winter months from October to April. They are rendered as attractive as possible, so as to draw in those who do not as a rule attend a place of worship. The organist of the Colston Hall

Co. (George Riseley) accompanies the hymns and gives a sacred recital on the organ. These services are largely attended. Similar services were started in 1903 by the Bristol Mission at the People's Palace, Baldwin Street, and these are also well attended. A collection is made at each of these services towards defraying the expenses.

Sunday Society, Bristol, was founded in 1889 for the purpose of providing for the delivery on Sundays in Bristol, and to encourage the delivery elsewhere, of lectures on science, history, literature, and art, especially in their bearing on the improvement and social well-being of mankind; to arrange for the performance of vocal and instrumental music of a high class; and to advocate the Sunday opening of museums, art galleries, and the reading-rooms of public libraries, upon condition that no officer shall be required to attend on more than six days per week, and that any who may have conscientious objections shall be exempt from Sunday duty. The Society, whilst disclaiming all antagonism to existing religious creeds or institutions, and not desiring to abrogate the Sunday as a day of rest, aims to provide or to secure for the people every reasonable facility for intellectual and elevating recreation upon the one free leisure day of the week. A course of lectures is given weekly during the winter months at the Empire Theatre of Varieties by literary and scientific men, with selections of good music, and attracts crowded audiences. Gen. secretary of Society, A. F. Parker, 39 Bridge Street.

Surgical Aid Society, Bristol and Bath Branch. Although in existence for some time previously, it was not until 1903 that the local

branch of this Society began active work. The object of this organisation is to supply surgical appliances to the poor, and to assist them in temporary disablement with the loan of air and water beds, invalid carriages, chairs, couches, etc. The hon. secretary of the Society locally is Mrs. L. Heyward, 4 Royal York Crescent, Clifton.

Suspension Bridge. (*See* Bridges.)

Tactical Society. This Society, composed of officers of the army and of the local volunteer corps, with some students of military strategy, holds meetings at the Clifton Down Hotel throughout the winter months for the purpose of playing a "war game." In addition to meetings between members of the club, games are also played with other tactical societies in the surrounding districts. Hon. secretary, J. L. Burbey, 6 The Avenue, Clifton.

Tailors' Hall, Tailors' Court, Broad Street, is built on ground granted to the Fraternity of Tailors, wherein they met on festival days in their gowns to wait on the mayor, and where they transacted the business of their society. The last surviving member of the Tailors' Company, Isaac Amos, died in 1824. The property of the guild, under a scheme sanctioned by the Court of Chancery in 1849, is vested in trustees, who are able to maintain several old pensioners in the company's almshouse in Merchant Street. In the early part of the last century, when Bristol was almost destitute of accommodation for public meetings, Tailors' Hall was often engaged for such gatherings, as well as for entertainments, boxing matches, etc.

Teachers' Association, Bristol and District, was formed in Sept. 1871, and became a branch of the

National Union of Teachers in March, 1872. The objects of the association are (1) united action in matters relating to education, (2) mutual sympathy. There is a benevolent and orphan fund in connection with the association. A collection is made annually in the schools of Bristol and district on behalf of the Children's Hospital, and since 1885 the sum of over £5,800 has been gathered in this way. General meetings are held during the months of February, April, June and October, and the annual meeting takes place in December: Membership (January, 1906), 755. General secretary, John Barnett, Lynton House, Causeway, Fishponds.

Telegraphs. Telegraphic communication between Bristol and the northern counties was opened by the Midland Railway Company early in 1851, but little intelligence was conveyed beyond the results of great races. In 1852 the Great Western Board laid down a system extending from London to Exeter, and a telegraph office was established in the Commercial Rooms, but afterwards removed to the Quay, and then to the Exchange. The first report of parliamentary debates reached the city on April 30th, 1852. (*See* Post Office.)

Telephones. A small Telephone Exchange was opened in the city in 1879 by a company which was afterwards known as the Western Counties and South Wales Telephone Company, and eventually (in 1892) became absorbed into the National Telephone Company. The vast utility of the invention was then little appreciated, and the number of subscribers for some time did not exceed twenty-five. Lines to Cardiff, Swansea, and Gloucester were opened in 1887, the yearly

charge for communicating with the Welsh towns being fixed at £60, and with Gloucester at £30. The system soon after became extensively patronised, and in 1894 the Exchange, then situated in High Street, was reconstructed and largely developed throughout the city, nearly 18 miles of pipes, containing upwards of 4,000 miles of wire, being laid underground. About four years later a large building for the Exchange was erected in Telephone Avenue, Baldwin Street, and great improvements in the system of working were introduced as soon as the premises became available. In 1901 the number of subscribers had increased to 15,000. The "switch-room" is 70 ft. in length and 31 ft. in breadth. A luncheon to celebrate its opening by the Lord Mayor took place on July 2nd, 1901. In October of the same year a committee of the Corporation reported that the yearly number of local messages then exceeded seven millions. For an unlimited service throughout the Bristol district, which extends from Filton and Kingswood to Clevedon, the yearly subscription is £10 for the first connection and £8 10s. for the second and other connections, but the bulk of the subscribers pay smaller sums, guaranteeing an average daily use of the service, the minimum being 2d. per day. In 1905 the number of stations in Bristol alone numbered 3,673, and in the Bristol District 6,366. The number of calls in the course of the year amounted to over nine millions.

Temperance Associations.

There are a very large number of temperance associations in Bristol, of which it is impossible to give at all a full description. A short account of the principal ones is given below. All these and many others are affiliated to the Bristol Temperance Federation, which is

the central organising temperance body in Bristol. The secretary is F. Norris, 28 Baldwin Street.

BRISTOL BAND OF HOPE UNION was established in the year 1862 by the Bristol Temperance Society for the purpose of fostering the juvenile temperance organisations then in existence and establishing others where non-existent. Its first president was Mr. Samuel Morley. It has a membership of 180 societies with 26,700 juvenile members. It is not associated with any particular religious or political body. The object of the organisation is to secure instruction upon the physiological and economic aspects of the temperance question. The union has a permanent agent, 8 honorary science teachers and 3 honorary lantern lecturers continuously at work in the city and surrounding villages, and in addition has 140 honorary workers for the purpose of addressing meetings in different parts of the city. The offices and committee rooms are situate at 11 St. James's Square, Bristol. Secretary, G. T. Cooke.

BRISTOL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AND GOSPEL TEMPERANCE UNION. The Bristol Temperance Society was instituted in 1836, and in 1883 was amalgamated with the Gospel Temperance Mission, and continued work as an unsectarian Society under the above title. The object of the Society is "to counteract and diminish the drinking customs of society by all legitimate means, basing every effort on the spirit and power of our Lord Jesus Christ." The Society employs an agent for the promotion of its work, and is dependent largely on voluntary contributions. Secretary, W. H. Major; office, 4 St. James's Square.

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION has for its object the extension of the principles and practice of total abstinence amongst

women. There are twelve branches in Bristol with a total membership of 780. The secretary of the central branch is Miss Lury, c/o Miss Marriott, Cotham Park.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY has for its objects: (1) The promotion of habits of temperance; (2) the reformation of the intemperate; (3) the removal of the causes which lead to intemperance. It is founded on a dual basis and comprises both total and non-total abstainers. The Bristol Diocesan branch was established in 1898, and has at the present time a membership of over 14,000, of whom 8,500 are juveniles. The president is the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and the secretary, Tudor Trevor, 52 Hampton Park, Redland.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY TEMPERANCE UNION, Bristol branch, was founded on August 10th, 1884, and has now a membership of 230. The basis of the Society is unsectarian and non-political, and seeks union and co-operation on equal terms between those who use with moderation and those who abstain from intoxicating drinks. Membership is open to all employes of the Great Western Railway Company and their wives. Sec., W. W. Pearse, Goods Cartage Department, G.W.R., Bristol.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS. This Society was founded in 1851 in America, and is now an international fraternity, having branches in all parts of the world. The first Bristol lodge was opened in 1871, and there are at present about twenty lodges which meet weekly in this city, with a total membership of 700. The principles of the Society are total abstinence by life-long pledge, and the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating drinks. Both sexes are eligible for membership. There is a juvenile

department, which has about ten temples in Bristol with a total membership of 450. There is an entrance fee of 1s. 6d., and a quarterly subscription of 1s. for males, 6d. for females, and 3d. for juveniles. The district secretary is F. H. Nuell, 71 Redcliff Hill, Bristol.

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE. The Bristol branch of this league, whose object is to promote the cause of total abstinence among commercial travellers and other business men, was founded in April, 1902. The condition of membership is a pledge of total abstinence. The number of members at present is about 70. Hon. sec., H. A. Rogers; centre, Y.M.C.A., St. James's Square.

RECHABITES, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF, has been in existence since 1835, but the Bristol District was not opened till 1881. The latter has now 2,161 members in its 47 tents. The objects of the Order are the promotion of abstinence from strong drink; the discountenancing of all the practices of intemperance; mutual support to each other; brotherly help in times of sickness and trial; the payment of a sum of money weekly during sickness from a common fund, and other benefits; and the cultivation of habits of forethought, thrift and independence. The name of the Order is taken from the Rechabites mentioned in the 35th chapter of Jeremiah, and other portions of Scripture, who "drank no wine," and as these ancient people dwelt in "tents," the branches of the Order have been named accordingly. District secretary, Bro. Frank Lewis, 60 City Road, Bristol.

SHAFTESBURY CRUSADE. (*See that heading.*)

SONS OF PHENIX. The Original Grand Order of the Total Abstinent Sons of Phoenix has six lodges in the Bristol District. The Society

has a death benefit fund connected with it, and some of the lodges have sick funds attached to them also. Total abstainers between the ages of 5 and 45 are eligible for admission to the Order. The name "Phoenix" arises from the idea that as that mythical bird arose from dead ashes so the Sons of Phoenix have, generally speaking, risen from the dead ashes of intemperance to fresh life and vigour through the blessings of temperance. Correspondence in connection with the Bristol lodges should be addressed to F. H. Dance, 24 County Street, Totterdown.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE BENEFIT SOCIETY. This Society has several divisions in the Bristol District, with a membership of 900 adults and 350 juveniles. Benefits range from 5s. to 20s. per week in sickness, and the contributions to the funds are graduated according to age. Membership is limited to total abstainers. The district secretary is F. W. Phillips, 41 Chesterfield Road, Bristol.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE (Bristol Auxillary). The object of the Alliance, which was formed in 1853, is the removal of the liquor traffic by imperial legislation, locally or nationally applied. There is no total abstinence test for those wishing to become members; the co-operation of all good citizens is invited. The Bristol Auxillary was organised on its present basis in May, 1886; it holds several meetings throughout the year. The minimum annual subscription is 1s. The district superintendent is J. T. Nowell, Havyat, Walsingham Road, Bishopston.

WESTERN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE was formed on June 19th, 1837. For many years it was known as "The Bristol and Somerset Temperance Association." The object of the League is to promote as

extensively as possible the principle of abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, to enlighten public opinion on the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and to create a popular feeling in favour of its legislative suppression. The official organ of the League, started in 1836 as *The Bristol Temperance Herald*, has been published monthly continuously since then, the title being altered in 1859 to *The Western Temperance Herald*. The headquarters of the League have always been in Bristol. The present secretary is William W. Turnbull, 86 Woodland Road, Tyndall's Park.

WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION (Bristol and Clifton Branch). The aim of this union is to persuade all women to become total abstainers both for their own sakes and for the sake of their example. It appeals to all classes, and includes in its membership of between 300 and 400 women from all Christian churches. It dates as a separate organisation from 1893, being then formed by those members of the B.W.T.A. who objected to the change in constitution of that Society. Hon. secretary, Miss Amy Blew, 4 Elton Road, Tyndall's Park.

Theatres. The earliest mention of a building used regularly for theatrical purposes in Bristol is contained in an old account-book of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, in the possession of the Charity Trustees. All that is known of this first Bristol theatre is that, under date 1617 and following years, the receipt is entered of sums of £1 10s., "rent of the Play-house in Wyne Street." In pre-Reformation times mystery plays and moralities had probably been acted in Bristol, in the precincts of the great monasteries and the courtyards of inns. The "St. Katherine's players," mentioned by Ricart in his *Calendar*, were supposed

by the late William Tyson, F.S.A., to have been connected with the Hospital of St. Catherine, at Bedminster. Ricart's audit also mentions sums of 6s. 8d., 10s., 13s. 4d., etc., as paid in 1532 and following years to various noblemen's players for performing before the Mayor and Corporation in the Guildhall, and payments of this kind were numerous during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Shakespeare himself may have appeared in Bristol, as the company to which he belonged is known to have been here in 1597.

In 1613 theatrical performances were forbidden at St. James's Fair, on account of the plague in Wales, from which it appears that they usually formed part of the amusements at these great gatherings.

In 1704 the Puritan element was so powerful in the city that, on a petition from the grand jury, the acting of stage plays in Bristol was prohibited. It is not known for certain where the theatre was then situated, but it is supposed to have been in Tucker Street (now Bath Street), in a house afterwards used as an Independent Chapel. The magistrates having refused to act upon the recommendation of the grand jury, a company of players reappeared in 1705, probably in a building situated in Stokes Croft, just beyond the city boundaries; and having received much public support, they came back in the following year, and daringly built themselves a theatre in St. Augustine's Place (afterwards Lady Huntingdon's Chapel). Intensely indignant, another grand jury brought the subject before the quarter sessions, when "Mr. Power and his company" were prohibited from acting stage plays within the liberties of the city. But the magistrates had no power to interfere when the players retired to the suburbs—sometimes to Stokes Croft,

sometimes to the Hotwells—and this they continued to do for many years. In 1726 and 1728 they were again playing in St. Augustine's Place, and there is a record that Gay's famous *Beggars' Opera* was performed fifty times before fashionable audiences at the Hotwells. This patronage proving highly remunerative, John Hippisley, a popular London actor, with the assistance of several leading citizens, built a permanent theatre at Jacob's Wells (*q.v.*), which was opened on June 23rd, 1729, and thenceforth metropolitan companies presented themselves every summer. In a little book called *Memorials of the Bristol Stage*, written by Richard Jenkins in 1826, some interesting details are given of Hippisley and other Bristol actors of this period, and the arrangements and incidents connected with the Jacob's Wells theatre are amusingly described. It was not, apparently, a very attractive structure, for Chatterton lampoons it in a poem called "The Exhibition," wherein he says:—

Lost to all learning, elegance and sense,
Long had this famous city told her pence;
Avarice sat brooding in a whitewash'd cell,
And pleasure had *but* a Jacob's well.

The last mention of the Tucker Street theatre occurs in January, 1743. The Stokes Croft house was opened for "the season" in 1744 and 1745, and possibly later. There were also theatrical booths every year at the great St. James's Fair. Three MS. volumes were given by the late Richard Smith to the Bristol Museum and Library, which contain numerous notes on the early history of the stage in Bristol, and copies of advertisements and playbills from the year 1747 (Jacob's Wells theatre) to 1810 (King Street).

The Theatre Royal, in King Street, was opened May 30th, 1766, having been erected at a cost of £5,000.

There was great opposition to its establishment, especially by the Quakers, and a threat was held out that an Act of 1737 should be put in operation, by which any person acting in an unlicensed place was liable to be imprisoned as a rogue and vagabond. In order to evade this law the manager resorted to a device first invented by Foote in London, and the entertainment announced for the opening night promised a "concert of music and a specimen of rhetoric." The former was simply the ordinary performance of the orchestra, and the latter a comedy entitled *The Conscious Lovers*, and a farce entitled *The Miller of Mansfield*. A prologue and epilogue for the performance was written by Garrick, who pronounced the theatre to be the most complete, for its dimensions, in Europe. The proceeds of the entertainment (£63) were given to the Infirmary. It was not till 1778 that a patent was obtained from the King to legalise the theatre, a privilege for which £275 had to be paid. The original proprietors were fifty gentlemen, who contributed £50 apiece. Each received a silver medal, which entitled the holder and his assigns to admission to the house in perpetuity. These tokens were frequently sold, and in the early prosperous days of the theatre sometimes fetched £30. The theatre is now one of the oldest in the kingdom, and probably the only one in which such histrionic stars as Shuter, Young, Quick, Siddons, the Kembles, the Keans, and Macready appeared. In more recent times its boards have been graced by Helen Faucit, Miss Bateman, Marie Wilton (Mrs. Bancroft), Madge Robertson (Mrs. Kendal), Henrietta Hodson, Kate and Ellen Terry, Charles Coghlan, Arthur Stirling, Arthur Wood, the Rignolds, and many others, some of whose successes on the London

stage caused the little King Street theatre (under the management of the late James Henry Chute) to be reckoned as amongst the best schools for actors in England. The present manager is Ernest Carpenter.

The latest addition to our local list of theatres is the one in Park Row, which was opened October 14th, 1867, Shakespeare's *Tempest* having been selected for the opening performance. The architect was C. J. Phipps, F.S.A. The frontage calls for no special mention, but the interior presents many features of note. The plan of the lower box tier may be said to resemble three-quarters of an oval; the upper tier is the same shape, but considerably larger; while the gallery line forms a perfect circle, running round the proscenium and forming a cornice. The dimensions of the house are as follow: Length from curtain to front of lower boxes, 44 ft. 6 in.; width between lower boxes, 38 ft.; width of proscenium 30 ft., height 28 ft. 6 in.; height from pit to centre of ceiling, 50 ft.; depth of stage from curtain line, 54 ft.; width of stage between walls, 64 ft.; width between walls of stage, including scene docks, 107 ft. Very extensive alterations in the decoration and general arrangements of the building were carried out in the summer of 1902. The theatre will accommodate over 2,600 persons. In 1869 the pantomime was *Robinson Crusoe*, and on Boxing Night that year the pit and gallery entrance was the scene of a terrible catastrophe, eighteen persons being trampled to death. Manager, James Macready Chute.

Tides in the Bristol Channel and the Avon. The Bristol Channel and the Bay of Fundy are the most remarkable estuaries in the world for the rise of tides. The crest of the free tidal wave of the ocean rolling forward with great force, the

water becomes as it were heaped up by the gradually contracting dimensions of the Bristol Channel, and while the rate of progress of the crest of the wave towards Kingroad is much diminished, the actual run of the tide in flood and ebb, owing to the great rise and fall, becomes more rapid. The highest spring tides are from 45 to 47 feet, but a height of 60 feet is occasionally observed at Chepstow. The difference of level at Avonmouth between high and low water is sometimes as great as 50 feet. Off Portishead the current runs at a velocity of from 5 to 6 miles an hour.

As regards the Avon, its course lies at right angles to that of the Severn, and its tide may be considered to be generated from the passing tide of the Severn rather than directly due to the momentum of the original tide wave. As the tide rises in Kingroad it flows into the Avon, and a current is established there which soon acquires a momentum of its own. Owing to the resistances encountered, the high-water mark at Cumberland Basin rises on an average about 7 inches higher than it does at the mouth of the river. (*See* Avon and Severn.)

Time. (*See* Greenwich Time.)

Tokens. (*See* Bristol Tokens.)

Tolls or Turnpikes. Totterdown and Underfall toll gates were ordered to be abolished by the Council on June 30th, 1863. Turnpike tolls were abolished entirely throughout the Bristol district during the year 1867.

Tolzey Court, The. (*See* Courts of Justice.)

Tontines. A subscription on the tontine principle was started in 1763 for the erection of warehouses near St. Stephen's Church. There were 195 subscribers, and the

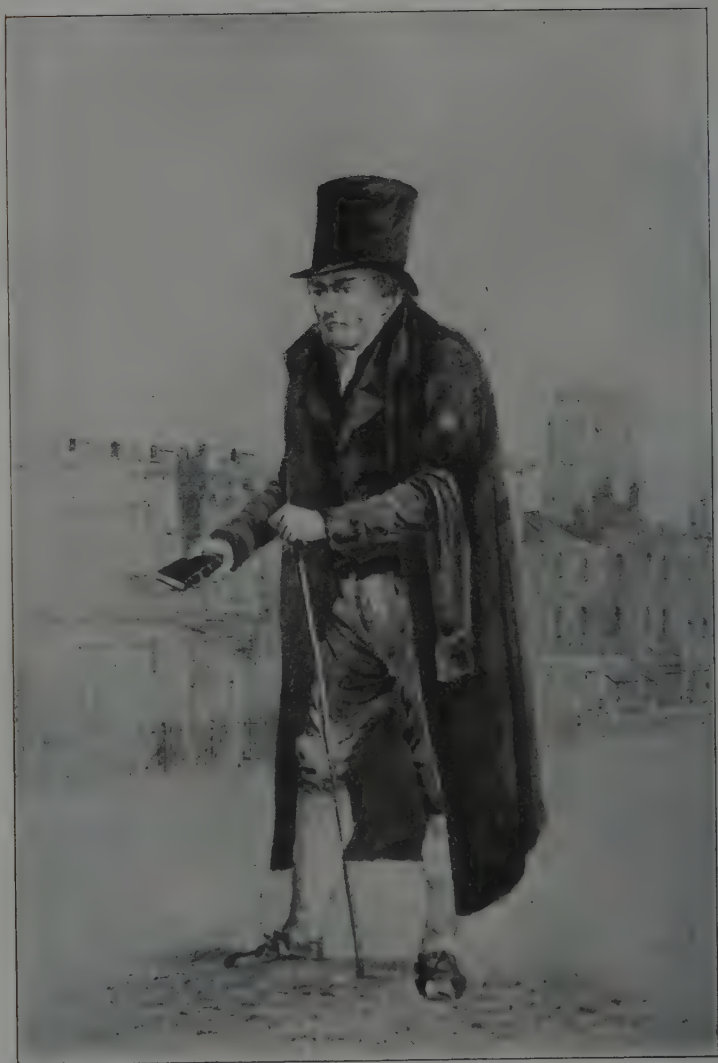
property was divided amongst the last survivors about 1850. The fine row of houses on the eastern side of Brunswick Square was erected by means of another tontine, established in 1786, there being 100 shares of fifty guineas each. In 1860, when the lives were reduced to five, each survivor obtained one of the houses in fee.

Town Clerks. The following are the Town Clerks since 1836: Feb. 23rd, Daniel Burges (*vice* Ebenezer Ludlow, resigned); died April 16th, 1864, aged 88. March 29th, 1849, Daniel Burges, jun. (*vice* Burges, resigned); died Nov. 10th, 1874, aged 64. Nov. 20th, 1874, William Brice (*vice* Burges, deceased); died March 12th, 1887, aged 74. Sept. 28th, 1880, Daniel Travers Burges (*vice* Brice, resigned); died Sept. 15th, 1900. October 23rd, 1900, Edmund Judkin Taylor. Salary £1,500. (*See also* Corporation Officers.)

Town Council. (*See* Council and Aldermen.)

Tract Society, The Religious, is an auxiliary of the parent society, London. Grants of books, tracts, cards, and illustrated papers are made for mission-rooms, Sunday-school libraries, mothers' meetings, hospitals, etc. The Religious Tract Society's publications and other books of a religious character are sold at the depôt, 34 Park Street; E. F. Beesly, agent.

Trades Council, The Bristol, meets twice a month at the Crown and Dove Hotel, Bridewell Street. It was established in 1873, and revised in 1905. The Council is composed of representatives of duly organised trade societies, and secures for them a permanent centre of communication. The objects are: (1) The establishment of a more intimate connection and friendly relationship



TEMPLE ALMSMAN.

(After an old Water Colour Drawing, 1828.)

between all sections of the operative classes, so as to secure their sympathy and united effort on all questions affecting, or which are likely to affect, their interests, whether in a local or national sense; (2) to foster and strengthen all existing trade-unions, and to endeavour to organise the skilled and unskilled workers of both sexes amongst whom no society at present exists; (3) to use every endeavour (when appealed to) to affect an amicable and satisfactory settlement of any dispute that may arise either between labour organisations or between employers and employés, and by deputations to give counsel and advice for the above purposes; (4) to promote the return of *bona fide* labour representatives to all local, district, and national governing bodies. Secretary, John Curle, 133 Wells Road, Tottenham.

THE LABOUR ELECTORAL ASSOCIATION, an important auxiliary, has its own executive, comprising representatives from the Trades Council, and delegates from societies according to scale of contributions. It strives for the economic and political emancipation of the workers, by returning to public bodies and Parliament trade-unionists recommended by their societies, or wage-earners pledged to its programme; raises funds for labour representation and propaganda work, and seeks to establish unity of action among labour representatives on all declared opinions of the association. Wage-workers who signify their adherence to its objects and programme, and subscribe not less than 1s. per annum to its funds, are eligible for membership. Secretary, J. A. Cunningham, 4 Bishop Street, St. Paul's.

Trades' Unions, Workmen's. The artisans and labourers in some sixty branches of trade have estab-

lished associations for the protection of their interests and the relief of members whilst sick or unemployed. Some of the unions have their headquarters in London or other large industrial centres. Meetings are held at the Caxton Rooms, Bristol Bridge, the Shepherds' Hall, and the Star Coffee-house, Old Market Street. United conferences are arranged periodically, and congresses attended by delegates from all parts of the kingdom were held in Bristol in 1878 and 1898.

Training Colleges. (See Education.)

Training Ships.

"DÆDALUS." In October, 1860, shortly after the establishment of the Royal Naval Reserve, an old 20-gun frigate named the *Dædalus* was ordered by the Admiralty to be fitted up and sent to Bristol to be used as a training ship. The vessel, which had gained much notoriety a few years earlier by the report of one of her officers that she had been threatened with an attack of the great sea serpent in the South Atlantic, arrived in the Floating Harbour in June, 1861. Being unseaworthy she can be used only for drill, and serves as the drill-ship of the Bristol Royal Naval Volunteers, as well as of the Royal Naval Reserve.

"FORMIDABLE." Early in 1869, on an earnest appeal being made to the Government by many Bristol philanthropists for the loan of an old man-of-war, in which to establish a training school for homeless and destitute boys, the Admiralty granted the timber-built 84-gun ship, the *Formidable*, then flagship at Sheerness, which reached Kingroad in September, and Commander E. Poulden was appointed superintendent. A tender, the *Polly*, for giving practical training in

seamanship to batches of the elder boys, was purchased by subscription in 1874. The institution has proved most successful in its beneficent objects. The ship afforded accommodation for 350 hands, and at the close of 1904 nearly 3,600 boys had been rescued from poverty and probably from a life of crime, and 2,700 of the number who had left had entered the merchant service or the navy, while all but an insignificant fraction were known to be doing well. In 1901, owing to the leaky condition of the *Formidable* and the refusal of the Government to allow her to remain in such an exposed position, the supporters of the institution besought the Docks Committee for leave to remove her into Portishead Dock. Owing to the increasing commerce of the port the request could not be complied with, and steps were consequently taken for the erection of a Nautical School to take the place of the old ship. A lease of about 15 acres of land, in a commanding position overlooking the channel at Portishead, was obtained from the Corporation of Bristol. Generous financial help was forthcoming, and with substantial assistance from the Bristol and other education authorities, from the County Councils of Somerset, Gloucester and Wilts, from the Society of Merchant Venturers, and other public bodies and individuals, the committee have now succeeded in raising the necessary £30,000 required to meet the cost of the building, although £3,000 is still required for the proper furnishing and fitting up of the school. The foundation-stone of the school was laid on July 14th, 1904, by H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg, who made a special visit to Bristol for the purpose. Building operations were proceeded with rapidly, and the National Nautical School, as it is to be called, will very soon be ready for

use. It consists of a fine block of buildings, 360 feet in length, standing on a slope at the top of an extensive playing field, wherein the boys will find ample room for outdoor exercise. There are two main wings, 45 feet in height, connected by an ornamental central tower. The arrangements and fittings of the interior have been designed with the view of making the life of the boys resemble as far as possible life on board ship. The *Polly* has been retained, and will be used for giving the boys familiarity with the sea. By this means, and with the aid of plenty of outdoor exercise and games, it is hoped that the Nautical School will more than adequately replace the old training ship. Accommodation is provided for 400 boys. The hon. secretary and treasurer of the institution is Henry Fedden, St. Stephen's Chambers, Baldwin Street, Bristol.

Tramways. In 1871 the Corporation directed one of its committees to obtain plans for the construction of tramways from St. Augustine's Place to Redland, and from Castle Street to Lawrence Hill. Owing to an abnormal rise in the price of iron nothing was done for some time except the widening of West Street, an indispensable preliminary, which was effected at a cost of £7,500. At length in July, 1873, excavations were made for the proposed line in Whiteladies Road, but through the scarcity of iron the rails were not completed till the spring of 1874, when upwards of £14,000 had been expended. Another delay then occurred owing to the Council's inability to find any person prepared to work the line, but eventually a private company was formed, to whom, in October, a lease was granted for twenty-one years, the first five years free of rent, and afterwards on a progressive rent

beginning at £360 and rising to £600. Sanction was afterwards given for the construction by the company of a line from Old Market Street to St. George's, with a branch to Eastville, and of another from Castle Street to Perry Road. The line from Perry Road to Redland was opened August 9th, 1875, and the cars became at once so popular that the first half year's dividend of the company was at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. In September a prospectus was issued of the Bristol Tramways Company, with a capital of £50,000, with a view to further development. The tramway from St. Augustine's to Perry Road was opened on December 4th. In February, 1876, a proposed tramway from Bristol Bridge to Totterdown was sanctioned by the Council. The line to Eastville was opened in June, that from the Old Market to Perry Road in September, and a section of that of St. George's in October. The remainder of the last-named was delayed owing to the narrowness of the road opposite Messrs. Garton's Brewery, but the Corporation gave the firm £8,500 for setting back their premises, the Tramway Company contributing an additional £2,000. The company during the year increased their capital to £150,000, and the Council sanctioned a new line from the Old Market to Victoria Street. In October, 1878, similar permission was obtained for lines from St. Augustine's to the Port Railway, Hotwells; from St. Augustine's by way of new Baldwin Street to the Joint Station; from Victoria Street to Bedminster; and from St. James's Churchyard to Bishopston, Horfield. The Victoria Street line as far as Bath Bridge was opened in April, and completed to Totterdown in November, 1879. The Hotwells section was opened in June, 1880; and about the same date the Corporation sanctioned a line from St.

James's Churchyard to St. Augustine's, intended to bring all the tramways into communication with each other, but this was not opened until January, 1888. The Bedminster and Horfield sections were opened in November, 1880, the Horfield route being worked by locomotives, which were soon given up. The Baldwin Street extension and the line through Bath Street and Tower Hill were opened in April, 1881. In the following year the Council sold to the company for £8,000 the original tramway of 1873.

No further extensions were proposed until 1887, when the company obtained parliamentary powers for considerable developments, to grapple with which the concern was reorganised, and assumed the name of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company in January, 1888. It was then stated that in twelve years 53,000,000 of passengers had been conveyed on the system. On October 16th, 1895, the tramway from the Old Market to St. George's was first worked by electric power in lieu of horses, and was opened with some ceremony and popular excitement. The electric works and the relaying of the rails had entailed a cost of £50,000, raising the capital of the company to £500,000. In November, 1896, it was announced that the concern was about to apply for statutable powers in view of a gigantic development involving an increase of the capital to £1,000,000. Amongst the chief features of the scheme were an extension from Eastville to Fishponds and Staple Hill, two others from Totterdown to Knowle and Brislington, a fourth from Bedminster to Ashton Gate, a fifth from the Hotwells via the Downs to Redland, a sixth from Blackboy Hill to Cheltenham Road, and others (subsequently withdrawn) through Queen's Road and Pembroke Road,

Clifton. The whole of the lines, old as well as new, were to be worked by electricity, supplied by "overhead" wires. The company further intimated that their promotion of the scheme was conditional upon the Corporation surrendering its right to supply the electric current within the city boundaries. The Council on December 8th, by a majority of 31 votes against 21, refused to submit to this demand, and the scheme was temporarily withdrawn. On February 1st, 1897, the tramway from the Old Market to Eastville was opened as an electric line (the sanction of the Council having been conceded as regards this route and that of Kingswood), and it was extended to Fishponds in September and to Staple Hill in November. In the meanwhile negotiations were going on between the civic body and the company, and at Council meetings in April and May, 1898, when it was announced that the company had made great concessions as regarded the scale of fares and other matters, but insisted on producing its own power, and refused to pay a wayleave or to give the Corporation a right to veto the "overhead" system at any future time, the Council determined by a narrow majority to assent to the progress of the parliamentary Bill, which received the Royal Assent soon afterwards. A new line of tramways, from Sussex Place, Ashley Road, to Stapleton Road, was opened in May, 1898. During the following two years the company were engaged in reconstructing various lines and extending them in accordance with the provisions of its new Act. In October, 1898, they acquired possession of extensive buildings at Counterslip, including part of the old sugar refinery of Finzel and Co., which were forthwith demolished to provide a site for their new electrical

station. This was nearly finished during the following year, together with its huge steel chimney. Sheds for the housing of 100 cars were constructed on land near Arno's Vale, and the depots at Horfield and St. James's were considerably enlarged. The whole of the electrical plant was imported from the United States, and the new tramcars were built at Birkenhead. On July 11th, 1899, the electric tramways from St. Augustine's to the Joint Station, from the Old Market to Totterdown, and from Bristol Bridge to Arno's Vale were opened for traffic; and on December 2nd, 1900, the entire local system, including a new line from Durdham Down to Cheltenham Road, a "light railway" from Kingswood to Hanham, and some extensions of the older routes, raising the aggregate mileage to thirty, was opened for electric traffic. During the following week nearly 843,000 passengers were carried by the company, the total for the year ending December being 27,000,000. On March 28th, 1901, a tramway was opened through Barrs Street, by which cars were enabled to run from Zetland Road to Old Market Street direct, avoiding the roundabout journey via St. Augustine's Bridge. Tramcars start on every route at intervals of a few minutes from about 5.0 a.m. to 11.0 p.m. (on Sundays from 2.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m.).

In addition to its ordinary business, the Tramway Co. took over in 1887 that of the Bristol Cab Co., and their vehicles are to be found on all the leading cabstands, private carriages and saddle horses being also provided at their depots. On the introduction of the electric tramways system into the city several horse omnibus routes were opened by the Tramway Co., connecting the outlying districts with the electric cars, and a cross-town route was opened between Ashley

Down, Zetland Road, Cotham, Clifton and Redland, the last-named service being soon withdrawn. In January, 1906, the horse buses were superseded by well-equipped and handsome motor omnibuses, which run from the Victoria Rooms to the Suspension Bridge, and from Durdham Down car terminus to Westbury, and will soon supplant the horse service from Bedminster Bridge via Coronation Road to Long Ashton. In February a service was instituted to Thornbury, to Saltford, and to Kelston and Keynsham from the Horfield, Brislington, and Hanham termini respectively. The buses run weekdays and Sundays on the Westbury and Thornbury routes, and on weekdays only on the others. Secretary of the company, H. F. Cooper; traffic manager, Chas. Challenger.

University College was founded in 1876, to supply a need which had been felt for years in the city. Various circumstances led to its establishment, although the scheme took practical shape through an appeal made to the citizens by the Faculty of the Bristol Medical School for assistance, that additional accommodation might be provided for its students. The instruction in science and other subjects which University College now so admirably affords was formerly given through the Cambridge extension lectures and evening classes under the auspices of the South Kensington Science and Art Department. Sufficient funds were received to enable the College to be started, and towards the cost of maintaining the institution Balliol College and New College, Oxford, each promised £300 a year for the first five years; the Clothworkers' Company gave an assurance of aid to the extent of £500 per annum, on condition that instruction should be given in cloth-working, scouring, bleaching, and

dyeing; and £1,300 a year was guaranteed by various citizens. With these assurances, and about £22,000 having been subscribed, preparations were made to launch the College. A council was elected, the Rev. Dr. Elliot, Dean of Bristol, being president, and E. Stock secretary. In May, 1876, two professors and four lecturers were advertised for, and on October 10th of the same year the College commenced its operations in a building in Park Row, the objects of the College being to supply for persons of either sex above the ordinary school age the means of continuing their studies in science, languages, history, and literature, and particularly to afford appropriate and systematic instruction in those branches of applied science which are more nearly connected with the arts and manufactures. In the same year the seal of the College was affixed to an agreement between the College and the Bristol Medical School, whereby the latter became affiliated with the College. The start was encouraging, although the want of room in the temporary premises was a considerable drawback. The College progressed and widened the scope of its teaching, additional subjects and professors being added as it went on, and scholarships as they were granted were opened to competition and afforded an encouragement for earnest work on the part of students. Professor Marshall was appointed principal in July, 1877, and continued to hold that office until 1881, when he resigned owing to ill-health, and Professor Ramsay succeeded to the post. Early in 1880 the council, who had before the starting of the College secured a piece of ground in Tyndall's Park, adopted the plan of C. F. Hansom to erect on it a permanent building. The first wing of the College was opened in October, 1880, but as it did not afford sufficient

space for all the classes several departments had still to remain in Park Row. Additional funds having been secured, a second wing was built, and when it was completed, in January, 1883, the long looked-for desideratum was secured, namely the establishment of all the departments practically under one roof. The progress of the institution was much forwarded by a Government grant of £1,200 per annum made in July, 1889, which has now been increased to £4,000. In 1896 the Technical Instruction Committee of the Corporation voted £2,000 to the capital fund of the College on condition that three civic representatives should be added to the governing body, which was at once acceded to. Mr. Vincent Stuckey Lean, who died in March, 1899, bequeathed £5,000 in aid of the College funds, and various other gifts and legacies have been made from time to time to the funds of the College. A further source of income is provided by the University College Colston Society (*see* Colston Societies), which was founded in 1899, and devotes the collection made each year by the president to the support of the College. In 1900 the governors set about the erection of the third side of the quadrangle, consisting of a spacious hall for lectures and examinations, an arts and science library—enabling the authorities to accommodate a remarkable collection of 6,000 volumes bequeathed to them by the late Mr. T. Exley—and a laboratory and class-rooms for the biological department. The building, which cost £7,500 including furniture, were opened in September.

On the death in 1903 of Mr. Albert Fry, who had for many years filled the post of Chairman of the Council, it was decided to promote a memorial to him. A sum of £4,000 was collected, and devoted to the completion of the north wing and the

erection of the Albert Fry Memorial Tower. The necessary building operations were carried out in 1904, and in the following year a handsome set of iron railings and a pair of massive iron gates were added to the front of the College. This completed the general building scheme of the College, on which a sum of £35,000, from first to last, has been expended, and which now possesses a home worthy of its position among the educational establishments of Bristol.

The College is open to men and women, and lectures and classes are held every day and evening through the session. The scholarships in connection with the College are:—One science scholarship of £150, tenable for two years; one Hugh Conway Scholarship of £40, tenable for two years; two entrance scholarships of 14 guineas each; one engineering and one chemical scholarship of £25 each; one metallurgical scholarship of £25, tenable for three years; two John Stewart Scholarships of 16 guineas each; two Catherine Winkworth Scholarships of £15 each (for women); fifteen free studentships, tenable for two years, and renewable annually for a third, fourth, or fifth year (four or five are awarded annually); and twelve evening free studentships. Seventy evening class scholarships of £2 each, and thirty more of £3 each, are offered by the Bristol Education Committee, and are tenable at the College. There are also the Gladstone Memorial Book Prize of the value of £5, and the Bligh Bond Architectural Prize of 2 guineas. All except the Catherine Winkworth Scholarships are open to men and women. As to the support of the College, comparatively great results have accrued from small resources; though it may be stated that nearly £50,000 have been contributed by its promoters

in buildings and equipment, besides £5,500 for founding scholarships. Since the opening over 15,000 students have been enrolled, and the list of honours gained by them is a lengthy one. The number of students attending the day and evening classes in the session 1904-5 was 825, and the class entries numbered 2,037. The engineering department, especially, has grown considerably, and possesses now a valuable and efficient plant. A botanical garden, containing upwards of 1,000 different species of flowering plants, is attached to the College, and being at all times accessible to students, gives every opportunity for illustration and study. Affiliated to the College is a Day Training College for elementary teachers (men and women), the number of whom is limited by the Board of Education to 60 and 100 respectively. A hostel, under a lady superintendent, is provided for the women non-resident students.

Little relating to the Medical School has been said in the above short sketch. In the early part of the last century lectures on chemistry and medicine were given, and regular courses of lectures on anatomy by surgeons to the Infirmary. Dissecting-rooms were also opened, under the direction of Dr. Riley, in Lower College Green, and another in 1828 at the rear of 25 King Street, the then residence of H. Clark. In 1833 the school was situated in King Square, but was removed in the following year to Old Park. Those were times when difficulties were experienced by everyone who wished to pursue medical and surgical studies, as the law threw obstacles in the way of the most necessary branch of training—namely, anatomy. Much interest was taken in the lectures given by Dr. Riley, and so greatly did they become appreciated and their value

recognised, that he and H. Clark were induced to prepare and issue a prospectus of the school ultimately established. During the first twenty years of its existence no support or encouragement was accorded the school by the public; but gradually its claims came to be recognised, and the roll of its students steadily increased. The winter session of 1879-80 took place in a temporary but convenient building adjoining the College. This was superseded by the present spacious and ornate structure, opened on November 16th, 1892, by Sir Andrew Clark, President of the Royal College of Physicians, who expressed high admiration of the edifice and its general arrangements. The building and its equipment cost upwards of £8,000. The extensive library of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Society was placed in the institution, and these and other gifts make up an aggregate of over 20,000 volumes. In the following year the school was fully incorporated with the College as its Faculty of Medicine. Of the students who have passed through the school many have attained high distinction. With the fame of the institution the number of its students has grown, and with the extension of researches in medicine and surgery more perfect appliances for teaching have been secured.

Students at the school have the privilege of continuing their practical studies in medicine and surgery at the Infirmary and Hospital, in connection with which institutions are valuable scholarships and prizes. The Medical School, together with the Infirmary and Hospital, provide for every detail of the professional curriculum required by the University of London, and students can complete at these institutions the entire course of study required for the diplomas of the Royal College of Physicians of London, the Royal

College of Surgeons of England, the Apothecaries' Society of London, and the Army and Navy Boards. Students of the College are admitted to the clinical practice of the Bristol Royal Infirmary and the Bristol General Hospital conjointly, and also that of the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children and Women, and of the Bristol Eye Hospital; and consequently all these institutions, with a total of 614 beds, are open to all students. The scholarships and prizes are: The University Entrance Scholarship, value £50; the Lady Haberfield Entrance Scholarship, value about £30; two Martyn Memorial Pathological Scholarships, each of the value of £10; Clarke Scholarship, of £15; Sanders' Scholarship, value £22 10s., offered for proficiency in medicine, surgery, and diseases of women; Suple's Medical Prize, consisting of a gold medal value five guineas and seven guineas in money; Suple's Surgical Prize, similar in character; Clark's Prize, consisting of the interest of £500, given to the most successful student on the completion of his third year's study; Tibbits' Memorial Prize, value nine guineas, awarded the student who shows the greatest proficiency in practical surgery; Crosby Leonard's Prize, a surgical prize, value seven guineas; the Pathological Prizes, value three guineas each; Augustin Prichard Prize for Anatomy, value about six guineas; Henry Marshall Prize, value about £12; gold and silver medals, and certificates. All the scholarships and prizes are given annually. Dr. Edward Fawcett is Dean of the Faculty.

The Council of University College consists of twenty-nine members. Twelve are elected by the Governors of the College; one member each is nominated by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor of the University

of Cambridge, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, the Lord President of the Privy Council, by Balliol College, Oxford, by New College, Oxford, by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, by the Royal College of Physicians of London; three members by the Council of the City and County of Bristol; and two members each by the Faculty of Arts and Science and the Faculty of Medicine. The Principal and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine are *ex officio* members. The Lord Bishop of Hereford is president; the Right Hon. Lewis Fry is chairman; Philip J. Worsley, vice-chairman; Harry E. Thomas, treasurer; and James Rafter, registrar and secretary. Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S., is Principal of the College. Governors of the College are: (1) All donors of £50 and upwards for life, and all annual subscribers of £5 and upwards during subscription; (2) nominees of corporate bodies or associations who are donors of £250 or upwards in perpetuity, or annual subscribers of £10 or upwards during subscription; (3) certain official and representative persons. Governors are entitled to vote according to the amount of donation or subscription.

There are sixty-two professors and lecturers on the teaching staff.

University College Colston Society. (See under Colston Commemoration Societies.)

Utfangenthef. This was a privilege formerly possessed by the burgesses to hang a Bristol thief wherever caught, if found with the stolen goods upon him. The officers empowered to do judgment and execution were the mayor and sheriff.

Veterans' Association, Crimean and Indian Mutiny, was formed in 1892 largely through the instrumentality of the Rev. Joseph Wain. Its objects are, briefly, to band together all veterans (soldiers or sailors), in Bristol and neighbourhood, who have served in any war prior to 1860; to provide suitable headquarters for them; to assist the necessitous and deserving; to render assistance to members in obtaining medals and pensions; and when necessary to provide fitting burials. The association is the premier organisation of its kind, and received royal recognition from the late Queen on two occasions. Since its foundation nearly £3,000 has been expended in grants to veterans, exclusive of funeral and other expenses, and in numbers of cases pensions, or increases of pensions, have been obtained from Government. When first founded the membership numbered 281; it is now reduced, owing to a heavy death-rate, to 96. At the headquarters of the association, 13 Orchard Street, everything is done to render members as comfortable as possible, and the place is used very extensively as a rendezvous and club-room. The association is dependent for support entirely on voluntary contributions. The Duke of Beaufort is president of the institution, W. S. Paul is the hon. secretary, and J. Fuller Eberle is hon. treasurer.

Victoria Rooms, Queen's Road, occupies the finest site in Clifton. The spacious and noble portico is supported by well-proportioned Corinthian columns, which bear a rich entablature and pediment, with classic carvings in high relief representing the "Advent of Morning" (executed by a local sculptor, Jabez Tyley). A broad flight of steps leads up to the building,

flanked by colossal sphinx on either hand. The building was commenced in 1840, and cost over £28,000. It was opened on May 24th, 1842, the occasion being celebrated by a public dinner, presided over by the Mayor, G. W. Franklyn, at which about 300 guests were present. The saloon, which is 118 feet long and 55 feet wide, and will accommodate 1,700 people, contains a large and powerful organ. (*See Organs.*) There is also a small room in the building which will hold about 400 and another holding 110. The building is lighted throughout with electricity.

Vigilance Association (National). Founded for the purpose of protecting women and girls and carrying out the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Headquarters of Bristol and South-Western Counties Branch, Gaunt House, Orchard Street. Interviews from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., or by appointment. President, Right Hon. Lewis Fry. Organising sec., Rev. A. Buckley, Nottingham Road, Bishopston.

Volunteer Corps.

THE BRISTOL VOLUNTEERS were enrolled in the year 1797, and re-constituted in 1803. In 1804 they were employed in active garrison duty, having to mount guard over 500 French prisoners who were lodged in a building at Stapleton, afterwards known as the French prison, and now used as a work-house by the Board of Guardians. William Gore was for several years a Lieut.-Colonel of the Bristol Volunteers, and on his death a monument was raised to his memory in Bristol Cathedral by the whole regiment—officers and privates—"in public and unanimous testimony of esteem for his character as a soldier and a gentleman." His spirit and military knowledge eminently contributed to the high reputation of the regiment for skill and discipline, and preserved

it in harmony and order until it was finally disbanded in 1814.

FIRST (CITY OF BRISTOL) V.B. GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT was the earliest battalion to be formed in this city under the Volunteer Act. On May 18th, 1859, the first meeting was held in furtherance of the volunteer movement, and at a committee meeting held three days afterwards rifle green (to which the corps still adhere) was determined upon as the colour of the uniform. The motto of the old Bristol Volunteers, "In danger ready," was adopted, and the arms of the corps have been from the first the city arms, surmounted with cross rifles as crest. The equipment then cost about £9 per man, and was paid for mostly by individual members. Offices and orderly-room were first obtained for the corps in the basement of the Exchange, the quadrangle of which, then not roofed in, forming a suitable place in summer for recruit and setting-up drill; and the Society of Merchant Venturers placed at the service of the corps an open space in the rear of their hall in King Street, in which the members learnt the "goose step" and squad drill. Queen Square, too, was frequently resorted to for company drill and for occasional parades, and the Observatory Hill long remained a favourite place for morning drills. The carriage drive alongside the Great Western Hotel (now the Turkish Baths) and a large enclosed space in the rear were rented for drill purposes. The first public parade took place on September 24th, 1859, in Queen Square. Nearly 600 members had by that time been enrolled. The Drill Hall at the top of Park Street, which cost £2,500, was opened in October, 1862. In 1902 the sum of £7,404 was spent in providing a new roof for the Drill Hall, officers' and sergeants' rooms, armoury and stores.

In the spring of 1860 the volunteer officers of the country were presented at Court, and on the 23rd of June in that year came the memorable review of volunteers before the Queen in Hyde Park. The corps went up in strong force, and won high praise for the state of efficiency they had acquired. The first inspection took place on Durdham Down, on September 1st, 1860. At the Wimbledon rifle competitions in July, 1868, the Queen's Prize of the value of £250 and gold medal, which is now the property of the regiment, was carried off by Henry Lane, one of the sergeants of the corps, to the great delight of the regiment.

In 1883 the Rifle Corps became more intimately connected with the regular army by being constituted the 1st (City of Bristol) Volunteer Battalion of the Gloucestershire Regiment. The Bristol Rifle Corps has taken part in all the great reviews of volunteers held in the south-western or midland districts. The first was the Gloucester review, held on September 18th, 1860, at which there were 6,000 volunteers under arms, and the Bristol Rifles numbered one-twelfth of the whole, viz. 500. A great review on Durdham Down took place on June 18th, 1862. The Oxford volunteer review was held on June 24th, 1863, and was attended by the Bristol Rifles; and at the Windsor review, on July 9th, 1881, the Bristol Rifle Corps numbered 779. The Warwick review was on July 24th, 1881, and the Bristol riflemen there numbered 550. An interesting review of all the local corps took place on Durdham Down on May 11th, 1895, on the occasion of the presentation of long-service medals to members who had been enrolled upwards of twenty years.

The first rifle range which the corps possessed was situated at Sneyd Park, but on the construction

of the Port and Pier Railway a removal was necessary, and ground was taken at Bedminster. Subsequently an extensive range was secured on the banks of the Severn at Avonmouth, but this had also to be abandoned owing to the proximity of a Great Western line, and the corps is now without a range, but completes its course of musketry at the Engineer range at Bedminster. From its foundation to the present time the corps has enjoyed an enviable reputation for the number of skilled marksmen it has produced and the high standard of excellence it has maintained in musketry practice. Again and again has the regiment met picked teams from crack corps in various parts of England in friendly shooting matches with a large measure of success. The annual camp has of recent years been held on Salisbury Plain. The strength of the corps is at present 867, the establishment being 1,100. The hon. colonel of the corps is the Lord Mayor of Bristol for the time being. Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woodward, V.D., who originally joined the corps as a private; adjutant, Captain G. F. Gardiner.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL CADETS. By a royal warrant of November, 1900, a cadet corps from this school was attached to the above battalion.

FIRST GLOUCESTERSHIRE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS. At a meeting presided over by the Mayor, on November 12th, 1859, Major H. B. O. Savile (late Captain, Royal Artillery), was requested to raise an artillery corps, and the proposition having received the sanction of the Secretary of State for War, on December 21st in that year Major Savile was gazetted Major-Commandant of the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol) Artillery Volunteer Corps, consisting of four batteries. In August, 1860, a fifth

battery, and in October, 1872, a sixth battery, were raised. In November, 1863, the Bristol Corps, the 2nd (Newnham) and 3rd (Gloucester) Gloucestershire Artillery Volunteers, and the 1st (Clevedon) Somerset Artillery Volunteers, were formed into the 1st Administrative Brigade of Artillery Volunteers. On March 10th, 1880, the brigade was consolidated into a single corps. The corps now consists of thirteen companies, of which Nos. 1 to 6 are stationed at Bristol, No. 7 at Newnham, Nos. 8 and 13 at Gloucester, No. 9 at Clevedon, No. 10 at Portishead, and Nos. 11 and 12 at Weston-super-Mare. The guns used by the corps include 5 and 6-inch breech-loading howitzers, 6-inch breech-loading quick-firing and 4.7-inch guns, 6 and 8-inch muzzle-loading howitzers, and 40-pounder rifled breech-loading and 16-pounder muzzle-loading guns. One company (No. 10) is trained in coast defence, and the others as heavy field artillery. The corps has attended most of the great reviews, notably that in Hyde Park in 1860, on Durdham Down in 1862, and at Windsor in 1881; it was also represented at the Jubilee celebration in London on June 22nd, 1897. From 1871 to 1884 the corps usually went into camp annually, either at Portishead, Brean Down, or Clevedon; from 1885 to 1891 it encamped at Uphill, except in 1888, when Clevedon was visited. From 1892 the corps has annually held a camp at Whitsuntide at one of the forts at Plymouth, generally at Staddon Heights. From 1875 to 1897 the corps was represented at the annual meetings of the National Artillery Association at Shoeburyness, and won many important heavy-gun competitions, having on four occasions made the highest possible score in the 10-inch gun competition, and once in the shortest time on

record. During the six weeks between Easter and Whitsuntide the six Bristol companies drill daily at head-quarters (except Sundays) for one hour, commencing at 7.15 a.m., and in the evenings on Monday and Friday for two hours, and on Wednesday for one hour, commencing at 7.30 p.m. The head-quarters of the corps are at Whiteladies Road, Clifton, held under lease dated October 25th, 1864, from the Society of Merchant Venturers for a term of 99 years. Honorary colonel, H. B. O. Savile, C.B., V.D. (late R.A.); officer commanding, Col. F. C. Ord, V.D. (late R.A.); adjutant, Captain L. Hegarty, R.G.A.

SECOND GLOUCESTERSHIRE R.E. VOLUNTEER CORPS was originally formed in April, 1861, amongst the employés of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. In 1867 the Bristol and Gloucester corps were formed into an administrative battalion. In 1880 the War Office re-organised the administrative battalions and formed them into a consolidated body; the Bristol Engineer Corps was the only case in which a separate battalion was formed from an existing administrative corps, and that was done in recognition of the vitality shown by the Bristol Engineers, and the thoroughness of the work done by them. The headquarters were originally at the Exchange, and the corps suffered under the disadvantage of having no yard for engineering practice. In 1883 headquarters were secured for the regiment in Trinity Street, but in 1900 the premises were required by the Corporation for street improvements, and the battalion removed to its present home in Park Row. A considerable sum has been spent on the building and in the erection of a temporary shed for drill purposes, but a large amount must still be

raised before the battalion can possess accommodation which will adequately meet its requirements. The corps is somewhat below full strength, numbering at present 892 men. Detachments from the Bristol Engineers have attended the Royal Engineers' camps of instruction since 1874, and have earned distinction by the knowledge they have shown of practical engineering. The annual camp has of recent years been held at Tregantle Fort, near Plymouth. Though the Engineers naturally devote their best energies to engineering, they nevertheless find time to make good practice at the rifle range, and some good prizes at Wimbledon have been won by its members. The rifle range is at Bedminster. From the earliest establishment of the regiment it has had an excellent brass band, consisting, even to the instructors, solely of volunteers. There is also a drum and fife band and a bugle band in connection with the corps. Hon. colonel, Gen. Sir R. Harrison, G.C.B., C.M.G.; officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gibbs, V.D.; adjutant, Capt. P. K. Betty, R.E.

Affiliated to the Bristol Engineers is the CLIFTON COLLEGE CADET CORPS. This, the first Engineer Cadet Corps in the country, was established Dec., 1875, with eighty members. From the year 1878 the Clifton College Cadets have been represented in the public schools (Ashburton Shield) and the cadet trophy competitions at Wimbledon. Both of these have been won three times, the former in 1884, 1885 and 1888, and the latter in 1880, 1886, and 1890. The number of members on the roll increased so largely in 1900 that it was found necessary to form an additional company; at the present time the numbers stand at about 210. The corps practises at the Bedminster rifle range,

but in June, 1901, a short range was established in what was formerly known as Pheasant Quarry, near the right shore of the Avon. Some thousands of boys have passed through the ranks, a large percentage of whom are now holding commissions in the army. In addition to the ordinary drill, engineering work is done very thoroughly by the cadets at Clifton College, and they are exercised in spar bridging, barrel pier bridging, earthworks, knotting, lashing, etc. A detachment also attends the annual public school camp at Aldershot. Corps drill forms a recognised part of the recreation of the college, and is managed by the school officers. Captain H. Clissold is in command of the corps.

THE THIRD VOLUNTEER BATTALION, GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT, was established under a royal warrant in July, 1900, mainly through the exertions of Ernest Mardon. The honorary colonelcy was accepted by Earl Roberts. Officer commanding, Lieut.-Col. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P.; adjutant, Capt. R. E. Rising. The headquarters are at St. Michael's Hill House, and the annual camp takes place in August Bank Holiday week on Salisbury Plain. The strength of the battalion is well maintained.

ROYAL GLOUCESTERSHIRE HUSSARS, IMPERIAL YEOMANRY. The headquarters of this regiment are situated at Gloucester, and the commanding officer is Lieut.-Col. H. H. Calvert. For many years Bristol supplied one troop to the regiment, but in 1902, when the Yeomanry force was re-organised, the troop was increased to a squadron ("D" or the Bristol Squadron). Major E. T. Hill is in command of the local contingent. The regiment assembles in May of each year for eighteen days' training.

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE. On the passing of the Naval Volunteer

Act of 1873 a corps of Naval Volunteers was raised in Bristol under the title of "Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers." In its early stages the corps received practically no financial support from the Admiralty, but so well was the movement supported by the mayor and citizens, and so popular did the corps become that in a very short time over 400 men were enrolled and a branch was formed in Swansea, with a further membership of 200. (Brigades were also formed in London, Glasgow, and Liverpool.) The various brigades were inspected annually and invariably received very satisfactory reports, but notwithstanding this the force, on the recommendation of a committee presided over by the late Admiral Tryon, R.N., was for some unaccountable reason disbanded on May 31st, 1892. Various meetings were held, and in Bristol two town's meetings were convened and presided over by the mayor, at which resolutions against the disbanding were passed and sent to the Admiralty. In 1903, however, the Admiralty decided to re-form the Naval Volunteers under the title of "Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve." A committee interested in the movement was selected by the Admiralty, and Goodenough Taylor (who had been an officer in the R.N.A.V.) was appointed on the committee to represent Bristol and the West of England. Commander S. H. Thompson, R.N., was appointed to command the Bristol Division, which is limited to five companies of 103 officers and men each. On December 21st, 1903, the enrolment began and the three headquarters (Bristol) companies quickly filled up, outlying companies being formed at Weston-super-Mare and Barnstaple. The members of the headquarters companies drill on board H.M.S. *Dædalus*, and for sea training, which is not

compulsory, the men of the division are sent for short periods to the ships of the Reserve Squadron of the Devonport Division. The official reports have been very satisfactory, and parties of officers and men have attended special courses at the gunnery and signal schools at Portsmouth with very satisfactory results.

ACTIVE SERVICE SECTIONS. In January, 1900, during the war in South Africa, in response to an appeal of the Government, a great number of the local rifle and engineer corps offered themselves for active service. A selection was made from the mass; and 56 riflemen and 26 engineers were sworn in before the Lord Mayor on the 31st. Their departure, a few days later, excited scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm, and the Lord Mayor's appeal for £1,000 for their equipment and comfort was heartily responded to. The Gloucestershire battalion of Imperial Yeomanry, which included several Bristolians, left about the same time amidst another popular demonstration. Another party of riflemen, 17 in number, left in the following May. The Engineers returned on November 28th and the Rifles in the following year, and were welcomed with great enthusiasm. Some further contingents departed in 1901 on similar expeditions.

Waifs and Strays Society (Bristol Branch). The Bristol branch of the Waifs and Strays Society has been in existence for many years, and has steadily increased its number of secretaries, subscribers and supporters. The system of working in Bristol is by means of parochial hon. secretaries wherever possible, and this has been found to be very successful. There are at the present time thirty-one hon. secretaries working for the Society in the diocese, and of these fourteen are parochial secretaries

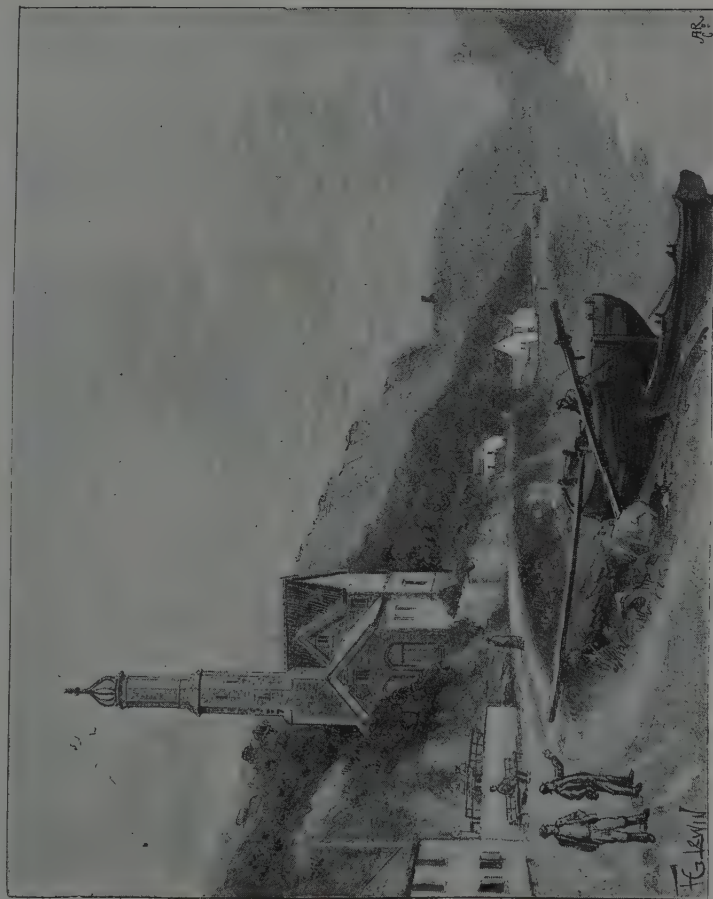
in Clifton and Bristol. There is a junior branch of the Society—the Children's Union—which does excellent work in Clifton and other parts of the diocese for the crippled children. The clerical secretary for the diocese is the Rev. G. E. Davis, 1 Prospect Place, Beechen Cliff, Bath. The means of working adopted by the Waifs and Strays Society for helping the children are (1) small homes, (2) boarding out, (3) emigration. There are at the present time ninety-three Homes in England and Wales, of which the Bristol Home is one. For some years it had been desired to have a Home for the Diocese of Bristol, and in 1901 it was decided to make a great effort to get sufficient money to establish one. Such good work was done that by the summer of 1903, a suitable house having been found and rented at Longwells Green, the Home became an accomplished fact, and very soon had its full number of thirty girls. In the spring of 1904 Admiral Close most generously offered to buy the house and grounds at Longwells Green, and present them to the Society as a memorial of his wife, among whose papers he found a wish to that effect. His offer was very gratefully accepted, and the Home is now **THE ADMIRAL AND MRS. ARDEN CLOSE MEMORIAL HOME**, and is doing excellent work under its able matron, Miss Kershaw.

Wards. (See Council, Municipal Elections.)

Warwick Committee. (See Council.)

Water Supply.

Up to the seventeenth century Bristol had the reputation of possessing one of the best water-supplies of any city in the kingdom. The water was drawn in those days from springs in and about the city,



WATER SPRING ENGINE HOUSE,

ERECTED BY MERCHANT VENTURERS' SOCIETY UNDER THE SEA WALLS IN 1845, REMOVED IN 1864.

and conveyed by means of conduits (*q.v.*) for the use of the inhabitants. Some of the springs were in the hands of the monks and friars, who opened them up for their own purposes and allowed the citizens to have the benefit of any surplus supply. There is evidence in the civic records of the formation about 1695 of a Bristol Water Company, which in return for a septennial payment to the Corporation of £166 13s. 4d., obtained the right of providing the city with water. Their supply was drawn from the river at Hanham, and conveyed by means of pipes made from the trunks of trees to Crew's Hole, whence it was pumped up to Lawrence Hill and brought down into the city. The company does not appear to have received much encouragement, and in 1783 the works at Hanham were abandoned. In 1811 another scheme was promoted for providing Bristol with water by means of a canal between Bristol and Bath, but nothing came of it. Meanwhile the city was still dependent for its supply on the surface wells and old springs which had been in use three or four centuries earlier. Its increase in size had rendered the supply from these totally inadequate, and the water was, moreover, in many cases subject to contamination and impurity. The necessity for a more plentiful supply became increasingly apparent, and at length in 1840, at a meeting presided over by the mayor, it was proposed to form a Bristol and Clifton Water Works Company. Sufficient support, however, was not forthcoming, and the scheme consequently fell through. In 1845 the Merchant Venturers' Society set about the construction of works for tapping the springs under the Sea Walls, and the erection of a water-spring engine-house of fantastic design, whilst excavations for a reservoir were

made on Observatory Hill. It became evident, however, that the proposed scheme was far too limited in scope, and a movement was set on foot for bringing in a plentiful supply from more distant sources. A struggle with the Merchant Venturers' Society ensued which resulted in the incorporation of the Bristol Water Works Company in July, 1846, and the approval by the House of Commons of the comprehensive scheme which the directors had submitted.

BRISTOL WATER WORKS COMPANY. The Bristol water supply is now in the hands of the company which was incorporated in 1846. The works, designed and carried out on an extensive scale at great cost, were not completed until 1851. The original scheme was to supply water collected from springs on the Mendip Hills and conveyed by aqueduct to a store reservoir at Barrow Gurney; and also to supply the water of the Cold Bath spring at Barrow Gurney taken at the out-cross, and conveyed by a 12-in. main to a reservoir on Bedminster Down, and it was this latter supply which was first brought into use. In 1862 a second large store reservoir was constructed at Barrow Gurney, and in 1865, it having been found that the quantity of water derivable from the gravitation sources described was insufficient to afford an adequate supply for a rapidly growing district, a pumping scheme was adopted and carried into effect at Chelvey, near Nailsea. In 1882 a third and still larger store reservoir was commenced at Barrow Gurney, and is now in use. The available sources of supply in the valley of the River Chew were then fully drawn upon, and it became necessary to extend the works in a fresh direction. In 1888 and 1889 Acts were obtained which authorised the company to impound the streams in the valley

of the River Yeo, where a reservoir has been constructed one mile and three-quarters in length, and capable of containing 1,700,000,000 gallons. The water from this reservoir and from the Rickford and Langford springs is pumped a distance of six miles to junction with the original line of aqueduct, and from the point of junction it flows by gravitation into the store reservoirs at Barrow Gurney, and, as it is delivered out of these reservoirs to the Bristol district, passes through filter beds which are constructed and worked upon scientific principles adopted under the advice of well-known authorities on the very important subject of the filtration of water for town supply. The company have also incurred a very large outlay in the construction of works for the protection of their many sources, with the result that the supply afforded by the company enjoys the very highest reputation as regards its suitability for domestic use, and all the other purposes for which it is required in a large residential and manufacturing district. The population supplied is about 380,000. The water is delivered under constant pressure night and day without interruption; and the company's system extends from the furthest limit of St. George, on the east of the city, to Avonmouth Dock on the west. The capital expended exceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Weights and Measures. The office for stamping and adjusting weights and measures is in Bridewell Street. Inspector, H. E. Sollis.

Wesleyan Methodist Council, Bristol, was formed in April, 1891. It consists of ministers resident in Bristol circuits, together with six persons chosen by the circuits in the June quarterly meeting, with twelve additional members co-opted by the Council in its October meet-

ing. The officers are a president, three vice-presidents, a ministerial and lay secretary, and a treasurer. The Executive Committee includes the officers with a minister and a lay representative from each circuit. Educational matters, temperance and social work frequently occupy its attention. The Council took an active part in establishing the Central Mission, which has achieved remarkable success. The Rev. T. Rippon is in his fifth year of presidency. The Rev. W. Gibson, 32 Blenheim Road, Redland, and J. H. La Trobe, 46 Overhill Road, Staple Hill, are the hon. secretaries.

Wesleys in Bristol, The. It was on March 31st, 1739, that John Wesley first entered Bristol. The immediate cause of his coming was the receipt of a letter from his friend, George Whitefield, who had gathered great crowds to his "field" or open-air preaching in the ancient city. Whitefield was anxious to carry his campaign into Wales, and accordingly invited Wesley to leave London and direct the work so auspiciously commenced here. From this date Bristol figures conspicuously in the annals of the Methodist revival. Not only did the life of the city prove fruitful soil for the work of the evangelists, but as the Metropolis of the West it offered a base of operations which Wesley with his genius for strategic advance was quick to recognise. A study of the geography of the revival establishes the claim of Bristol to share with London the place of pre-eminence in early Methodist history. The frequent preaching tours through Devon and Cornwall which transformed the moral character of the Duchy; the long journeys through the Midlands to the North which stirred the manufacturing districts with a fresh fervour of religion; the repeated visits to Wales and thence

from Holyhead to Ireland, all had Bristol as their starting-point.

It is not to be wondered at, then, that our city still retains many tokens of the religious movement of those stirring years. First in point of interest is the quaint old building between the Horsefair and Broadmead, now used for public worship by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and known to past generations as the "Room." It is, in truth, the oldest Methodist chapel in the world. The occasion for its building was on this wise. Most of the churches having closed their doors against him, Wesley's public work took the two forms of "field-preaching" and expounding the Scriptures to the "religious societies" which he found in existence. Two of these societies with meeting-places in Nicholas Street and Baldwin Street so increased in numbers under his ministry, that a larger room for assembly became a necessity, and on May 12th, 1739, the foundation-stones of the new "Room" were laid and the next month the first service was held within its walls. The building thus erected became the rallying ground of the early Methodists of the city, and the home of their preachers when resident in Bristol. In 1748 it was considerably enlarged. It is comparatively little changed since those days. While pulpit, choir seats, and organ are modern, the old pews and quaint deep gallery still remain. In the dim little vestry beside the pulpit the second conference, which met in 1745, was probably held. The visitor will regard with the greatest interest the tiny living-rooms on the upper floor. These were the bedrooms and studies of Wesley and his preachers; those used by Wesley himself are immediately opposite the staircase. The large landing on to which these rooms open served as a dining-hall.

In two other respects the "Room" in the Horsefair is closely connected with the early developments of Methodism. The class meeting, with the contribution of class-pence—the democratic system of Methodist church finance—owes its origin to the plan adopted at the suggestion of Captain Foy at a meeting held in the "Room" in 1742, to devise means for clearing the debts on the building. A less pleasing association is the connection with the sacramental controversies which clouded the closing years of the eighteenth century. The party of freedom, which claimed that authority should be given to the Methodist preachers generally to administer the sacraments to the Societies, broke away from the "Room," and in 1795 built "Ebenezer," the fine chapel which stands in Old King Street. Happily the breach was healed a few years later and unity restored.

At Kingswood, in the grounds of the Reformatory School, stands the second oldest Methodist chapel. It was built very soon after that in the Horsefair, and was associated with Wesley's work for the education of the colliers' children of King Square. Another spot of unique interest to the student of Methodist origins is No. 6 Dighton Street, King Square, the house in which the "American ordinations" took place. Here dwelt John Castleman, surgeon; and in his house Wesley frequently stayed as friend, and sometimes as patient. In the room which was set apart for his use on September 2nd, 1784, Wesley, assisted by Dr. Coke and James Creighton, ordained for service in the United States—which had just won their independence—Richard Whatcoat and Thomas Vasey as "presbyters"; and afterwards further ordained Dr. Coke to work with Francis Asbury as "superintendent" of the societies in

America. The act was a momentous one. Without entering upon the doctrinal questions involved, its significance will be clear when it is said that by the millions of American Methodists of to-day what was done in 1784 in Bristol is regarded as the foundation-stone-laying of their church organisation.

In Charles Street, not far from Dighton Street, is the house which was Charles Wesley's home from 1749 until 1771, and where doubtless he composed many of his hymns. All his children were born there, and some of them are buried in the neighbouring churchyard of St. James's. Many other sites in the city are closely linked with the work of the Wesleys. Near Avon Street, hard by Temple Meads Station, perhaps in the shadow of the glass-house cupolas, which certainly date back to his day, John Wesley preached his first "field"-sermon on April 2nd, 1739. Carolina Row, King Square, it is probable, was the scene of his last open-air service, fifty-one years after, on August 29th, 1790. Redcliff Hill, Hanham Mount, Rose Green, and Baptist Mills were among the other places frequently visited by the busy preachers. Temple Church often welcomed the evangelist in the later years of his ministry, though it is less pleasant to record that its vicar refused to administer the sacrament to Charles Wesley and his fellow-Methodists in 1740. Wesley's philanthropic activities were especially associated with the old prisons of Newgate and Bridewell. There he visited and preached continually. An interesting episode was his journey to Knowle to visit the French prisoners-of-war, 1,100 of whom were confined there. He found them ill-provided with clothing, and raised a considerable sum of money, which was spent in meeting their immediate necessities.

In closing this brief résumé of the association of Bristol with the work of the Wesleys, mention must be made of two historical documents of the revival written in the city. The first was the sermon on "Free-Grace," published in 1740. In this Wesley opposes predestination as taught by Whitefield. The publication of this sermon was one of the decisive acts in the theological controversy which led to the separation of Whitefield from the Wesleys, and the organisation of those who held with Whitefield into Lady Huntingdon's Connexion in England, and the Calvinistic Methodist Church in Wales. The other document was the "Notes on the New Testament," written at Hotwells in the winter of 1753. Wesley came there broken in health to take the famous waters. So firmly convinced was he that he was a dying man as actually to pen his epitaph, "to prevent vile panegyric"; but Clifton breezes and Hotwells waters conspired to mend the mischief, and set the evangelist on his journeyings for nigh on another forty years. The "Notes on the New Testament" derive their importance to-day from the fact that they form a part of the legal doctrinal basis of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Western College (Congregational).

A college for the education and training of young men proposing to become Congregational ministers was founded by the Independents in 1752, and was established at Plymouth about 1846. A more central situation being considered desirable, the committee in 1901 purchased the extensive premises in Cotham Road, opposite Highbury Chapel, and on October 7th, 1901, the college was formerly opened in its new home. In 1905 a building of a more extensive and permanent character was begun, and will be



THE "ROOM" IN THE HORSEFAIR, ERECTED IN 1739.

(First Chapel built for Wesleyan Methodists.)



KINGSWOOD SCHOOL, FOUNDED BY WESLEY IN 1741.

opened in September, 1906. The average number of students is about twenty-five. The students attend Bristol University College, which affords excellent facilities for the students prosecuting their studies for the degrees of the University of London prior to entering on their professional theological course. The entire arts and theological curriculum extends over six years. Principal, Rev. Dr. Chapman.

William III. Statue, Queen Square. This monument, one of the finest equestrian statues in the kingdom, was the work of the celebrated Rysbrach, and was erected in 1736 at a cost of about £2,000, nearly the whole of the expense being borne by the Corporation and the Society of Merchant Venturers.

Workhouses. (*See* Poor Law Administration.)

Working Classes, Houses for the. At a meeting of the Council in November, 1899, it was announced that before a number of sanctioned schemes of street improvement could be taken in hand the Government required that provision should be made for the re-housing of the working classes whose dwellings would be demolished. Orders were accordingly given for the erection of seventy tenements in St. Philip's Marsh, Mina Road, and other eastern localities, at a cost of £18,900, including erection of building and purchase of land. The buildings were completed in the summer of 1901. They comprise twenty-six tenements, of two rooms each and forty-four of three rooms each, the former being let at 3s. 3d. and the latter at 4s. 6d. per week, and water being provided free of cost. Four more dwellings have since then been erected at Fishponds Road, at a cost of £800. Each dwelling con-

tains a living room, sitting-room, and three bedrooms.

Workmen's Clubs. In several of the poor and thickly-populated parishes are clubs of this description. (*See* Clubs.)

Young Men's Christian Association. The central branch of the association in Bristol is situated in St. James's Square, and comprises a block of buildings (including a large hall and a gymnasium) covering some 1,500 square yards. The beginning of this (now widely-known and eminently useful) institute is very interesting. On January 17th, 1853, several young men being anxious for the moral and spiritual welfare of other young men, under the presidency of William Day Wills, held a meeting in the large vestry of the historic Broadmead Chapel and decided to form a Y.M.C.A.; a committee was appointed, and William Day Wills was unanimously elected president. A suitable building, viz. 4 St. James's Square, was taken and fitted up to meet the requirements of the work. In 1863, the building being offered for sale, it was purchased for £500. A great loss was sustained by the death of W. D. Wills in 1865. He was succeeded by George Thomas, during whose term of office the work made great strides. Its progress, however, was much hindered through insufficient accommodation; but in 1872, under the presidency of Robert Charlton, the adjoining premises and property were purchased. This, with the necessary alterations and fittings, involved an outlay of £2,500, which sum was raised within a twelvemonth. William Terrell was the next president, and he was in his turn succeeded by J. Storrs Fry in 1877. In 1879 an excellent gymnasium was erected and thoroughly equipped at a considerable cost.

The need of a large hall for public meetings, etc., was keenly felt, and in 1882 D. L. Moody, who was conducting a mission in this city, made a special appeal for funds to build a suitable association hall. Thanks to the munificence of some of our leading citizens, over £2,000 was promised within twenty-four hours, and within a short time £3,000 was raised for this purpose. The hall was opened on June 30th, 1884. It measures 97 feet in length by 45 feet in breadth, and is 35 feet high. Seating accommodation is provided for about 1,200 persons, while a much larger number can find standing room at a mass meeting. The structure is designed in the Italian style. The material employed for the walling is best Cattybrook moulded brick with terra cotta enrichments, including an ornamental frieze. The coved ceiling is of plaster panelling. It is lighted throughout with electricity, and is well ventilated.

In 1886 the British Conference of Y.M.C.A.'s was held in Bristol, about 300 delegates attending. During the same year the basement of the premises, conveniently altered and fitted up for the purpose with a sufficiency of light and ventilation, was opened as a youths' department by J. Storrs Fry. This branch of the work is still in full swing, with S. T. Jey as president and honorary treasurer, and with C. Norman Lennard as secretary. In 1903 the jubilee of the institution was celebrated, on which occasion the British Conference of Y.M.C.A.'s was held at St. James's Square. An idea of the many-sided features of the work may be gathered from the following: For the furtherance of the religious part of the work there are held weekly prayer meetings, preparation classes for preachers, Sunday-school teachers and Christian workers generally; evangelistic ser-

vices, open-air missions, and the young men's rally (a meeting for Bible study). To cater for the intellectual needs of young men there is a large reading-room plentifully supplied with newspapers and periodicals; also a well-equipped circulating and reference libraries, besides which educational classes, literary and debating society, and microscopical clubs hold regular meetings. For physical development and recreation there is the fine gymnasium, cricket, rambling, cycling, basket ball, swimming chess, Badminton, bagatelle, and ping-pong clubs. For lovers of music there is a choral society, male voice choir and orchestral band. The institute is open daily from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. The annual subscription for use of premises during the day is 10s. 6d., for evening use only 5s., gymnasium 5s. extra. Hon. subscribers of 21s. have the privilege of nominating two young men. The general secretary is Ralph M. Morphet.

The Totterdown branch, which comprises a fine block of buildings, situated at the corner of Bushy Park, was opened on May 3rd, 1900, by J. Storrs Fry, over £5,000 being expended on its erection. The Kingswood branch, situated on the main road, was opened in 1886; the Hotwells branch in Dowry Square on December 3rd, 1901, by the Lord Mayor of Bristol; and the Bedminster branch at East Street was started in April, 1904. The three last-named branches are only opened in the evenings.

Young Women's Christian Association was founded in 1855. It has a house and institute at 19 Berkeley Square, Clifton, and also at 17 Portland Square, Bristol. These provide comfortable Christian homes for young women in business—teachers, clerks, typists and others.

They also supply a place of resort, especially in the evening, for large numbers, when different classes are arranged for French, singing, nursing, and other branches of study requested by the members. Bible-classes are held on Sunday from 3 to 4. These institutes are open all day, closing at 10.30 p.m., and a subscription of 3s. per annum admits to the library, use of piano, and reading-room. Boarders are received at either home on very reasonable terms. Apply to resident superintendent. President, Mrs. Savile, Rodney Place, Clifton; hon. sec. Berkeley Square, Miss Edith Savill, Queen's Avenue; hon. sec. Portland Square, Miss Butlin, The Grange, Stoke Bishop.

Zigzag, The, is a steep, winding footpath cut in St. Vincent's Rocks, a short distance from the Suspension Bridge, and leads from Hotwells to the summit of Clifton Down.

Zoological Gardens, The, are situated in the most delightful and frequented part of Clifton. The first report of the Society was published in 1836, and stated that "in the summer of 1835 it was resolved that a society be formed, which shall consist of such persons as shall become members thereof by the payment of the sum of £25, and that the person so paying shall be considered the proprietor of one share in the property and effects of the society, and that the whole number of shares shall not exceed 500. For the furtherance of the purposes of the society, a provisional committee was appointed, which proceeded to purchase a piece of land in the neighbourhood of Clifton, to obtain plans for its adaptation to the purposes of a zoological garden, and to execute those plans with as much dispatch as was consistent with the season

of the year and a careful regard to the economy which the existing extent of their immediately available funds rendered advisable. How far they have succeeded in their labours will best be seen by an inspection of the garden and examination of their accounts."

The committee purchased twelve acres of land from Francis Adams for the sum of £3,456 10s., and desired to form not only a zoological society, but also a botanical garden. The first balance-sheet was issued on May 7th, 1836. The gardens do not appear to have been able to meet current expenses without the aid of fêtes, for as early as 1846-7 this plan of obtaining "gate money" was adopted. The first horticultural fêtes were held in 1855, and were "marked by universal approbation." They, however, ceased in 1867. In 1868 the Rajah of Mysore presented to the committee an elephant, which cost in transit to the gardens £163 10s. In July, 1876, an unfortunate accident occurred during a display of fireworks by the falling of a rocket-stick into the eye of a man standing outside the gates. He eventually lost the sight of both eyes, and the committee in some degree compensated him by the payment of £500.

The northern entrance to the gardens is from the verge of the Downs, and immediately leads to the great terrace, which forms a pleasant promenade, the borders and adjacent plateau being studded with choice trees and shrubs from various climes, as also with some of Nature's gayest flowers, which give to the general appearance a charming effect; while arbours and seats are judiciously placed in various parts, forming pleasant and cool retreats for the exercises required for health and for pleasure. There is also an entrance from the south in Guthrie Road.

An agreeable feature to the gardens is the artistically and tastefully laid out lake, the borders here and there being adorned with choice shrubs. In the centre is placed a fountain, which when in full play has a very pleasing effect. The gardens also have a refreshment pavilion, an orchestra for music, giant strides for children, ladies' cloak-room, etc. The popularity of the place increases with years. Special fêtes are provided by the Zoological Gardens Committee at the Easter, Whitsuntide, and August Bank Holidays, generally attended with displays of fireworks. Of late years fêtes and gymkhanas have been held on a large scale, usually at the end of June, in aid of various charitable and other institutions. The largest was that held in 1905 in aid of the Bristol Royal Infirmary. It extended over a whole week, and resulted in a profit of £7,500.

The gardens contain several fine animals, some of them the best

specimens of their kind in the country. Great improvement has recently been made in the housing of the beasts and in the adoption of the out of door and fresh air principle. The feeding hours of the carnivora are 3 p.m. in winter and 4 p.m. in summer, notice being given at the entrance gates. The elephant bathes at noon each day during the summer months.

The gardens are open on weekdays from 9 a.m. to sunset, and on Sundays to shareholders and subscribers only from 12 noon to 4 p.m. Holders of single shares are admitted to the gardens free of charge at all times; holders of more than one share have the right of free admittance for their family at all times, or may nominate someone to be admitted free. Terms of subscription are one guinea for free admittance for a single person and two guineas for a family. The superintendent of the gardens is Capt. G. B. Villiers.

IN order to make "Arrowsmith's Dictionary of Bristol" as complete as possible, a short Summary of the History of Bristol is given in the remaining pages; this, in a concise form, records the principal events from an early period to the end of the year 1905.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

"Her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of Time."—GRAY.



FROM the time of the Conquest Bristol, the chief city of the West, has been a place of great importance. For upwards of five hundred years it was second or third to London; during a similar period it has been and still is in itself a county, possessing peculiar judicial and charter privileges. It lies between Somerset and Gloucestershire, upon the River Avon; its boundaries and jurisdiction extend from Hanham to the Steep and Flat Holms, two islands in the Bristol Channel.

The population is estimated [1906] at about 360,000.

Its municipal government consists of a lord mayor, twenty-two aldermen, and sixty-six councillors, with a high steward, a sheriff, a deputy sheriff, and other officers. The magistrates of the city number about ninety.

The judges of the Western Circuit hold in the city courts of assize, but the recorder of the city presides at quarter sessions.

Bristol gives a title to a marquis, and returns four members to the House of Commons. The municipal city and county of Bristol is co-terminus with the parish of Bristol. The municipal city includes, in addition to the four divisions of the parliamentary borough of Bristol, parts of the Thornbury division of Gloucestershire and the northern division of Somerset.

By virtue of its geographical position, its imports, exports, and manufactures, Bristol has for many centuries been the commercial metropolis of the West of England and South Wales. Many trades in Bristol have hundreds of employes and a large business connection throughout the United Kingdom in addition to their foreign transactions. Amongst these may be specified the cocoa, tobacco, timber, corn, provisions, wines and spirits, sugar, soap, boots and shoes, stay and corset, printing, manure, and engineering trades, all of which have of late years developed remarkably.

The charters of Bristol are ancient, numerous, and in some instances unique; they date from the twelfth century. The earliest official connected with the government of the city was the prepositor, who acted as bailiff for the king. The office of mayor dates from 1216, since when the list is unbroken. Whilst holding office the mayor has the honour due to an earl (the sword of state being borne before and not behind him) in the king's presence or elsewhere; within the city he takes precedence of all except the Royal Family. In 1585 Earl Pembroke, the Lord-Lieutenant of the City and County, was rebuked by the queen, fined and committed to the Tower, for taking precedence of the mayor.

The city arms are: "Gules, in base per pale: dexter, on barry wavy of six argent and azure (water) a full-rigged ship or with sails and pennons

of the second (originally with one mast and sailing sinisterways, now with two visible, the third being behind the castle and sailing dexterways); sinister, on a mount vert a castle with two domed turrets, on each a pole and pennon, masonried silver." Crest, granted in 1569: "On a wreath or and gules, out of clouds two arms enbowed in saltire, dexter over sinister, all proper, the sinister holding a snake vert and the dexter a pair of scales or." Supporters: "On a mount vert, two unicorns sejant or, armed crined and unguled sable. Mantled, or and argent." Motto: "*Virtute et Industria*."

The only permanent erections of the early Britons, a nomadic race, were the pit dwellings and earthen ramparts upon the hilltops, whither they repaired when their district was invaded.

The great abundance of these remains in the vicinity of Bristol proves that from an early age the region has been largely populated.

Tradition ascribes its foundation as a town to Brennus (B.C. 380). The Celtic chronicles repeatedly mention an inhabited spot corresponding with the situation of Bristol under the title of "Caer Oder," the city of the chasm. These statements, however, are destitute of authority.

The Roman Ptolemy speaks of Venta Belgarum, which, from its situation has been erroneously thought by some historians to have been Bristol. Welsh authors of the sixth century speak of Caer Brito, which means, some think, the city of the painted men. It has been suggested that as Britsi in the Celtic, Hebrew, and cognate languages means "breaches," "a separated place," Bristol was merely another form of the old Celtic name, the City of the Chasm. There is no getting over the fact, however, that no Anglo-Saxon chronicler mentions the existence of Bristol at all until the tenth century.

Pleasantly situated on seven or eight slight elevations in a valley sheltered on every side by lofty hills, with the turbid Avon bending round to its centre in a curve almost identical with that which the "Yellow Tiber" makes to the "Pons Palatinus," the city has ever been thought to bear a resemblance to ancient Rome.

When the Roman general, Ostorius Scapula, conquered this portion of the island, A.D. 50, he erected along the course of the Severn and Avon *Castra* (utilising where he could the British fortresses), in order to keep in check the still unsubdued Silures, *i.e.* the inhabitants of West Wales (Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset) and North Wales, *i.e.* the country west of the Severn. There are at least thirty of these Romanised British camps upon the hills that fringe the two rivers, all within radii of a few miles from Bristol.

Three of these *Castra*, not originally of Roman construction, are found upon the Downs, separated only by the gorge of the Avon and Nightingale Valley. Girded thus by forts, the low hill promontory at the confluence of and nearly encircled by the rivers Avon and Frome is by some supposed to have offered a suitable spot for the winter quarters of the Roman army. Many discoveries, however, have proved that they had an extensive and populous station at Sea Mills, about two miles below the city, which afforded commodious communication with the great camps in South Wales; while there is some doubt whether, nearly 2,000 years ago, the marshy ground of Bristol was not then submerged by the Avon. Finally, the marked manner in which the Roman road from Bath to Sea Mills (still traceable) avoids Bristol affords strong confirmation to the theory that no station existed here.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

The precise period when the Christian religion was introduced into Britain is uncertain; but there is good ground for the belief that, if St. Paul himself did not bring hither the Gospel, it was preached in what is now known as Gloucestershire soon after Apostolic times. "As sure as God's in Gloucestershire" is an ancient proverb that sprang perhaps from this root. This much is certain, that when St. Augustine, a Benedictine prior of Rome, came to introduce the Roman Catholic formula into Britain, he found part of the land parcelled out into sees, each having its own bishop, also many monks and churches. Some of these churches Ethelbert gave Augustine liberty to repair and rebuild. The Pelagianism of the ecclesiastics he sought to amend by a personal conference. The spot appointed was in the Diocese of Worcester, on the borders of the Hwicci and the West Saxons. Now tradition has for ages named St. Augustine's Place, College Green, as the site where this famous synod was held, and the spot singularly fulfils every condition of the statement. Here also Jordan, Augustine's companion, preached from a pulpit of stone, here he was buried, and here six centuries later was erected the first monastic church in Bristol for the Black Canons of St. Augustine.

Polydore Vergil states that in the ninth century Bristol was taken and sacked by the Danes; but Vergil wrote 700 years after this alleged event, which is unmentioned by every early chronicler. In A.D. 925 we learn that Aylward Snew was its lord, and fifty years after one of the national mints existed in Bristol. The earliest known coin is a silver penny of Ethelred II., whose reign began in 978; coins struck locally also exist of Cnut (eleven varieties), Harold I., Edward the Confessor, and Harold II., all of which are now very rare.

The adage, "Rome was not built in a day," is equally true of Bristol, and the fact that six at least of the Saxon kings found within the security of its walls a treasury and a mint sufficiently attests its antiquity.

Incidentally we may mention that the following kings are known to have minted money in Bristol:—William the Conqueror, William Rufus, and Henry I.; Henry II., Henry III., Edward I., Henry VI., Edward IV., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Charles I., and William III. In addition to this, large numbers of Bristol farthings were issued here in Elizabeth's reign, and again between 1651 and 1670.

Edward the Elder, A.D. 915, is said to have built a castle at the mouth of the Avon. Whether this site is to be literally understood, or whether this castle formed a nucleus of the afterwards celebrated structure, is doubtful.

Harold, son of Godwin, afterwards Harold II., in 1063 sailed at Rogation tide with a fleet of ships which he had fitted out in Bristol against Griffin, Prince of Wales. Being successful, he returned up the Avon with the gory head of his foe hanging from the rigging of his ship, which trophy of success he presented to the king (Edward the Confessor).

Only four years later his sons, landing from Ireland, sought to rouse the kingdom against the Normans; but the Bristol burghers defended the town, and the invaders, after plundering South Gloucestershire, retreated to their ships; and so closes the Saxon rule in Bristol.

In 1069 the Saxon custom of electing their own chief officer was overridden by William, who appointed Harding, a resident in the town, to be its prepositor, or king's reeve. To his queen, Matilda, the king gave the castle of Bristol, and with it feudal rule over Bristol and the

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Honour of Gloucester. From henceforth, whilst London with its tower was held to be the king's, Bristol with its castle usually became part of the dower of the queen.

A legend clings to this first transfer. The last Saxon lord of the castle, it is said, was Brictric, who, when young, had been sent on an embassy to the court of Baldwin, Count of Flanders. There Matilda, the count's daughter, fell in love with the yellow-haired Saxon; but he didn't like the lady.

"The pangs and tortures of a slighted love
Turn all to hate,
And make revenge the darling of the soul."

Matilda, who had now married the Conqueror, besought of him as her boon Brictric and his estates. William (whose policy it was to extirpate the Saxon Thanes) gladly consented: the triumphant queen revelled in the honour of Gloucester, while Brictric languished and died in prison. Unfortunately for this myth, it has been proved that Brictric's possessions were in a quite different part of the country.

From Domesday we learn that Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, and leader of William's cavalry at Hastings, was made constable of Bristol Castle, from which he derived a revenue of 33 marks of silver and one of gold. The burgh of Bristowe with Barton paid 110 marks of silver to the king, who held it in his own hands.

Geoffrey, at William's death, held the castle in favour of Robert, the elder son, against William Rufus. The warlike prelate and his nephew, Robert de Mowbray, harried Gloucestershire, and sacked and burned Berkeley and Bath. The townsmen had begun a second wall, following the inner bank of the Fromm from Christmas Street to Newgate (Castle Mill Street), where it, of course, joined the castle.

William must have the credit of abolishing that most horrible Saxon law which permitted a man to sell into slavery his own children. Slavery was general in Britain. In A.D. 816 it was decreed in a synod that the English slaves belonging to a bishop, if they had been reduced to slavery during his lifetime, should be set free at his death.

Now Bristol, the great trading port of the West, did a large foreign export trade in the human commodity, and to enhance the value of the young women the merchants made mock marriages with them, and sold them when pregnant at a higher price. Young persons of both sexes, some of them of great beauty, might daily in that age be seen in the market-place tied together with ropes, and thus exposed for sale; and men hesitated not to sell their own relatives, even their children, into foreign slavery. Wulfstan, Bishop of Worcester, came into this part of his diocese and preached for two months against the practice. He and Archbishop Lanfranc importuned the king, who, deriving a revenue in the shape of a poll-tax on each slave sold, was somewhat hard to be convinced.

This is the first time we hear of a Bristol mob. Excited probably by the bishop's preaching, and the knowledge that the slaves were drawn chiefly from their own class, they fell upon one of the slave merchants with lynch-law and put out both his eyes. "Thus," continued the old writer, "they abandoned that wicked trade, and set an example to all the rest of England." Finally the Norman swept the abomination away.

History affirms that Henry, upon wresting the throne from Robert, his eldest brother, confined him in the castle of Bristol, and afterwards

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burned out his eyes for attempting to escape; this latter statement is more than doubtful. Isabella, daughter and heiress of Robert Fitzhamon, Earl of Gloucester, was rich in men, money, and lands: Henry commanded her to marry Robert, his own illegitimate son. The stout-hearted damsel told the king "that he wanted not herself, but her inheritance, for his son," adding "that it would be foul dishonour for one of her rank to marry a man of his status, who had not two names by which he might be known." "Damsel," replied the king, "thou sayest well, my son shall have a name fair as thy sire's, henceforth he shall be Sir Robert Le Fitzroi" (son of the king). "That, sire, is a fair name and of great repute as long as *he* liveth. But what shall his son's be? Perchance he may come to have no name." "Damsel, thou hast reason," quoth he; "his name shall be Robert, Earl of Gloucester, he and his heirs shall be Earls of Gloucester." "Sire, I like this well, I and all my things shall be his."

This Robert, Consul of Gloucester, brought high renown upon Bristol; he

"Rered here a castell with a nobel toure

That of alle the towers in England is said to be the floure."

This great tower he added to the castle, which he may be said to have rebuilt. The stone was brought from Caen, and every tenth block the Consul gave to build the priory of St. James and its church. Robert upheld the right of his nephew Henry against Stephen; the latter besieged Bristol, and was advised to stop up the Avon at Hotwells, and so drown the townsmen like rats in their holes (an engineering feat too great for that age). Afterwards, when Stephen was taken at Lincoln, he was confined to the new tower in Bristol Castle until Robert fell into the hands of Stephen's queen, when an exchange of prisoners was affected.

During four years of this bitter internecine strife the young Prince Henry was sent by his father Geoffry of Anjou to his uncle, Earl Robert of Gloucester, who provided a tutor for him named Matthew, that he might be "instructed in letters and trained up in civil behaviour."

Here he contracted a warm friendship with Robert Fitzhardinge (son of Harding) of the great stone house, and one of his first acts on attaining the crown was to promote a double marriage between the houses of Fitzhardinge and Berkeley. The charters by which Henry II. conferred great privileges upon "My men of Bristowe" were most valuable. The existence over the Avon at an early date of a bridge (probably of wood) is proved by one of his charters; the document itself has disappeared, but a very excellent copy exists at the Council House.

Meanwhile Robert Fitzhardinge, weary of the world, had built the monastery of St. Augustine, which, begun in 1142, was dedicated in 1148. Upon the exquisite arch leading into Lower College Green is an inscription that attributes the building of the abbey to Henry II. and Robert Fitzhardinge jointly. (This is the interpolation of a later age. Henry was a schoolboy of nine when the foundations were laid, nor did he attain the throne until six years after the building had been consecrated.) Robert Fitzhardinge died a canon of this monastery in 1170 at the ripe age of 75. Eva, his wife, who died shortly after him, founded the nunnery of Saint Mary Magdalene and became its first prioress.

John was lord of Bristol long ere he attained the throne; the charter privileges which, as feudal lord, he bestowed upon its inhabitants are as extensive as possible, and the treasured parchment is still in excellent

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preservation. Bristol in return stuck to her lord in his revolt against his brother and liege; Robert de Berkeley, his constable of Bristol Castle, successfully defending it against all the attacks from the party of Cœur de Lion.

John was reconciled to Richard, but one Richard de Dorescuilz was fined 100s. for having been one of the defenders of the castle. The Jews, who had established themselves just outside and under the walls, between Broad Street and Small Street, were now greatly persecuted for their money's sake. This was begun by the burghers in the reign of Henry II., who "did Sturmis the usurer to death" (for which they had to pay the king 80 marks). John continued the game, exacting from the Israelites forced loans. From Abraham, an aged man, he demanded 10,000 marks (equivalent to £60,000), and upon his refusal ordered the executioner to pluck out forcibly (*excutere*) a tooth a day from the old man's head until he complied. For seven days the miserable wretch endured the torment until he had but one tooth left, when, fearful that the blow that struck out that would be followed by another that would leave him headless, he yielded and paid the money.

In 1209 John, at Bristol, "made proclamation forbidding taking of all sorts of feathered game," the first edict of the kind ever issued, we believe, by an English king; William had protected the beasts, now John converted birds into game. He strove also to regulate the price of bread and wine (the meat and drink of the age) by assize; wheat was to be sold at 18d. and barley and oats at 6d. per bushel; strong wine at 4d. per gallon, claret at 20s. and 24s. per tun. Men naturally refused to grow grapes that would not pay for cultivation, hence followed a season of great scarcity; so great was it that the Abbot of St. Augustine's was ordered by writ from the king to feed daily with pottage 200 poor. (London had to feed 300.)

John is said to have had a mansion in what is now Queen Charlotte Street, overlooking beautiful gardens, the Marsh (Queen Square), and the meandering river. He also had a treasury in Bristol.

According to tradition, Henry III., like his grandfather, was a Bristol schoolboy. The story has no other basis than that the boy king, in the first year of his reign, spent six weeks at Bristol Castle. Upon his father's death, being nine years of age, he was taken by Gualo, the Legate, to Gloucester, and there crowned with a plain gold band. Removing for greater security to Bristol, a grand council was held, at which the nobility paid him homage. Liberal charters were granted to Bristol, and it has been asserted that Henry granted the burgesses the right to choose a mayor and two provosts or reeves. Whether this be so or not, the first mayor of whom we have certain knowledge held office in 1216.

The Mendicant Friars now began to flock into and around Bristol, settling upon fertile spots left unoccupied by the monks. They brought with them a great taste for gardening, and introduced many new plants, fruits, and vegetables, until Bristol's walls became surrounded by an outer ring of religious houses and their gardens. These commanded every avenue of access to the town, so that all traffic had to run the gauntlet and be subject to espionage as it passed between their respective grounds. In 1238 William de Marisco, accused of attempting the king's life, fled to Lundy, fortified it, and lived by piracy on Bristol shipping. He and sixteen of his men were subsequently taken and hanged.

The original course of the Frome must naturally have been down



NORMAN GATEWAY, COLLEGE GREEN.

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through a part of Marsh Street, whence diverging to the left it found its way into the Avon, bringing down its diluvium, and with it, in the lapse of ages, forming the Marsh (Queen Square). When Bristol was first fortified a feather of the Froom was carried round the east of the castle into the Avon under Queen Street; another was brought round by what is now St. Stephen's Street, and this latter stream turned Baldwin's mill, on the site of the Back Hall. Except in times of flood, this latter would be made the chief stream in order to supply the exigencies of the inhabitants, and to work the *Lord's* mill. The ancient name of Marsh Street—Skadpulle Street (scatter or overflowing pool street)—shows the devious course of the river. When in the middle of the thirteenth century a new cut was finished for the Froom straight from the Stone Bridge to the Avon at Prince's Bridge, absorbing the mill stream, which in Baldwin Street had been the ditch or fosse of the wall, a new line of defence became necessary. This was planned further west, to make room for the now rapidly expanding town. The wall from Small Street to St. Nicholas was destroyed; Stephen Street and Nicholas Street were partly erected upon its site, and a new wall was built, which, beginning near Christmas Street, ran westward to Viell's Tower (St. Augustine's Bridge), thence to Thunderbolt Street, and so along the northern side of King Street to the Avon, having gates at Marsh Street and Back Street. The fifth and sixth decades of this century must have been busy ones in Bristol. The land for the trench was purchased in 1239 from Abbot Bradestane, and the men of Redcliff aided in digging it out; the earth spread over what is now Queen Square gave solidity and two feet in height to the Marsh. This trench (now the west branch of the Floating Harbour, crossed by St. Augustine's Bridge) was finished in 1247, and its cost was £5,000 (equivalent to a much larger sum nowadays). The demolition of the old city wall and the erection of the new one were included in these decades; so also was the great work of erecting a stone bridge forming a communication between Bristol and Redcliff, in lieu, it would appear, of the old wooden one. This was accomplished (according to a doubtful tradition) by damming the land waters at Tower Harrazt, and also the tidal water from Redcliff Wharf to the corner of the Welsh Back. An old creek ran up from the wharf into Pile Street, and another in Back Avon Walk nearly met this. These were deepened, and the tidal Avon, whilst the bridge was building, took the above-named course. When the bridge was finished another wall was erected on the inner bank of this stream, which then became the fosse. This wall had gates at Redcliff and Temple Streets, a good portion of which was built by the butchers of Redcliff.

In 1259 the monks of St. Augustine and the good brethren of St. Mark (whose home was on the site of the Merchant Venturers' Technical School, their church being now the Lord Mayor's Chapel) quarrelled as to the right of pasturage in the Sanctuary, their common burial-ground (now College Green); they converted, not each other's tempers, which, like those of all quarrelsome ecclesiastics, were anything but lamb-like, but each other's sheep into mutton, and at last appealed to the bishop. He gave his claimants each a shell, but swallowed the oyster himself. He decreed that St. Mark's men might bury their dead in the green, but the graves were to be levelled; St. Augustine's monks might mow the grass for their church, but all sheep caught thereon should be put into the pound, and the pindar, fining their owners half a mark per score, should pay the money to himself, their bishop.

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When the barons' war broke out Prince Edward, by his heavy requisitions for the castle, drove the townsmen to side with his foes, and they unitedly besieged him in his castle. He escaped by a stratagem; when subsequently he was a prisoner in Wallingford two of his knights set out with a body of men from Bristol Castle in a vain attempt to rescue him. Soon after this Edward's people by his command yielded the castle to the townsmen. Then the prince's people, with three armed galleys, came out of the Usk and fell upon a Bristol fleet which had been sent to convey the Earl of Leicester and his army from Newport to the Avon. These galleys sunk eleven ships and put the rest to flight. This proved a fatal blow to the barons. In 1265 the prince retook the castle, and the townsmen compounded for their revolt by a fine of £1,000.

Leicester, when he perished, left a daughter, Eleanor, who, when living in France, was affianced to Llewellyn, Prince of Wales. Coming to join her betrothed, the ship was seized in Carmarthen Bay by Bristol men, and the princess became a prisoner in the castle. This romantic incident has been thought (but incorrectly) to have originated the device upon the ancient seal of Bristol.

Want of space compels us to epitomise, and we now give the most important events occurring to present date.

1281. Edward I. spent Christmas in Bristol.—1284. He was again in Bristol for Christmas, and restored to the burgesses the charter which he had seized some time previously.—1293. Eleanor, the king's daughter, was married in Bristol; Simon de Burton at work on the north porch of St. Mary Redcliff.—1311. The Monastery (Cathedral) began to be rebuilt.—1312. The citizens resist the imposition of a "cocket" or "fish toll" by Edward II.—1313. They throw up a wall and defend the town against the king's forces in the castle; a great riot fomented by an unjust appointment of arbitrators by the king, twenty persons killed and many wounded by the populace.—1314. Twenty thousand men besiege Bristol unsuccessfully.—1316. Bristol again besieged by the king and taken; Edward pardons the burgesses; a terrible famine.—1320. The king grants Hugh Despencer the castle and town of Bristol.—1321-2. The war of the barons.—1326. After a three days' siege by the queen, the barons, and the citizens, the castle surrenders; the king and young Despencer having escaped in the early morning by boat, the elder Despencer, an old man of ninety, was hanged in his armour, and his body cut to pieces and given to the dogs.—1327. Edward II. brutally murdered at Berkeley Castle.—1330. Edward III. confirms the charters.—1336. Wheat, 3d. per bushel; a fat ox, 6s. 8d.; fat sheep, 7d.; fat goose, 2d.; a pig, 1d. By the immigration of the Flemings the woollen trade was now brought to Bristol, the different branches giving their names to localities and also to handicraftsmen: Weaver, Dyer, Tucker, Fuller, Blanket, Webb, Webber, Sherman, Coates, Taylor, etc., etc. Bristol became famous for its red cloth.—1346. Bristol sends twenty-three ships to assist the king in the siege of Calais.—1347. A charter granted, giving power to punish night-walkers and dishonest bakers, etc.—1348-9. A terrible famine followed by pestilence, the grass several inches high in High and Broad Streets.—1362. The staple of wool established in Bristol.—1373. For the aid that the town had rendered the king, and a *douceur* of 600 marks, Edward III. made Bristol a county of itself, the bounds of which were set by charter. In commemoration, perhaps, of this event, the High Cross was this year

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re-erected at the top of High Street. The king fixed the number of the Common Council, to consist of mayor, sheriff, and forty burgesses.—1376. The election of mayor and sheriff appointed to be by the Common Council on Holy-rod Day; and on Michaelmas Day following they should take the oath.—1377. The mayor and commonalty lent the king 500 marks; on two subsequent occasions they lent him 100 and 200 marks.—*Circa* 1385. Purney, the Wycliffite, busy preaching in Bristol.—1396. By charter the officers of the king's household were deprived of their ancient feudal rights in the market.—1399. Richard came to Bristol in the spring of this year on his way to Ireland, which he reached at the end of May. Henry of Lancaster landed in Yorkshire in his absence and marched on Bristol, whither Richard's adherents had fled for refuge. The castle held out for four days, and then surrendered; the Earl of Wiltshire, Sir John Bushy (Speaker), and Sir Henry Green were the next day beheaded at the High Cross. A year had barely rolled away ere another tragedy was enacted on the same spot; Thomas, Lord Spencer, for conspiring against the new king (Henry IV.), was beheaded, and Henry gave William Flaxman, Spencer's captor, the victim's gown of motley damask of velvet furred, which he was wearing when taken.—1401. Queen Joanna had Bristol Castle settled upon her. When, in 1404, 12,000 Frenchmen landed in Wales, Thomas Lord Berkeley, with ships from Bristol, set upon the French fleet in Milford Haven, burned fifteen and captured fourteen of their ships.—1410. Henry held a Parliament in Bristol.—1412. Granted the town and harbour exemption from the jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty; also a charter creating the mayor *ex-officio* a judge, with the power to hold an Admiralty Court in the town, was given to the burgesses. John Noble, mayor, claimed his right in 1792, and took his seat on the bench at the Old Baily in London by virtue of this ancient charter.

In 1415 Bristol sent to Henry V., in France, eight ships laden with Spanish wines.—In 1430 the town advanced £333 6s. 8d. towards the defence of the kingdom. The following year the Lord Mayor of London gave a rich sword, the scabbard of which was embroidered with pearls, to the town of Bristol; on the hilt is graven—

"John Wellis, of London, grocer, Maior,
Gave to Bristol this sworde feire."

In 1442 two large ships, the *Nicholas of the Tower* and the *Katherine of the Burtons*, were sent by Bristol as a portion of the Channel Fleet. The *Nicholas* had a ship as a tender with eighty men, the *Katherine* one with forty men; four "spynaces" with twenty-five men were attached to the fleet for general service, the number of vessels all told being twenty-nine.—In 1445 some Irishmen who had acquired the freedom of the town were disfranchised for violating the municipal law; they appealed to the Lord Chancellor in vain, but were finally reinstated by purchase, begging pardon on their knees.

Henry VI. was here in 1446; he resided near Redcliff Gate. The mayor took the money to pay for entertaining the king by force from the Calendar's chest; this was the year the steeple of St. Mary Redcliff was blown down. Henry was here also in 1448. Forty-shillings freeholders in 1446 first had a vote.—In 1454, on the security of the next subsidy, Bristol advanced £150 towards fitting out a fleet for the protection of trade.—1456. Queen Margaret was entertained at Bristol.—1458. Robert Sturmy,

ex-mayor, the first English merchant who sent a ship to the Levant, had a ship seized by Genoese; the king laid an embargo on all the goods of the merchants of that nation in England until they made good Sturmy's loss—£6,000.—1461. In September Edward IV. came to Bristol, and from the east window of St. Ewen ("newly washed at a cost of iiii oboli agaynst ye Kyng Edward ye IV. is comyng") witnessed the execution of Sir Baldwin Fulford and the knights Bright and Hesant at the High Cross. This incident has become immortal through Chatterton's tragic ballad, entitled *The Execution of Sir Charles Bawdin*. Edward confirmed the charters of previous reigns, and for a cash payment of £160 per annum allowed the town to farm its own revenue for ever. This rent Edward gave to his queen, Elizabeth Woodville, in 1464 for her life.—In 1470 occurred the battle of Nibley Green, between two branches of the Berkeley family, when Lord Lisle was slain.—1474. Edward was a guest in the abbey of St. Augustine. Canynges, who became a priest in 1467, and was received into the College of Westbury, died Dean of Westbury in this year, and was buried in St. Mary Redcliff Church.—1478. Thomas Norton accused the mayor in the council chamber of high treason, and challenged him to mortal combat.—1479. One Marks was hanged, drawn and quartered for falsely accusing Robert Strange (mayor, 1474) of coining money to aid the Earl of Richmond. This year Robert Ricart began the Mayors' Calendar. William Wyrcestre was his contemporary.—1483. A tempest and terrible inundation by which 200 persons perished in Bristol.—1486. Six months after his accession Henry VII. visited Bristol amid great pageantry; in 1490 he came again, and made every man worth £20 pay 5 per cent. on his property because the Bristol wives were so finely dressed.—1495. John Drewis, the mayor, fortified the city against the attack of Cornish insurgents, who desisted from any attempt against it. The king and queen were in Bristol.—1497. John Cabot and his son Sebastian sailed from Bristol in the ship *Matthew*, and discovered the continent of America.—1510. Henry VIII. in the first year of his reign confirmed the charters.—1525. Dr. Barnes bore a fagot for heresy.—1527. William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, killed ex-Sheriff Vaughan in a squabble for precedence at Back Street Gate.—1539. George Wishart bore a fagot in St. Nicholas and Christ Church for assumed heresy.—1542. Bishopric founded by Henry VIII.; Paul Bushe, first bishop.—In 1544 twelve ships of great burden for that age—viz. the *Thorne*, 600; *Pratt*, 600; *Gournay*, 400; *Younge*, 400; *Winter*, 300; *Shipman*, 250; *Elephant*, 120; *Dragon*, 120 tons; and four others—sailed to help the king at the siege of Boulogne. The king wished for many such "Thornes, Pratts, and Gournays" in his land.—1545. The plague raged so furiously that the mayor (Nicholas Thorne) removed the Admiralty Court to Clevedon, whither himself and many burgesses had fled; Ashton was burnt; the stews in Bristol were put down and the tolls at the city gates were abolished.—1546. The first printing press in Bristol was erected in Castle Precincts, and a mint was also set up there.—In 1549, owing to the change of religion, the suppression of the monasteries, the dispersion of friars and monks who could find no employment, the sudden cessation of the help given by the religious houses to the poor, the purchase and enclosure of monastic and common lands by the rich, and the high prices of provisions, insurrections were rife in the land. In Bristol the people rose, levelled the hedges, filled in the new-made ditches, and for four days held out in the Marsh against the mayor

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and the authorities.—1551. Cabot, Grand Pilot of England, was made Master of the Merchant Venturers' Society, then incorporated in London. The church plate of All Saints, seized in 1549, was coined in Bristol this year; it was largely adulterated (a shilling of this coinage fetched £30 at a sale a few years since). The sweating sickness engendered by filth was fearfully rife, and food was at famine prices. Hitherto there had only been six taverns in Bristol; in 1552 that number was allowed to be doubled.

Under Mary in 1555 four men for coining were hanged, drawn, and quartered, and their quarters set upon the gates. William Shapton, R. and E. Sharp, Hale, and Benion were burned for their Protestantism between the years 1555-7.—1558. Confirmation of charters by Elizabeth.—1561. Temple conduit was erected.—1573. Publication in Braun's *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* of Hoefnagle's "Map of the City of Brightstowe."—1574. The "Pelican Inn" ("Talbot," Thomas Street) was blown up with gunpowder; next day Queen Elizabeth visited the city and kept her Court at Sir John Young's (Great House); the pageantries were enormous.—1575. The plague raged hotly; four ex-mayors were amongst those who perished.—1577. Three pirates gibbeted in Canon's Marsh; Martin Frobisher arrives in Kingroad.—1581. Another charter granted by Elizabeth increasing number of aldermen; pins and stockings made in Bristol.—1583. Lord Desmond's head, "pickled in a pipkin," brought hither from Ireland.—1585. The Earl of Pembroke (Lord Lieutenant) took precedence of the mayor (Richard Cole, a mercer), for which the earl was fined and committed to the Tower.—1586. John Carr left money for the foundation of the Queen Elizabeth's Hospital (City School).—1588. Four privateers sent from Bristol against the Armada.

1603. A fearful pestilence carried off 2,900 people in the city.—1607. A terrible flood, the water being half-way up the seats in St. Stephen's, Thomas, and Temple churches; the same winter the Severn froze so that people crossed to Wales on foot.—1610. Great drought.—1613. Anne, the queen of James I., came to Bristol and witnessed a sham sea-fight; Robert Redwood gave his "lodge near the Marsh" for a Free Library.—1624. Seven people hanged.—1626. First local intimation of Government's demand for ship-money.—1627. The Red Maids' School founded.—1629. Charles I. granted the castle to the Corporation, and gave another charter to the city.—1633. The High Cross heightened a story; statues of Henry VI., Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. added thereto.—1636. Edward Colston born November 13th (November 2nd old style).—1638. Attempted exaction of impost on wines by London Vintner's Company from Bristol wine merchants.—1640. First open secession in Bristol from Church of England.—1642. The castle walls, &c., repaired, and forts built on Brandon Hill, St. Michael's Hill, and Montague Parade.—1643. The city taxed £55 15s. od. per week to pay the Parliamentary army; Essex shoots a soldier who asks for his pay; Yeamans and Boucher plot to deliver the city to the king, and are hanged; Colonel Washington forces the lines at Park Row, and Fiennes surrenders the place to Prince Rupert on July 26th; the king and his two sons arrive in Bristol, and lodge in Small Street; mint re-established in the castle.—1644. Queen Henrietta Maria stays a night or two in Bristol.—1645. Fairfax and Cromwell attack the city; on September 10th they carry the outworks by storm, and Rupert surrenders; defeat of king's cause in the West.—1646. The Rev.

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Richard Towgood, vicar of St. Nicholas; Richard Standfast, rector of Christ Church; Pierce, of St. Philip's; and Brent, of Temple, were sequestered for disaffection.—1647. Petition presented to House of Commons in the name of the inhabitants of Bristol.—1649. Cromwell passed through Bristol on his way to Ireland.—1651. Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., passes in disguise through Bristol to Abbot's Leigh.—1652. Earliest mention of Baptists in Bristol.—1656. Demolition of Bristol Castle; Naylor publicly whipped, &c.—1658. Richard Cromwell in Bristol.—1660. An insurrection of the apprentices.—1663. Charles II., his queen, the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, and Prince Rupert visit the city.—1665. The plague which caused such devastation in London reached Bristol, but "through God's mercy did not spread."—1667. A frigate launched at Gib Taylor (Prince Street Bridge); nearly 600 men pressed.—1668. Another frigate, 1,046 tons, launched.—1670. Office of haven-master created; Sir John Knight, M.P., accuses his namesake, the mayor, to the king of being, in common with Sir Robert Yeamans and most of the Council, a fanatic.—1671. The city purchased the reserved ground rents of the castle and also those of the religious houses dissolved at the Reformation; Millerd's map of Bristol published.—1674. Hellier, the informer, begins his persecutions of the Nonconformists.—1677. Queen Catherine visits Bristol, and is entertained at the late Sir Henry Creswicke's house, Small Street.—1679. Stevens's almshouse founded.—1682. Sir Robert Atkyns resigns the recordership.—1683. The civic charters seized by the king; the mayor dies the day after he was sworn into office; the brass eagle (now in St. Mary-le-port Church) given to the Cathedral.—1684. A new charter obtained from the king; James Holloway executed for complicity in the Rye House Plot.—1685. Part of Monmouth's army at Keynsham in preparation for an attack on Bristol; some shipping fired by his adherents in the city; Judge Jeffreys gives his scurrilous charge, and puts Sir William Hayman (the mayor), Alderman Lawford, and others at the bar for kidnapping, at the instance of the town clerk, John Romsey; three men hanged at Bedminster; three others executed on Redcliff Hill.—1686. James II. visits Bristol, and is entertained at Sir William Hayman's house in Small Street; next day he reviews the troops in the Marsh and rides to Portishead Point, after which he leaves for Sedgemoor.—1688. Visit of king and queen to Bristol; Royal purge of the Bristol Corporation; the seven bishops acquitted, Lake, a former Bishop of Bristol, and Sir J. Trelawny, the then bishop, being two; Earl of Shrewsbury enters the city with body of troops and declares for Prince of Orange; Bristol seized for William.—1690. William III. arrives at Kingsweston from Ireland; next day he passes through the city on his way to the Duke of Beaufort's house at Badminton.—1691. Colston founds his almshouses.—1693. Cook's Folly built.—1696. Mint set up at St. Peter's Hospital; the Bristol Corporation of the Poor instituted by Act of Parliament, first meeting May 19th; Hotwell House erected, the well having been walled in five years before.—1697. The Mint, having coined £455,628 14s., ceased; the house purchased by the Corporation of the Poor, and the paupers set therein to spin cotton.—1698. Waterworks of first Bristol Water Company at Hanham and Crew's Hole completed.—1699. Merchant Seamen's Almshouses finished.—1700. Building of Queen Square begun; first brick building in the city erected there; Post Office in All Saints' Lane established.



COOK'S FOLLY.
(From Sketch by T. HULLEY.)

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1701. Merchants' Hall enlarged; Merchant Taylors' Almshouses erected in Merchant Street.—1702. Queen Anne and her husband visit Bristol; the first Bristol newspaper, the *Postboy*, established; Foster's Almshouses re-built.—1703. A violent storm which cost the city £100,000; Temple Street inundated.—1704. Stage plays prohibited in Bristol, but not suppressed.—1706. Play-house opened on St. Augustine's Back.—1709. A Kingswood mob of colliers visit the city, but are pacified with a promised reduction in the price of wheat.—1710. Colston's Hospital established at Great House on St. Augustine's Back; Charter granted by Queen Anne.—1711. All Saints' tower rebuilding; Colston endows Temple Street School; Wade's bridge built.—1712. The number of houses in the city found to be 4,311, indicating a population of about 23,000; the dock at Sea Mills begun.—1714. Murder committed on a man named Beechy on Durdham Down by Capt. Maccartny; the coronation rejoicings in honour of George I. disturbed by a riot; the Drawbridge built.—1716. A design to seize the city for the Pretender frustrated.—1718. The first insurance office, "The Crown," established.—1721. Bridewell rebuilt; Edward Colston died, Oct. 11th.—1727. Turnpikes begun; the colliers demolish them.—1728. The navigation to Bath opened; visit of Princess Amelia to Bristol.—1729. Weavers' riot; seven men killed.—1731. Driving of vehicles with iron wheels within the city prohibited.—1733. The High Cross taken down.—1736. The High Cross re-erected in the centre of College Green; the statue of William III., by Rysbrach, erected in Queen Square; introduction of Methodism into Bristol by George Whitefield.—1737. Infirmary opened, Dec. 13th.—1739. Visit of Pope to Hotwells; John Wesley first preaches in Bristol.—1740. The City Library finished.—1741. Sir John Dinely, Bart., seized by his brother in College Green, carried on board the *Ruby* man-of-war, of which his brother was captain, in Kingroad, and there murdered, for which the captain and two of his crew were hanged. Roques' map published.—1743. The Bristol Exchange was finished and opened.—1745. Two London privateers arrive with money and produce taken in two Spanish galleons; the money and plate weighed 2,644,922 ounces, twenty-two wagons employed to convey the plunder to London. The citizens meet in Merchants' Hall and subscribe over £30,000 for raising men to resist the advance of the Pretender.—1749. More turnpike riots; Act passed for improving the cleansing, paving, and lighting of the city.—1750. First Bristol bank opened in Broad Street.—1752. Chatterton born.—1753. Riot of the Kingswood colliers on account of the high price of bread; they attack the Bridewell, but are dispersed, four of the rioters being shot.—1755. The earthquake that destroyed Lisbon, November 1st, changed the colour of the Hotwell water to red, and that of another well in Clifton to black; the Drawbridge rebuilt.—1756. Hogarth's three pictures, now in the Fine Arts Academy, put up in Redcliff Church; the cost, inclusive of frames and fixing, was £761 os. 1d.—1760. Bristol Bridge begun.—1761. Alleged supernatural disturbances at the "Lamb Inn."—1762. Rebuilding of St. Nicholas Church begun; the High Cross taken down from College Green and deposited in the Cathedral.—1764. Mrs. Ruscombe and her servant murdered in her house in College Green; £700 reward failed to elucidate this tragic affair.—1766. The Theatre in King Street opened; St. Leonard's parish annexed to St. Nicholas.—1768. Bristol Bridge opened.—1770. Chatterton died.—1771. Introduction of pavements; the bronze pillars placed in front of the Exchange.—

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1772. The Bristol Library Society founded.—1774. Burke elected as Member of Parliament for Bristol.—1777. Jack the Painter fires warehouses in Bell Lane.—1781. Foundation-stone laid of new Infirmary building.—1783. Acquisition by Corporation of Mansion House in Queen Square.—1784. Mail coaches started, the experiment first tried between Bristol and London.—1789. Barrett's *History of Bristol* published.—1792. Bath Street opened.—1793. A penny post for Bristol and the suburbs established; the Blind Asylum opened in Lower Maudlin Street in one of the houses now occupied by the Bristol Eye Hospital; the Bristol Bridge riots, which lasted three days, eleven people being killed and forty-five wounded.—1797. Visit of Lord Nelson to Bristol to receive freedom of the city; Bristol Volunteers enrolled.

1801. First census: population of the city, including suburbs (not Bedminster), found to be 63,645.—1804. The New Cut and the works of the Floating Harbour begun.—1807. The Prince of Wales and Duke of Sussex visit the city.—1809. The Floating Harbour completed.—1810. Balloon ascent from Bristol; Kennet and Avon Canal opened, completing inland water communication between Bristol and London.—1811. Coal-gas first used in Bristol by Breillat; the Commercial Rooms opened.—1813. Appearance of first steam vessel in Bristol.—1816. Reynolds' Commemoration Society formed; the new gaol begun; the Duke of Wellington visits the city to take up his freedom.—1817. The *William and Mary*, Irish sailing packet, lost on her voyage to Waterford on the Wolves' Rocks, thirty-three persons drowned; visit of Queen Charlotte and Duke of Clarence.—1819. Edward Bird, R.A., died, and was buried in the Cathedral.—1820. Skating all over the Floating Harbour; the building of the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Institution (now the Freemasons' Hall) commenced.—1822. Clifton Parish Church rebuilt; removal of old Hotwell House.—1823. Annual value of property within ancient city assessed at £189,756; publication concluded of Seyer's *Memoirs of Bristol*.—1824. Foundation of the new Council House laid; wherries established as a mode of conveyance.—1825. Projection of various railway schemes, all abandoned; the Mechanics' Institution established.—1826. Cabs introduced into Bristol; Mrs. Oxley and four of her children perished by a fire in Wine Street; last recorded punishment by stocks in Bristol; the Marquisate of Bristol created.—1827. New Council House opened; Kiddle killed by a lion at Bedminster; the *Wye*, the first steam-packet built and fitted in Bristol, ran her first voyage to Chepstow in 1 hour 55 minutes; Drawbridge replaced by a swivel bridge; the Branch Bank of England opened.—1828. An Act for a rail or tramway to Coalpit Heath received the Royal Assent; racecourse established on Durdham Down; sermon delivered in Bristol Cathedral by Sydney Smith on November 5th.—1829. Meeting to protest against Catholic emancipation.—1830. Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., a native of Bristol, died; Zion Chapel built at the expense of John Hare; the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria visit Bristol.—1831. Bristol College opened; Rev. Robert Hall died; the *Frolic* steamboat lost, fifty persons perished; St. Paul's Church, Bedminster, consecrated, the bishop hissed and pelted for having voted against the Reform Bill; the Bristol Riots, which lasted three days; the Custom House, Mansion House, Inland Revenue Office, Bishop's Palace, New Gaol, Lawford's Gate Prison, Bridewell, some Toll Houses, and two sides of Queen Square were burned; twelve persons were killed

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and ninety-six wounded, in addition to numbers who perished in the flames, the compensation paid by the Government to the sufferers was £68,208, four of the rioters were hanged; Colonel Brereton, the military commander, shot himself; Captain Warrington, second in command, was cashiered; and the Mayor, Charles Pinney, tried for neglect of duty, but acquitted.—1832. 584 persons died of cholera.—1833. Hannah More died September 7th, at her residence, Windsor Terrace.—1834. The Steep Holm sold by the Corporation; building of Clifton Pro-Cathedral begun.—1835. Brunswick Chapel opened; Clara Ann Smith murdered by Mrs. Burdock; Great Western Railway Bill passed; Municipal Corporation Act passed, and consequent reform in Bristol government inaugurated.—1836. Foundation of Müller's Orphanages; the Bishopric of Bristol united with that of Gloucester; the valuation of the real estates of Corporation was £395,772; Charity Trustees established; first steam-tug, the *Fury*, used in the Avon, was seized and set adrift; the Zoological Gardens opened; the foundation of the south pier of the Suspension Bridge laid by the Marquis of Northampton, August 28th; the British Association in Bristol.—1837. The first marriage in a dissenting chapel in Bristol, at Brunswick Chapel, July 31st.—1838. Foundation-stone of Victoria Rooms laid; the *Great Western* sails from Bristol to New York; the London end of the Great Western Railway opened as far as Maidenhead; St. James's and Temple Fairs abolished.—1840. Bishop's College opened; Dr. Carpenter drowned.—1841. St. Philip's Bridge opened.—1842. The Royal Agricultural Society visits Bristol.—1843. Highbury Chapel opened; St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel (formerly belonging to the Irvingites) consecrated and opened. Prince Albert visited Bristol to launch the *Great Britain*; the vessel cost £97,154.—1844. The King of Saxony and the Prince of Prussia each visit Bristol.—1847. The Bristol Water Works Company give their first supply from Barrow; the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visits Bristol.—1848. The Grammar School, which had been in abeyance twenty-five years, re-opened; Acts for the transfer of the docks to the city obtained; Dr. J. C. Prichard died.—1849. April 20th, Sarah Thomas hanged at the New Gaol for murder; visitation of cholera, commencing in Redcross Street.—1850. July 22nd, the boiler of the *Red Rover* steamboat exploded, fifteen persons killed, several wounded; a new High Cross erected; baths and wash-houses opened on the Weir.—1851. Formation of Sanitary Committee of Corporation; the Archæological Institution held their annual meeting in this city; on November 10th the *Demerara* went ashore in the Avon.—1852. First parliamentary report by telegraph to the city.—1853. James Gibbs, a director, killed on the Great Western Railway; Bristol Sailors' Home established; old Bedminster Church pulled down.—1854. The burial-grounds in Bristol, with few exceptions, ordered to be closed.—1855. Severe frost, the Floating Harbour and the Avon covered with skaters, etc.; Hill's Bridge demolished by a blow from a steam barge; landing of the body of Lord Raglan; removal of Bristol Library Society from City Library.—1856. Construction at Bristol of five gunboats for the fleet.—1857. Two Russian guns mounted on Brandon Hill; Charlotte Pugsley murdered in Leigh Woods; Sir John Kerle Haberfield, six times Mayor of Bristol, died.—1858. Completion of new Bristol General Hospital building; *Western Daily Press* (first daily newspaper in the West of England) established; Rev. S. Smith and his wife tried for assault with

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intent to murder; the Episcopal Palace at Stapleton bought by the Society of Merchant Venturers for a school for the Colston boys, £12,000 given for it and fifty-seven acres of ground; the river Froom arched over from the Stone Bridge to St. John's Bridge.—1859. Establishment of Bristol Volunteer Rifles; the ship *Porto Novo* burnt at Redcliff Wharf: she had, besides other cargo 250 tons of palm oil and 200 tons of logwood; Neapolitan exiles landed here; William Miles created a baronet; Messrs. Fuidge and Fripp's Sugar Refinery destroyed by fire; Presbyterian Church, St. James's Parade, opened; St. Raphael's Church opened; formation of Artillery Volunteer Corps.—1860. The Froom arched over from Union Street to Merchant Street, forming Fairfax Street; the *Monkey* sunk by collision at Sandbed Point; Clifton College projected; Conrad W. Finzel died; Stoke Bishop Church consecrated; Volunteer Artillery receive their guns in grand procession; James Palmer leaves £20,000 to sundry charities in Bristol.—1861. Completion of City Lunatic Asylum, Fishponds; the churches of St. Luke, Bedminster, and St. Bartholomew opened; the boys, 120 in number, clothed, boarded, and educated in the Colston School, were removed to the Bishop's Palace and grounds at Stapleton; Philip Street Baptist Chapel opened; Clifton Down, containing 230 acres, and Durdham Down, 212 acres, secured by Act of Parliament to the citizens for ever as a place of public resort and recreation; formation of Bristol Engineer Volunteers; Redland Park Congregational Church and the City Road Baptist Chapel opened.—1862. Volunteer review on Durdham Down, 6,746 volunteer troops of all arms present: it was computed that the spectators numbered 100,000; Unity Chapel, Clifton College, Emmanuel Church in the Dings, and St. James's Church, Victoria Square, opened.—1863. Bristol Port and Pier Railway begun; grand demonstration on the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the mayoress, on behalf of the ladies of Bristol, presented a necklace of diamonds and sapphires in an oaken casket of elaborate work to the princess; Victoria Wesleyan Chapel, Whiteladies Road, opened; the Bristol and Portishead and the Bristol and North Somerset Railway Bills passed, the latter begun; the city boundaries perambulated and sailed over; the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway opened.—1864. Port and Pier Railway opened; Garibaldi passes through Bristol; Bath and West of England Agricultural Show opened on the Down; the Channel Docks and Port Extension Bills passed; the Church Congress held in the city; the Suspension Bridge opened December 8th with an enormous procession.—1865. Bristol Assizes restored; Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley and Sir M. Peto, Bt., returned for Bristol at general election by majorities of 1,027 and 952; Working Men's Industrial Exhibition in Rifle Drill Hall, 116,926 persons visited it.—1866. Grand lifeboat procession; Children's Hospital opened; Rownham Ferry transferred to the city; opening of Emmanuel Church, Clifton.—1867. Portishead Railway, 9½ miles long, opened; Colston Hall opened; New Theatre, Park Row, opened; turnpikes abolished throughout the Bristol district; death of E. H. Baily, R.A., on May 22nd.—1868. New Post Office opened in Small Street; contest, on the withdrawal of Sir Morton Peto, between J. W. Miles and S. Morley: Miles (elected) 5,173, Morley 4,977; on June 25th, Miles unseated on petition; General Election, Berkeley and Morley returned, 8,759 and 8,714, against Miles 6,694; Portishead Pier opened; a steamship, the *Lyn*, commenced running thence to Ilfracombe and Lynmouth.—1869. Social Science Congress held in Bristol; Bath

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and Mangotsfield line opened; *Formidable* training ship stationed at Portishead; Cheddar Valley line opened; eighteen people crushed to death on Boxing Night at the entrance to the Prince's Theatre.—1870. Test ballot held in Bristol to determine on the choice of a successor to Hon. F. H. F. Berkeley: E. S. Robinson chosen and subsequently elected, but unseated for bribery: Kirkman Hodgson eventually elected; Colston Hall organ built.—1871. Bristol School Board elected; Museum and Reference Library opened; Greenbank Cemetery consecrated; steam passenger traffic with America originally begun in Bristol resumed by the *Arragon*, the first ship built of the Great Western Steamship Line.—1872. Heavy rainfall experienced.—1873. The Corporation began the construction of the first tramway lines; new racecourse at Knowle opened, Prince of Wales present; new lock, Cumberland Basin, opened; Yate and Thornbury Railway and Devon and Somerset line opened; first Musical Festival.—1874. Formation of Bristol Naval Volunteers; Free Library Act adopted; Bristol election, Hodgson 8,888, Morley 8,732, Hare 8,552, Chambers 7,626; Mansion House given to the city by Alderman Thomas Proctor; city boundaries beaten; Bath and West of England Society's Show on Durdham Down; Clifton Extension Railway opened; first cabman's rest erected.—1875. Durdham Down tunnel passed through by the mayor and party; St. Philip's Bridge opened toll-free; first section of tramway opened, from Perry Road to Redland; British Association met in Bristol.—1876. Cathedral dispute about statues; foundation of Bristol University College; formation of Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society; great fire in Christmas Street.—1877. Avonmouth Dock opened by the mayor in the *Fino* steamer, supported by the sheriff and the *élite* of the city; Mary Carpenter died June 15th; consecration of new nave of Cathedral; Messrs. Miles and the Old Bank coalesced May 1st.—1878. St. Werburgh's Church removed from Corn Street to be re-erected at Mina Road, Baptist Mills; Hotwells Industrial Exhibition; Chiddy Memorial Cottage presented; wall-slip at Portishead Dock; license withdrawn from St. Raphael's; the Bridewell closed; July 9th, Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition opened on Durdham Down, total attendance 121,851; on July 12th Prince of Wales visited the show; tablet to Mary Carpenter placed in Cathedral; Christ Church, Sneyd Park, opened; Wesleyan Chapel, Redland Road, opened; Mary Carpenter Homes for Working Boys and Working Girls established; electric light in nave of Cathedral; December 13th, Bristol bye-election, Lewis Fry (L.) 9,342, Sir Ivor Guest, Bt. (now Lord Wimborne) (C.) 7,795.—1879. Failure of West of England and South Wales District Bank; Dr. Percival resigned headmastership of Clifton College, Rev. J. M. Wilson appointed as his successor; Prince Street new bridge opened; February 1st, Bristol and West of England Bank Limited, Corn Street, opened; Lovers' Walk presented to the city by Francis Fry; new Grammar School, Tyndall's Park, opened; tramway between Bristol and Bath bridges opened, and continued to Three Lamps, Totterdown; water let into Portishead Dock (June 28th, the first ship, the *Lyn*, entered); foundation-stone of the David Thomas Memorial Church, Bishopston, laid by S. Morley, M.P.; C. G. Prideaux, Q.C., appointed Recorder; Telephone Exchange opened in the city.—1880. New organ presented to Grammar School by W. H. Wills (now Lord Winterstoke); new Petty Sessional Courts in Bridewell Street opened; General Election, S. Morley (L.) 10,704,

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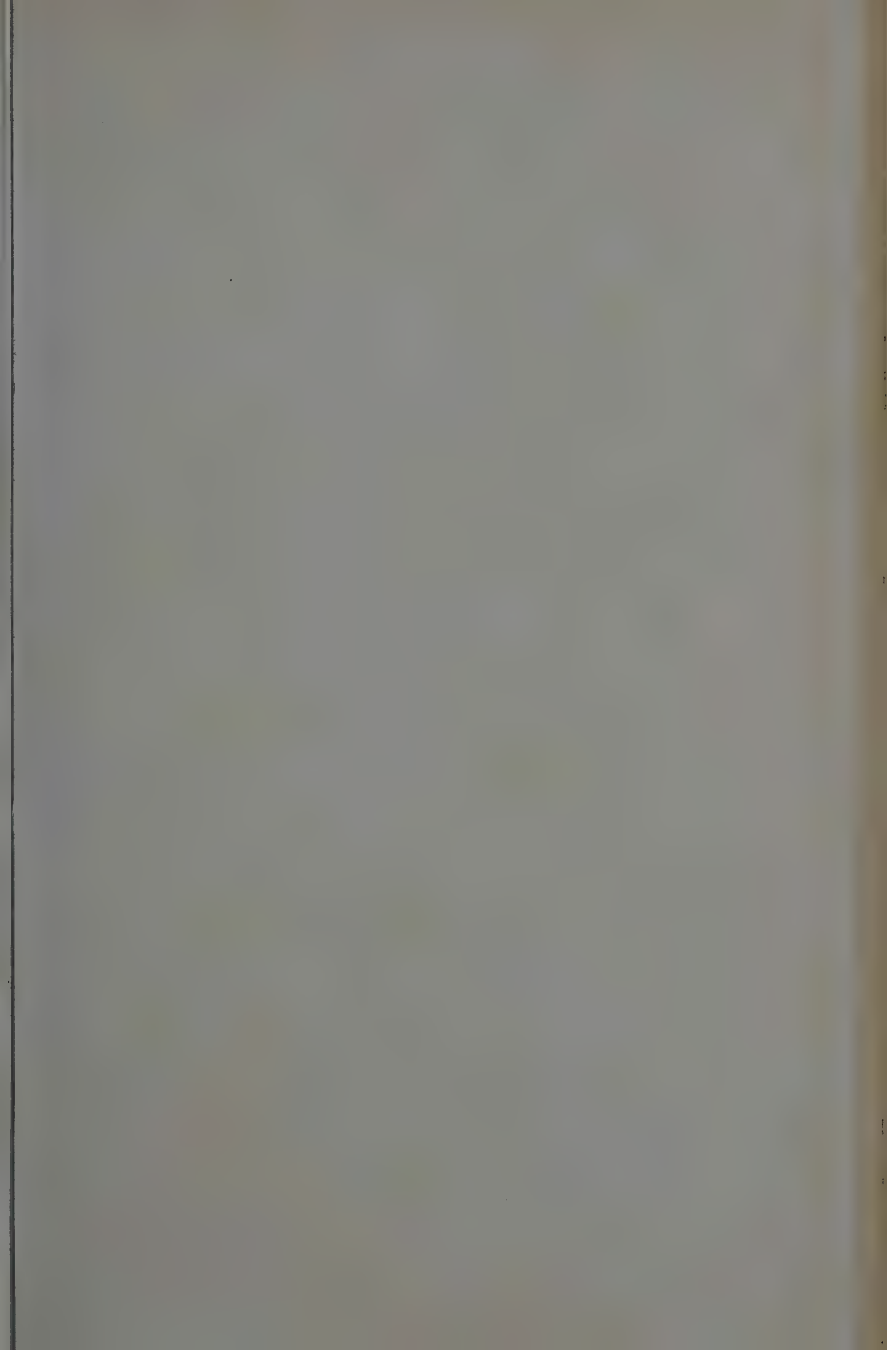
Lewis Fry (L.) 10,070, Sir Ivor Guest (C.) 9,395, E. S. Robinson (I.) 4,100; April 27th, trial of the directors of the West of England Bank commenced (concluded May 5th, verdict "Not guilty"); tramway to Hotwells opened; Sunday-school Centenary, 16,000 children, 2,000 teachers, 10,000 others at the Zoological Gardens; Salvation Army held their first services in Bristol; Bedminster and Horfield sections of tramway opened.—1881. January 18th, heaviest snowstorm for fifty years; New Baldwin Street opened; dinner at Victoria Rooms to Sir Frederick (now Earl) Roberts; death of J. Harford, city treasurer, who who had served the city twenty-five years; visit to city of Duke of Edinburgh to inspect the Royal Naval Reserve and the Naval Volunteers.—1882. Temperance movement in Bristol; issue of Bristol Church Extension Commission; gift of land at Bedminster to Council by Sir Greville Smyth, to be laid out as a park; Bedminster new police station opened; Congregational Union meeting.—1883. January 16th, shock of earthquake; April 5th, Duchess of Beaufort laid foundation-stone of new Children's Hospital; August 1st, presentation to Dr. Caldicott, head master of Grammar School, on leaving Bristol; October 10th, Severn Tunnel flooded through bursting of spring; J. D. Weston elected mayor fourth time in succession.—1884. January 28th, H.R.H. Prince of Wales arrived on a visit to Sir Philip Miles, Leigh Court; the Corporation assumed control of Avonmouth and Portishead Docks; new Bedminster Bridge opened; Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition, for the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, opened at Rifle Drill Hall and adjoining buildings: the exhibition was attended during three months by 210,000 visitors; surplus £1,500 handed to Bristol University College.—1885. Four Members of Parliament allotted to Bristol by Redistribution Bill; May 15th, F. J. Fergus ("Hugh Conway"), author of *Called Back*, died at Nice, aged 38; Constitutional Club opened in St. Stephen Street; August 29th, E. S. Robinson died, aged 68; November 25th, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, H. Cossham, Lewis Fry, and J. D. Weston elected Members of Parliament for Bristol.—1886. Tablet and bust erected in Bristol Cathedral in memory of F. J. Fergus; Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Show on Durdham Down opened (total attendance in six days, 100,579); July 2nd, Sir M. Hicks Beach, Colonel Hill, Lewis Fry, and H. Cossham elected Members of Parliament for Bristol; visit of Colonials to Bristol; September 5th, Samuel Morley, formerly M.P. for Bristol, died, aged 77; November 12th, Francis Fry died, aged 83; Severn Tunnel opened for passenger traffic; G. W. Edwards elected mayor for fourth time (he received the honour of knighthood in the following year).—1887. June 21st, commencement of Jubilee Celebration—illuminations, bonfires, etc.; June 22nd, procession of 27,000 school children; June 23rd. morning and evening musical services at Cathedral; June 25th, grand military review on Durdham Down, attended by upwards of 50,000 spectators; October 27th, statue of Samuel Morley unveiled by Sir J. D. Weston.—1888. Removal of High Cross to the centre of College Green; formation of County Ground Company; May 7th, J. W. Dod, who had contributed upwards of £7,000 towards the completion of Bristol Cathedral, died, aged 67; western towers of cathedral completed; July 25th, statue to Queen Victoria in College Green unveiled by Prince Albert Victor; explosion in Bathurst Basin of a schooner laden with petroleum.—1889. This year was particularly notable for disasters; four men were killed

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by an explosion in Dean Lane Colliery, and there were great floods through the overflowing of the Froom—the water was many feet deep at Baptist Mills, and the inundation extended to Nelson Street, and in Broadmead boats were plying; a relief fund was started, £11,000 being collected; construction approved of culverts for the relief of overflow water; Liberal Club opened; the Marquis of Salisbury visited Bristol; at the Hotwells the Swimming Bath and Wash-houses, which cost £10,000, were opened; visit of ex-Empress Eugénie to Clifton; Mayor's Chapel reopened after restoration; Post Office new buildings opened for business.

--1890. The *Llandaff City* was sunk in the Avon in a collision, but was afterwards floated; sudden death of Handel Cossham, M.P. for Bristol East, on April 23rd: his funeral at St. George's was attended by many thousands; Sir J. D. Weston was elected member for the division in his place; the Rev. J. M. Wilson, head master of Clifton College, was appointed Archdeacon of Manchester, and was succeeded (in January, 1891) by the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook; Corporation decided to cover over the Floating Harbour from Stone Bridge to St. Augustine's; Sir Charles Wathen elected mayor for the sixth time.—1891. There was municipal activity this year, the Council deciding to spend £66,000 to light some portions of the city with electricity; the claims of Avonmouth as a port of departure for Canadian mails were urged on Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian commissioner; the Council sanctioned the spending of £30,000 to extend Canons' Marsh Wharf; the Public Health (Amendment) Act was adopted; St. Vincent's Rocks Railway begun; St. Anne's Wood right-of-way dispute, practically commenced in 1888, was concluded in favour of the defendant (the hon. secretary to the Footpaths Preservation Society); the Colston Girls' School in Cheltenham Road, built by the Society of Merchant Venturers, was opened; the Duke of Edinburgh conducted a charity concert and opened a new wing to the Bristol General Hospital; at the Malago Vale Colliery there was an explosion, attended by the loss of ten lives, three others being injured; the Church of England lost by death Gilbert Elliott, Dean of Bristol, and John Pilkington Norris, D.D., Archdeacon of Bristol (whilst ill Archdeacon Norris was appointed Dean of Chichester, Dean Pigou coming to Bristol, but Dr. Norris never recovered from his illness); the Rev. R. W. Randall, of All Saints', Clifton, accepted the Deanery of Chichester.—1892. The forward party in the Council was again active, and it was resolved that £1,000,000 should be spent at Avonmouth in the development of the docks, one of the additions to be the construction of a pier or landing stage available for the largest steamers afloat at nearly all stages of the tide (this scheme was subsequently abandoned); Bristol Naval Volunteers disbanded; great fire on Temple Back; extension of the tramway system to Ashley Hill; Sir Andrew Clark opened the new Medical School in Tyndall's Park, and the Ford Memorial Hall and Club were opened by Lord Halsbury; it was decided by the Cathedral authorities to spend a further sum of £20,000 upon the edifice; the new parish of St. Bartholomew's, carved out of St. Andrew's, Montpelier, was created; during the year the General Election was held, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., and Sir Joseph Weston being returned unopposed for Bristol West and Bristol East respectively, Colonel Sir Edward Hill retained his seat for Bristol South, and Charles Townsend defeated Lewis Fry in Bristol North; there were several changes in important positions in Bristol: A. R. Poole, Q.C., was appointed to the

office of Recorder, rendered vacant by the death of C. G. Prideaux, Q.C., J. V. Austin succeeded as County Court judge for the Bristol district W. J. Metcalfe, Q.C., deceased, and R. C. Tombs was appointed postmaster, E. C. Sampson having resigned; Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the well-known novelist and Egyptologist, died, and Miss Emily Sturge, an active worker on behalf of the children in the poorer districts, was thrown from her horse and killed; the church of St. Mary, Leigh Woods, opened; Sir John Lubbock opened the new laboratory, lecture-room, etc., at the Grammar School; the proprietors of the Museum and Library sanctioned the transfer of the institution to the Corporation, and it was soon after thrown open to the public; a robbery of £30,000 worth of jewellery at Leigh Court; a meeting of "locked-out" labourers in the Haymarket, prohibited by the magistrates, was dispersed by military force; the People's Palace Music Hall opened; monument to W. J. Müller erected in the Cathedral.—1893. A project for carrying the flood water of the Frome in a culvert from Stapleton Road to the Avon at Blackrock Quarry rejected by the Council; during a subsequent debate on another subject Sir Charles Wathen was seized with apoplexy, and expired in a few minutes; his funeral, four days later, was marked by a striking display of public respect; the Clifton Rocks Railway opened; new bridge of St. Augustine's opened for traffic, the cost of covering over this portion of the harbour having exceeded £63,000; W. H. Wills created a baronet; foundation-stone laid of a new Wesleyan Chapel at Bishopston; St. Raphael's reopened as a parish church; the first "corridor" train started between London and the West; the ancient north entrance to the Lady Chapel of Bristol Cathedral removed; a picture by Syer, costing £300, was presented by the city to the Duke of York on his wedding-day, which was celebrated with various public demonstrations; foundation-stone laid of the new parish church of St. Bartholomew, Montpelier, the cost of which was chiefly defrayed by Messrs. Fry and Sons, who had purchased the previous church of the same name in Union Street and annexed it to their great works; crypt of St. Nicholas "rededicated," the various restorations in the church having cost £4,000; death of Dr. Clifford, Roman Catholic Bishop of Clifton for thirty-six years; the Industrial Exhibition, for which a wooden building costing £11,000 had been erected on the space covered over by the St. Augustine's improvement, and which embraced a great variety of industrial exhibits and a very valuable collection of pictures and works of art, proved a great attraction to the public for several months, closing in January, 1894, when the gross receipts were stated at £24,434, and the net profit £2,271: the attendances numbered over half a million; the Corporation purchased for £8,627, from Sir George Edwards, the Ham Green Estate, Hungrood, Sir George having offered it at the price for which he acquired it; a Bristol School of Cookery established by the Corporation in Great George Street; the Council resolved to widen parts of Wine and Baldwin Streets at a cost of about £40,000 (the vote was afterwards rescinded); the Empire Palace Music Hall, Old Market Street (said to have cost £40,000), opened, but was soon after closed through financial difficulties—it was reopened in 1895; Bristol Bridge and the neighbouring thoroughfares lighted by electricity, and the system was soon after extended through the principal streets to the Victoria Rooms; owing to the great demand for private lights, the Corporation voted £24,000 more for additional plant, etc.; General Lord Roberts presented with the freedom of the city for his





WINE STREET, WITH THE ENTRANCE TO THE GUARD-HOUSE.
(17th Century. From an old print.)

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distinguished services; Sir George Edwards presented the Corporation with a large silver salver, offered in 1775 to Henry Cruger, M.P., by Bristolians for his services to the city.—1894. The elder Lady Chapel in the Cathedral reopened after restoration; Lord Roberts attended at the Council House to sign the freemen's roll, and was entertained by the mayor at the Mansion House; increased dues on imports of wines and spirits, and a new tax on passengers patronising the steamers plying to Ilfracombe, etc., adopted by the Council (the latter tax was shortly after withdrawn); a Bill for the extension of the city boundaries, to include all the suburban districts, approved of and ordered to be presented to Parliament (it was rejected by the House of Lords in 1895, with the exception of the clause incorporating Avonmouth); a further and almost complete appropriation of St. Augustine's Churchyard was made by the Corporation, which greatly widened and improved the roadway into College Green; £4,500 voted by the Council for the erection of a new Free Library for the St. Philip's district; St. Alban's Church, Westbury Park, opened for service; the Dean and Chapter leased College Green to the Corporation for fifty years at a nominal rent, and the green was soon afterwards levelled and improved; remains of an ancient chapel mentioned by William Wyrcestre discovered in the removal of the "White Lion Inn," Bridewell Street; capstone of the restored central tower of the Cathedral laid by Dean Pigou; public park at St. George's opened; Clifton Pump-room, built by Geo. Newnes, M.P., opened by the mayoress; the Council, again changing its mind, approved of the widening of a part of Wine Street and other improvements at a cost of £85,000; the tower of Tyndale Baptist Chapel erected; seventeen citizens, including three working-men, added to the bench of magistrates; a "Lifeboat Saturday" instituted with great success; the Earl of Rosebery, Prime Minister, made an honorary freeman, and unveiled the statue of Edmund Burke in Colston Avenue, presented by Sir W. H. Wills (now Lord Winterstoke); a beautiful chancel screen for St. Stephen's Church subscribed for by the St. Stephen's Ringers' Society, which contributed about £5,000 for this and other church purposes within a few years; great floods in the Avon and Frome, causing much damage near Picton Street and Mina Road—£500 subscribed for the relief of the sufferers; the Post Office authorities purchased for £3,000 Royal Insurance Chambers in order to enlarge their premises.—1895. Claim of Corporation to ground occupied by Haymarket disallowed, the judgment of Mr. Justice Kekewich being reversed by Lord Justice Smith; the Council voted £1,500 for laying out the vacant space near St. Augustine's Bridge, and ordered the widening of the bridge to 150 feet; death of Sir Joseph D. Weston, M.P.—his funeral procession was upwards of half a mile in length; his seat for Bristol East occasioned a contest, which, owing to a "lock-out" of the shoemakers at St. George's, was of a peculiar character—the result was Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., 3,740, H. H. Gore (Socialist) 3,608; the Corporation borrowed £32,000 for increased scavenging plant and park improvements; St. Andrew's Park, Montpellier, opened, having cost £8,500; great fire at Messrs. Perry and Sons' warehouse, Redcliff Street, estimated damage £60,000; the choir of the Cathedral reopened, after extensive alterations; the Archbishop of Canterbury preached at one of the services, and was entertained to luncheon by the mayor; rebuilding of north side of cloisters finished in July; a review of the united corps of Bristol Volunteers took place on Durdham Down; St.

Michael's Hill widened; a marble statue of the late Dean Elliott placed in the Cathedral; the Salvation Army Circus destroyed by fire. General election, the polls were as follows: West Division, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 3,815; H. H. Lawless, 1,842: South Division, Sir Edward Hill, 5,190; J. O'Connor Power, 4,431: East Division, Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., 4,129; S. G. Hobson, 1,874: North Division, Lewis Fry, 4,702; Charles Townsend, 4,464. Site of old gaol sold for £22,500; further extensions at the city docks sanctioned by the Corporation; an exhibition of handicrafts held at the Drill Hall for two months, the number of visitors being 96,510: a profit of nearly £200 was made, and was devoted to the Colston Statue Fund, this statue was erected in Colston Avenue, and was unveiled by the mayor on November 13th; an electric tramway opened to St. George's and Kingswood amidst great enthusiasm in that district; the Orpheus Glee Society gave a concert at Windsor Castle before the Queen and Court; a small slip of paper containing part of a poem by Chatterton, in his handwriting, purchased by Alfred C. Pass and presented to the Museum, together with 118 sketches of old Bristol houses.—1896. January 21st, Merrywood Board Schools opened; February 5th, dinner and presentation to W. G. Grace at Clifton Club; February 6th, Unionist Club, Stapleton Road, opened by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P.; February 11th, the Haymarket was purchased by the Bristol Corporation; petition to Government for a gunboat to be stationed in Kingroad; March 3rd, £93,000 voted by the Council for river improvements; May 12th, floods prevention scheme (cost £97,000) passed at a Council meeting; C. D. Cave created a baronet on May 19th; June 9th, the Council decided that the triangular space at St. Augustine's should not be built over; October 21st, colours presented to the training ship *Formidable* by Viscount Sidmouth; October 23rd, Cotham Wesleyan Chapel destroyed by fire; October 30th, memorial tablet to Sir C. Wathen unveiled at Bristol Museum; December 17th, severe earthquake shock at 5.34 a.m.—1897. Frederick Wills created a baronet; January 27th, £40,000 worth of damage done by fire at Todd's clothing manufactory; April 12th, Redland passenger station opened; June, E. J. Castle, Q.C., succeeded A. R. Poole, Q.C., as Recorder; June 20th, thanksgiving services in the Cathedral and elsewhere for the diamond jubilee; June 22nd, diamond jubilee festivities and illuminations, grand parade of troops, general holiday; June 24th, Marquess of Dufferin made a freeman and laid the foundation-stone of the Cabot Memorial Tower on Brandon Hill; reorganisation of Bristol Poor Law Administration; Bristol Boundaries Extension Bill received Royal Assent; September 28th, the electric tramways to Fishponds opened; October 28th, Bishop Browne, of Stepney, enthroned as Bishop of Bristol; November 29th, the first sod of the South Wales direct railway cut by the Duchess of Beaufort.—1898. R. H. Symes created a knight; March 10th, death of George Müller, founder of Ashley Down Orphanages, aged 93; March 31st, opening of Clifton Grand Spa and Hydro; first meeting of reorganised Board of Guardians; May 23rd, St. Anne's Park Station (G.W.R.) opened; August 29th, the Trades' Union Congress opened at the Colston Hall; September 1st, the Colston large hall, with organ, burnt; September 6th, the Cabot Tower opened by Marquess of Dufferin; September 7th to 16th, the British Association at Bristol—meetings, conversaziones, garden parties, excursions, etc.; visit of four first-class warships to Bristol Channel; September 26th, the Cabot Exhibition at the Drill Hall opened by Sir John

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Evans; September 30th, the Greig Smith Memorial Theatre opened by Sir William McCormack; October 7th, twenty pictures presented to the Fine Arts Academy by local artists in memory of diamond jubilee; November 3rd, the Fairfield Road Higher Grade Board School opened. —1899. February 12th, heavy gales and high tides, floods at St. Philip's and Ashton Gate; announcement of bequest of £50,000 by V. S. Lean to Bristol Corporation for development of free libraries; April 30th, death of Duke of Beaufort; May 24th, Horfield Unionist Club opened by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P.; May 29th, casket containing 700 guineas presented to Canon Cornish, Redcliff; June 2nd, the title of Lord Mayor conferred upon the chief magistrate of Bristol; July 11th, new Council Chamber used for first time; Bristol Floods Prevention Act passed; construction of another relief culvert authorised at an expenditure of £27,000; further extension of the electric tramways; Ham Green Fever Hospital opened; *Bristol City* launched; October 11th, Council approved Main Drainage Scheme at a cost of £650,000 (at a poll of the rate-payers in the following January the scheme was rejected); October 13th, the Duke of Beaufort sworn as High Steward of Bristol; October 19th, Cathedral reredos dedication service, address by the Archbishop of York; November 3rd, departure of the 63rd battery R.A. for South Africa; November 15th, Convalescent Home opened by H.M. the Queen, anthem sung by 27,500 children, the Lord Mayor knighted on the Council House steps; December 7th, University College Colston Society's inaugural dinner at Clifton Spa, Bishop of Hereford president, collection £365; December 18th, Colours of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment deposited at the Council House; discovery of a Roman villa at Brislington. —1900. January 1st, Council meeting, offer of £20,000 from Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., for Art Gallery; January 22nd to 24th, visit of the Chinese minister; February 5th, Avonmouth Dock and Severn Tunnel Mineral Railway opened; February 12th, new Board School opened at Summerhill, St. George's; February 14th, heavy fall of snow ($7\frac{1}{2}$ inches); February 17th, Glos. contingent of Volunteer Rifles left Horfield for South Africa; February 24th, Volunteers from Bristol Engineers left for South Africa; February 28th, presentation of a cheque for £163 to John Latimer at the Council House; March 8th, the Bishop of Bristol dedicated St. Aldhelm's Mission Church, Bedminster; March 18th, the Master of the Merchant Venturers laid the foundation-stone of All Hallows, Easton; April 6th, 100 Gloucester Reservists left for the front; May 11th, the second detachment of the Bristol Rifles left for the front; May 13th, the Bishop of Bristol dedicated the screen, etc., at St. Agnes Church; May 19th, grand demonstration for the relief of Mafeking; June 1st, the Lady Mayoress opened Vauxhall Swing Bridge, connecting Bedminster with Hotwells; June 19th, Shaftesbury Workmen's Institute opened by the Lord Mayor; June 26th, marriage of Miss Clara Butt and Kennerley Rumford at the Cathedral; July 19th, greatest heat experienced for twenty-four years; August 8th, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P., spoke at the opening of the Horfield and Bishopston Unionist Club; August 20th, enrolment of men for the 3rd V.B. Gloucestershire Regiment begun at the Guildhall: the hon. colonelcy was accepted by Lord Roberts; September 10th to 15th, beating bounds, *via* Bridge Valley Road, Frenchay, Hanham Road, junction of Wick Lane and Bath Road (Brislington), Rownham, the Channel, and Ham Green; September 18th, conference of Institute of Mining

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Engineers opened; September 19th, representatives of West India section Chamber of Commerce sailed for Jamaica; E. J. Taylor succeeded D. L. Burges as town clerk; September 24th to 27th, Library Association Conference held at University College; October 3rd, St. Anne's Board Schools opened by the High Sheriff (G. A. Wills); October 4th, general election, the following being returned: Bristol West, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bt. (C.), unopposed; Bristol North, Sir Frederick Wills (L.U.); Bristol East, C. E. Hobhouse (L.); Bristol South, Right Hon. W. H. Long (C.); October 10th, funeral of William Butler, 400 tramway employes following; October 11th, dinner to celebrate the establishment by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. of a direct line of mail steamers between Bristol and Jamaica; October 30th, new dock scheme at Avonmouth authorised by Council; November 12th, Redfield new Board Schools opened by C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.; November 27th, new Colston Hall opened with reception and ball; November 28th, return of Bristol Engineer Volunteers from South Africa; December 12th, new Board Schools at Moorfields opened by Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley; December 22nd, whole of thirty miles of Bristol Tramways worked by electric traction.

1901. On January 8th, the citizens of Bristol signified their approval of the Avonmouth Dock extension scheme at a public poll by 25,251 votes to 9,377; on January 26th, King Edward VII. was proclaimed in Bristol, the same car being used as at the proclamation of Queen Victoria—a procession was formed at the Council House, where the first proclamation was made, and proceeded thence to the Haymarket, College Green, and Queen's Square, at each of which places the proclamation was again made; February 2nd, day of general mourning, being the day of Queen Victoria's funeral—memorial services held in the Cathedral and elsewhere—all business suspended; February 16th, Imperial Direct West India Mail service between Bristol and Jamaica inaugurated by the *Port Morant* sailing from Avonmouth; February 28th, luncheon given by Lord Mayor to No. 2 Active Service Section Bristol Engineers previous to their departure for South Africa; March 8th, death of Rev. Urijah Thomas, aged 62; March 30th, another Active Service Section Bristol Rifles leave Bristol for South Africa; April 11th, exhibition of Jamaica fruit, etc., opened at Grand Hotel; April 26th, meeting of citizens at Guildhall re memorial to Queen Victoria; June 10th, return of Bristol Rifles' No. 1 Active Service Section from South Africa; August 2nd, Corporation approved Bristol Docks Bill as amended by Lords' Committee—Bill received Royal Assent on August 17th; September 18th, great gathering of Wesleyan Methodists at Colston Hall, W. Howell Davies presiding; September 27th, Sir J. H. Greville Smyth, Bt., died, aged 65; October 2nd, Presbyterian Church, Cranbrook Road, opened; October 12th, fountain unveiled in Colston Avenue in memory of Industrial Exhibition held there in 1893; November 2nd, dedication of All Hallows, Easton, by Bishop of Bristol; November 10th, Bishop Brownlow (R. C. Bishop of Clifton) died, aged 71; December 5th, new Board-room at St. Peter's Hospital opened by Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P.—1902. January 2nd, Prince of Wales consented to cut first sod of new dock at Avonmouth; January 6th, D. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Vestry Hall, Pennywell Road, with 300 police in attendance; February 4th, Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., offered another £10,000 (making total of over £30,000) towards Municipal Art Gallery; March 5th, first sod of the Royal Edward Dock,

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Avonmouth, cut by Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by the Princess—the royal visitors drove through the city to Clifton Down Station, whence they proceeded to Avonmouth; March 28th, Sir G. W. Edwards died, aged 83; April 8th, Rev. Dr. Burton appointed R. C. Bishop of Clifton; May 14th, large meeting of National Liberal Federation at Colston Hall; June 1st, rejoicings for conclusion of Peace in South Africa—thanksgiving service in Cathedral on June 4th; June 24th, Coronation festivities abandoned on account of illness of king—services of intercession for recovery of king held on June 26th; July 7th, No. 2 Active Service Section Bristol Engineers arrived at Bristol, and welcomed by Lord Mayor; July 8th, fireworks at five places in connection with the postponed Coronation festivities; July 22nd, volunteers returned from active service entertained by Lord Mayor at Mansion House; July 24th, Coronation medals and sixpences distributed to school children; July 29th, Corporation decide to erect warehouses for Imperial Tobacco Company near Cumberland Basin at a cost of £90,000, and on following day to extend electrical works at a cost of £64,000; August 9th, Coronation Day, illumination of Suspension Bridge and Avon Gorge, teas to old people; August 18th, floods in neighbourhood of Stapleton Road; October 25th, lecture at Empire by Commandant Ben Viljoen, late of Boer forces; October 26th, Sunday evening services begun at People's Palace; December 4th, inauguration of new steamship service between Bristol and South Africa.—1903. January 27th, Bristol and Southern Counties Railway Bill brought before Examiners for Standing Orders; February 10th, enthusiastic meeting at Colston Hall in support of new Bill; March 2nd, school opened at Bedminster for mentally deficient children; March 28th, death of Rev. Charles Clark; April 1st, Bristol School Board supplanted by Bristol Education Committee under the provision of the Education Act, 1902; great fire at E. S. and A. Robinson's paper-bag manufactory; May 27th, opening of Bath and West of England Show on Durdham Down: total attendance in six days 108,886, receipts for admission £7,859; June 9th, £100,000 guaranteed by Corporation towards Bristol and Southern Counties Railway Bill if passed; June 11th, rejection of Bill by House of Commons Committee; July 1st, opening of Bristol and South Wales direct railway to London; July 29th, presentation to Bristol Stock Exchange of new Stock Exchange buildings by George White; August 6th, Mark Whitwill died, aged 77; August 27th, first police court proceedings against fifty passive resisters; September 1st, Herbert Thomas died, aged 83; September 12th, reopening of St. Paul's Church, Clifton; October 13th, Church Congress opened in Bristol; October 21st, Welsh Industries Exhibition at Colston Hall, opened by Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig Holstein; November 2nd, W. H. Harford died, aged 74; November 9th, Sir R. H. Symes elected to office, of Lord Mayor for sixth time; December 21st, enrolment begun of revived Bristol Naval Volunteers; December 23rd, Municipal Electric Power Station, Temple Back, destroyed by fire.—1904. January 4th, John Latimer died, aged 79; January 22nd, city poll taken on question of boundary extension: great majority in favour; February 8th, Canon Ainger died, aged 67; March 9th, fall of quantity of rock overhanging Port and Pier Railway below the Downs; April 16th, Inquisition of Escheat held in Grand Jury Room, Assize Court; April 22nd, Bristol Boundaries Bill passed House of Lords Committee; May 28th, collision in Bristol Channel, steamer sunk; June 10th, lunch to

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Sir Henry Irving at Royal Hotel; June 14th, Corporation agreed to opening of new Art Gallery on twenty-six Sundays in the year; June 24th, baronetries conferred on George White and Sir E. P. Wills; July 14th, foundation-stone laid by Princess Henry of Battenberg of National Nautical School at Portishead; August 12th, arrival of SS. *Suffolk* at Avonmouth bringing frozen produce from New Zealand; August 15th, Bristol Corporation Bill (including Boundaries Extension) received Royal Assent by Commission; October 1st, St. Aidan's, Crew's Hole, consecrated by Bishop of Bristol; October 3rd, Baptist Union Conference opened in Bristol, at Colston Hall; October 13th, honorary freedom of the city conferred on Sir W. H. Wills, Bt.; October 28th, Joseph Fitch sentenced at quarter sessions to four months' imprisonment for endeavouring to obtain £900 by false pretences from University College; November 1st, municipal election in Bristol; great Liberal victories giving Liberals a majority in Council for first time for seventy years; December 9th, jubilee commemoration Red Lodge Reformatory School.—1905. January 2nd, key of new Art Gallery handed to Lord Mayor by Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., who had borne whole cost of construction, upwards of £40,000; January 29th, James Wright, director of Müller's Orphanages, died, aged 78; February 4th, heavy fall of rock on railway near Horseshoe Bend; February 15th, opening of Bristol Art Gallery; March 4th, unveiling by Lord Roberts of memorial to men of Gloucestershire Regiment who fell in South Africa; March 8th, resignation by Rev. M. G. Glazebrook of headmastership of Clifton College (Rev. A. A. David appointed as his successor); April 20th, opening of new Municipal Lodging-house in Wade Street; May 23rd, formation of Bristol Kyrle Society; May 26th, dedication of All Saints' Church, Fishponds, by Bishop of Bristol; June 14th, collision in Avon between *Argo* and *City of Malaga*; June 17th, dedication by Dean of Bristol of new chancel screen in Cathedral; June 20th, foundation-stone laid of Western College, Cotham; June 26th, opening of great carnival at Zoo in aid of Bristol Royal Infirmary; July 7th, Wesleyan Conference opened in Bristol; September 6th, reopening of Christ Church, city, after redecoration; September 23rd, New Zealand Rugby Football XV. defeat Bristol by forty-one points to *nil*; September 29th, meeting in Clifton to support preservation of Avon Gorge; October 15th, death of Dr. Ellicott, late Bishop of Gloucester (and formerly of Bristol and Gloucester), aged 86; October 21st, Trafalgar celebrations, presentation of colours to Naval Volunteers by Lord Nelson; October 23rd, Trafalgar memorial service in Cathedral; October 25th, destructive fire in King Square; November 21st, Liberal Unionist Conference in Bristol, speech by Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; November 23rd, visit of Princess Henry of Battenberg (accompanied by Princess Ena of Battenberg, the future Queen of Spain) to open Irish Industrial Exhibition; December 19th, dedication of tablet and window in Cathedral to memory of Canon Ainger; December 29th, Sir W. H. Wills, Bt., raised to peerage: assumes title of Lord Winterstoke of Blagdon.

